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 **Appendix A: Wildlife Species Inventory**

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

KEY:

Spring (March-May)
 Summer (June-August)
 Fall (September-November)
 Winter (December-February)

1. A-Abundant, a species which is very numerous.
2. C-Common, certain to be seen or heard in suitable habitat.
3. U-Uncommon, present but not certain to be seen.
4. O-Occasional, seen only a few times during the season.
5. R-Rare, seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years.
6. K-Unknown, species abundance unknown.

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
MAMMALS				
Elk	A	U	A	A
Moose	A	U	A	A
Mule deer	A	U	A	A
White-tailed deer	C	C	C	C
Pronghorn antelope	C	C	C	-
Black bear	U	U	U	-
Bobcat	U	U	U	C
Coyote	A	U	A	A
Canada lynx	O	O	O	O
Mink	C	C	C	U
Red fox	A	A	A	A
Weasel	C	C	C	C
Badger	A	A	A	A
Beaver	U	C	C	U
Marmot	A	C	-	-
Muskrat	A	A	A	C
Otter	O	O	O	O
Porcupine	A	C	C	A
Raccoon	C	C	C	C
Striped skunk	A	A	A	U
Black-tailed jackrabbit	U	U	U	U
Cottontail rabbit	U	U	U	U
Pygmy rabbit	U	U	U	U
Snowshoe rabbit	U	U	U	U

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
White-tailed jackrabbit	A	C	A	A
Chipmunk	U	A	A	-
Deer mouse	A	A	A	A
Ground squirrel	C	A	-	-
Kangaroo rat	A	A	A	-
Meadow vole	C	C	C	C
Northern flying squirrel	K	K	K	K
Pocket gopher	A	A	A	-
Wood rat	C	C	C	U
Yuma myotis	-	-	O	-
Long-eared myotis	-	-	O	-
Western small-footed myotis	-	-	O	-
Hoary bat	-	-	O	-
Townsend's big-eared bat	U	U	U	U

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Horned toad	C	C	-	-
Leopard frog	A	A	-	-
Water snake	A	A	-	-
Tiger salamander	K	K	K	K
Blue racer	K	K	K	K
Rubber boa	K	K	-	-

BIRDS

Common loon	O	-	-	-
Eared grebe	C	C	O	-
Pied-billed grebe	C	C	O	-
Western grebe	O	O	O	-
American white pelican -	O	-	-	-
Double-crested cormorant	C	C	C	-
American bittern	U	U	U	-
Black-crowned night heron	C	C	C	-
Great blue -heron	C	C	C	-
Green-backed heron	U	U	-	-
Sandhill crane	A	A	A	-
Snowy egret	O	O	-	-
White-faced ibis	O	O	-	-
American wigeon	A	A	A	-
Barrow's goldeneye	R	R	R	R
Blue-winged teal	O	O	O	-
Bufflehead	C	C	C	-

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Canada goose	A	A	A	C
Canvasback	R	R	R	-
Cinnamon teal	C	C	C	-
Common goldeneye	O	O	O	R
Common merganser	O	O	O	-
Gadwall	A	A	A	-
Green-winged teal	C	C	C	-
Lessor scaup	C	C	C	-
Mallard	A	A	A	C
Northern pintail	O	O	O	-
Northern shoveler	O	O	O	-
Redhead	C	O	O	-
Ring-necked duck	A	A	A	-
Ruddy duck	O	O	O	-
Snow goose	R	-	-	-
Tundra swan	O	-	-	O
Trumpeter swan	C	C	C	C
Wood duck	R	R	R	-
Red-breasted merganser	O	O	-	-
American coot	C	C	C	-
Sora rail	U	U	U	-
Virginia rail	U	U	U	-
American avocet	O	O	-	-
Killdeer	A	A	A	-
Common snipe	C	C	C	-
Long-billed curlew	O	O	-	-
Marbled godwit	O	O	-	-
Short-billed dowitcher	O	O	-	-
Solitary sandpiper	O	O	-	-
Spotted sandpiper	O	O	-	-
Willet	O	O	-	-
Wilson's phalarope	O	O	-	-
California gull	O	O	-	-
Franklin's gull	O	-	-	-
Ring-billed gull	O	O	-	-
Common tern	O	O	-	-
Forster's tern	O	O	-	-
American kestrel	A	A	A	-
Bald eagle	O	O	O	O
Cooper's hawk	O	O	O	-
Ferruginous hawk	O	O	O	-
Golden eagle	C	C	C	-
Northern goshawk	U	U	U	-

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Northern harrier	A	A	A	-
Osprey	C	C	C	-
Peregrine falcon	R	R	R	-
Prairie falcon	O	O	O	-
Red-tailed hawk	C	C	C	-
Rough-legged hawk	O	O	O	-
Sharp-shinned hawk	O	O	O	-
Swainson's hawk	O	A	A	-
Turkey vulture	C	C	C	-
Blue grouse	U	U	U	U
Gray partridge	U	U	U	U
Ring-necked pheasant	O	U	O	-
Ruffed grouse	C	C	C	-
Sage grouse	A	A	A	U
Sharp-tailed grouse	C	C	C	U
Mourning dove	A	A	A	-
Rock dove	O	O	O	O
Burrowing owl	O	O	-	-
Flammulated owl	U	U	U	U
Great gray owl	U	U	U	-
Great horned owl	O	O	O	O
Northern pygmy-owl	U	U	U	U
Northern saw-whet owl	U	U	U	U
Short-eared owl	O	O	-	-
Western screech owl	U	U	U	U
Common nighthawk	-	A	-	-
Common poorwill	U	U	-	-
Calliope hummingbird	O	O	-	-
Rufous hummingbird	O	O	-	-
Belted kingfisher	C	C	C	
Downy woodpecker	C	C	-	
Hairy woodpecker	C	C	C	
Lewis' woodpecker	C	C	-	
Northern flicker	A	A	A	
Williamson's sapsucker	C	C	C	
Red-naped sapsucker	O	O	-	
Dusky flycatcher	O	O	-	
Olive-sided flycatcher	-	C	C	
Say's phoebe	O	O	-	
Willow flycatcher	O	O	-	
Eastern kingbird	-	C	C	
Western kingbird	-	C	C	-
Horned lark	C	C	C	-

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Barn swallow	C	C	O	-
Cliff swallow	A	A	A	-
Northern rough-winged swallow	O	O		
Tree swallow	C	C		
Violet-green swallow	A	A		
American crow	O	O		
Black-billed magpie	A	A	A	A
Common raven	A	A	A	O
Black-capped chickadee	C	C	C	C
Mountain chickadee	C	C	C	C
Red-breasted nuthatch	C	C	C	C
White-breasted nuthatch	C	C	C	C
House wren	U	U	U	-
Marsh wren	C	C	O	-
American robin	A	A	A	
Mountain bluebird	A	A	C	-
Sage thrasher	A	A	-	-
Townsend's solitaire	O	O	-	-
Golden-crowned kinglet	U	U	U	-
Ruby-crowned kinglet	U	U	U	-
Loggerhead shrike	-	-	A	A
Northern shrike	O	O	-	-
American dipper	O	O	O	-
Cedar waxwing	O	O	O	O
Common yellowthroat	O	O	O	-
European starling	A	A	A	-
MacGillivray's warbler	O	O	O	-
Solitary vireo	O	O	-	-
Wilson's warbler	O	O	O	-
Yellow-rumped warbler	C	C	C	-
Yellow warbler	C	C	C	-
Black-headed grosbeak	O	O	-	-
Brewer's sparrow	C	C	O	-
Chipping sparrow	C	C	O	-
Dark-eyed junco	C	C	C	C
Fox sparrow	O	O	-	-
Green-tailed towhee	O	O	-	-
Lark sparrow	O	O	O	-
Lazuli bunting	R	R	-	-
Rufous-sided towhee	O	O	-	-
Song sparrow	O	O	-	-
Snow bunting	U	U	-	-
Vesper sparrow	A	A	A	-

WILDLIFE SPECIES INVENTORY

SPECIES	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
White-crowned sparrow	O	O	O	-
Bobolink	O	O	-	-
Brewer's blackbird	A	A	A	-
Brown-headed cowbird	C	C	O	-
Northern oriole	C	C	O	-
Red-winged blackbird	A	A	A	-
Western meadowlark	A	A	A	-
Western tanager	O	O	O	-
Yellow-headed blackbird	A	A	A	-
American goldfinch	A	A	A	-
Cassin's finch	O	O	-	-
Evening grosbeak	O	O	U	
House finch	A	A	A	A
House sparrow	C	C	C	O
Pine siskin	O	O	O	O
Red crossbill	U	U	U	U

FISH

Cutthroat trout	C	C	C	C
Eastern brook trout	A	A	A	A
Rainbow trout	A	A	A	A
Mountain Whitefish	A	A	A	A
Speckled dace	A	A	A	A
Longnose dace	C	C	C	C
Redside Shiner	A	A	A	A
Utah chub	C	C	C	C
Utah sucker	O	O	O	O
Mountain sucker	O	O	O	O
Longnose sucker	O	O	O	O
Largescale sucker	O	O	O	O
Mottled sculpin	C	C	C	C

ACCIDENTALS

Barn owl
 Eastern blue jay
 Harlequin duck
 Purple martin
 Rosy finch
 Western gull

Source: Long Range Management Plan Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area July 1999, Idaho Fish and Game and Kathryn Boyer, fisheries biologist, NRCS Wildlife Habitat Management Institute.



Appendix B: Corridor Inventory Worksheets

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



EXISTING CORRIDOR INVENTORY WORKSHEET
Natural or Introduced Corridor
Riparian/Stream Corridor Type

LOCATION	ADDRESS
County: _____	Landowner: _____ <i>mailing</i>
Township: _____	_____
Range: _____	_____ <i>rural post</i>
Section: _____	_____ <i>or fire code</i>
Subsection: _____	_____ <i>number</i>
Phone # _____	Day: _____ Evening: _____

CORRIDOR INFORMATION

Corridor Type: _____ Corridor Location: _____

Surveyed by: _____ Length: _____ Width: _____

Measure	Yes	No	Few or none	Occasional	Numerous	Excellent	Good	Poor	Don't Know
Natural hydrological processes operate across the site									
A complement of plant species normally associated with community type is present									
All layers of vegetation normally associated with community type are present									
Potential source of large woody debris is within 100 feet of streambank *									
Adequate vegetation to protect banks during high flows is present									
Range of age classes of dominant native tree or shrub species is present *									
Known migration or dispersal corridor									
Invasive, exotic species									
Introduced gaps (clearings, roads, etc.)									
Obstructions in or across stream channel									
Bank collapse or bare spots									
Connected to adjacent patches or corridors									
General plant community vigor									

* Apply only to naturally forested or shrub dominated riparian corridors. If answer to any * question is no, please describe the problem in the comment section.

Comments: _____

States are encouraged to weight the measures in the matrix and add other criteria where necessary to describe local conditions and to improve the accuracy of corridor ratings and management objectives.

Corridor Rating:	Corridor Management Objective:	New Plantings Recommended:																				
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Excellent</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Good</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Fair</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Poor</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Preservation</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Enhancement</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Restoration</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Preservation		Enhancement		Restoration		Other		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Yes</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Yes		No	
Excellent																						
Good																						
Fair																						
Poor																						
Preservation																						
Enhancement																						
Restoration																						
Other																						
Yes																						
No																						



EXISTING CORRIDOR INVENTORY WORKSHEET

Natural Corridor

Remnant Corridor Type

Remnant wetland should be inventoried as outlined in Section 404 B1 Guidelines

LOCATION		ADDRESS	
County: _____	_____	Landowner: _____	_____ mailing
Township: _____	_____	_____	_____ rural post
Range: _____	_____	_____	_____ or fire code
Section: _____	_____	_____	_____ number
Subsection: _____	_____	Phone # _____	Day: _____ Evening: _____

CORRIDOR INFORMATION

Corridor Type: _____ Corridor Location: _____

Surveyed by: _____ Length: _____ Width: _____

Measure	Yes	No	Few or none	Occasional	Numerous	Excellent	Good	Poor	Don't Know
Natural disturbances still occur (i.e., fire)									
A complement of plant species normally associated with community type is present									
All layers of vegetation normally associated with community type are present									
Range of age classes of dominant native tree or shrub species is present *									
Known migration or dispersal corridor									
Invasive, exotic species									
Introduced gaps (clearings, roads, etc.)									
Bare spots									
Eroded areas									
Connected to adjacent patches or corridors									
General plant community vigor									

Comments: _____

* Apply only to naturally forested or shrub remnant corridors. If answer to any * question is no, please describe the problem in the comment section.

States are encouraged to weight the measures in the matrix and add other criteria where necessary to describe local conditions and to improve the accuracy of corridor ratings and management objectives.

Corridor Rating:

Excellent	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	

Corridor Management Objective:

Preservation	
Enhancement	
Restoration	
Other	

New Plantings Recommended:

Yes	
No	



EXISTING CORRIDOR INVENTORY WORKSHEET

Introduced Corridor

Grass/Forb Dominated Cover Type:

Field borders, field buffers, filter strips, grassed waterways
grassed terraces, and vegetated ditches

LOCATION	ADDRESS
County: _____	Landowner: _____ mailing
Township: _____	_____ rural post
Range: _____	_____ or fire code
Section: _____	_____ number
Subsection: _____	
Phone # _____	Day: _____ Evening: _____

CORRIDOR INFORMATION

Corridor Type: _____ Corridor Location: _____

Surveyed by: _____ Length: _____ Width: _____

Measure	Yes	No	Dominant	Co-dominant	Few or none	Occasional	Numerous	Excellent	Good	Poor	Don't Know
Native grasses											
Introduced grasses											
Weeds											
Native shrubs											
Native forbs											
Bare spots											
Eroded areas											
Connected to adjacent patches or corridors											
Known migration or dispersal corridor											
Plant community vigor											

Comments: _____

States are encouraged to weight the measures in the matrix and add other criteria where necessary to describe local conditions and to improve the accuracy of corridor ratings and management objectives.

Corridor Rating:

Excellent	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	

Corridor Management Objective:

Preservation	
Enhancement	
Restoration	
Other	

New Plantings Recommended:

Yes	
No	



EXISTING CORRIDOR INVENTORY WORKSHEET
Introduced Corridor
 Windbreak, Shelterbelt, Hedgerow Corridor Type

LOCATION	ADDRESS
County: _____	Landowner: _____ <i>mailing</i>
Township: _____	_____
Range: _____	_____ <i>rural post</i>
Section: _____	_____ <i>or fire code</i>
Subsection: _____	_____ <i>number</i>
	Phone # Day: _____ Evening: _____

CORRIDOR INFORMATION

Corridor Type: _____ Corridor Location: _____

Surveyed by: _____ Length: _____ Width: _____

Measure	Yes	No	Few or none	Occasional	Numerous	Excellent	Good	Poor	Don't Know
Corridor is 30 feet or wider									
Shrubs present on outer edge									
Shrubs present in the understory									
Grasses present in the understory									
Evidence of grazing in corridor									
Known migration or dispersal corridor									
Connected to adjacent patches or corridors									
Standing dead, down, or trees missing									
Introduced gaps. (clearings, roads, etc.)									
General plant community vigor									
Seeding/sapling survival*									

Comments: _____

* Apply only to recently planted corridors.

States are encouraged to weight the measures in the matrix and add other criteria where necessary to describe local conditions and to improve the accuracy of corridor ratings and management objectives.

Corridor Rating:

Excellent	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	

Corridor Management Objective:

Preservation	
Enhancement	
Restoration	
Other	

New Plantings Recommended:

Yes	
No	

 **Appendix C: Species of Special Concern**

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Key

1. **E-Endangered**
2. **SSC-Species of special concern**

Wildlife Species	State Status
Bald eagle	E
Trumpeter Swan	SSC
Long-billed curlew	SSC
Great gray owl	SSC
Burrowing owl	SSC
Whooping crane	E
Northern flying squirrel	SSC
Peregrine falcon	E
Ferruginous hawk	SSC
White pelican	SSC
Common loon	SSC
Flammulated owl	SSC
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	SSC
Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC
Burbot	SSC
Bonneville Cutthroat trout	SSC
 INVERTIBRATES	
Idaho dunes tiger beetle	SSC
Blind cave leiodid beetle	SSC
 PLANT SPECIES	
St. Anthony evening primrose	SSC

Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.



Appendix D: Evaluation Worksheets

For Three Henry's Fork Alternatives

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Area-Wide/Watershed Plan Alternative Evaluation Worksheet A

Completing this form will provide a general evaluation of the impact of each alternative on wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.

INSTRUCTIONS: Enter the alternative name or number in the space provided. Using a scale, measure the length or calculate the area for each criteria and record them in the matrix. Where requested check whether these figures have increased, remained the same, or decreased relative to the existing condition (benchmark). The last two criteria require the planning team to estimate the alternative's impact on wildlife. Each state is encouraged to develop criteria for making these estimates.

NAME OF PLANNING TEAM: Henry's Fork Ag Corridor Habitat
 PLANNING AREA LOCATION: Lower Henry's Fork Watershed
 PLANNING COORDINATOR: Johnson - Toth

ALTERNATIVE NAME : NO ACTION (A)
EVALUATION

	Increase	No Change	Decrease	Acres	Length	Number	Not Applicable
Criteria *							
Total area of corridors in watershed							
Number of linkages to adjacent patches or corridors							
Total length of corridors in watershed							
Length of existing corridors in watershed							
	Preserved						
	Enhanced						
	Restored						
	Removed						
Total area of patches by plant community in watershed							
	Grass						
	Grass shrub						
	Riparian wooded						
	Riparian shrub						
	Riparian grass						
	Upland wooded (natural)						
	Upland wooded (introduced)						
	Wetland						
Special areas preserved							
Other conservation measures (Specify)							
Estimated effects on species diversity							
Estimated effects on species abundance (Specify species)							

* Area and length measurements are approximate.

Comments: _____



Area-Wide/Watershed Plan Alternative Evaluation Worksheet A

Completing this form will provide a general evaluation of the impact of each alternative on wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.

INSTRUCTIONS: Enter the alternative name or number in the space provided. Using a scale, measure the length or calculate the area for each criteria and record them in the matrix. Where requested check whether these figures have increased, remained the same, or decreased relative to the existing condition (benchmark). The last two criteria require the planning team to estimate the alternative's impact on wildlife. Each state is encouraged to develop criteria for making these estimates.

NAME OF PLANNING TEAM: Henry's Fork Ag Corridor Habitat
 PLANNING AREA LOCATION: Lower Henry's Fork Watershed
 PLANNING COORDINATOR: Johnson - Toth

ALTERNATIVE NAME : BUFFERS (B)
EVALUATION

	Increase	No Change	Decrease	Acres	Length	Number	Not Applicable
Criteria *							
Total area of corridors in watershed							
Number of linkages to adjacent patches or corridors							
Total length of corridors in watershed							
Length of existing corridors in watershed							
	Preserved						
	Enhanced						
	Restored						
	Removed						
Total area of patches by plant community in watershed							
	Grass						
	Grass shrub						
	Riparian wooded						
	Riparian shrub						
	Riparian grass						
	Upland wooded (natural)						
	Upland wooded (introduced)						
	Wetland						
Special areas preserved							
Other conservation measures (Specify)							
Estimated effects on species diversity							
Estimated effects on species abundance (Specify species)							

* Area and length measurements are approximate.

Comments: _____



Area-Wide/Watershed Plan Alternative Evaluation Worksheet A

Completing this form will provide a general evaluation of the impact of each alternative on wildlife habitat and wildlife populations.

INSTRUCTIONS: Enter the alternative name or number in the space provided. Using a scale, measure the length or calculate the area for each criteria and record them in the matrix. Where requested check whether these figures have increased, remained the same, or decreased relative to the existing condition (benchmark). The last two criteria require the planning team to estimate the alternative's impact on wildlife. Each state is encouraged to develop criteria for making these estimates.

NAME OF PLANNING TEAM: Henry's Fork Ag Corridor Habitat
 PLANNING AREA LOCATION: Lower Henry's Fork Watershed
 PLANNING COORDINATOR: Johnson - Toth

ALTERNATIVE NAME : CONSERVATION CORRIDORS (C)
EVALUATION

	Increase	No Change	Decrease	Acres	Length	Number	Not Applicable
Criteria *							
Total area of corridors in watershed							
Number of linkages to adjacent patches or corridors							
Total length of corridors in watershed							
Length of existing corridors in watershed							
	Preserved						
	Enhanced						
	Restored						
	Removed						
Total area of patches by plant community in watershed							
	Grass						
	Grass shrub						
	Riparian wooded						
	Riparian shrub						
	Riparian grass						
	Upland wooded (natural)						
	Upland wooded (introduced)						
Wetland							
Special areas preserved							
Other conservation measures (Specify)							
Estimated effects on species diversity							
Estimated effects on species abundance (Specify species)							

* Area and length measurements are approximate.

Comments: _____



Area-Wide/Watershed Plan Alternative Comparison Worksheet B

Completing this evaluation form will provide a general comparison between alternatives.

INSTRUCTIONS: Review Evaluation Worksheet A for each alternative. Based on the review and discussion with team members, rate each of the first 9 criteria as excellent (green), good (blue), fair (yellow), or poor (red) for each alternative. The team needs to document the criteria used to develop the ratings. Place the appropriate color in the rectangle opposite the criteria and beneath each alternative. Repeat the process for the last 5 criteria - increase (green), remain the same (yellow), or decrease (red). States are encouraged to develop specific criteria for each of the general criteria categories on the worksheet. These criteria should accurately reflect habitat conditions in each state. In general, the alternative with the most green and blue rectangles will be the best overall alternative. Clearly, the relative importance of criteria will vary with each project. The planning team can proceed from this general evaluation to a more sophisticated and weighted numerical evaluation if sufficient quantifiable data are available.

NAME OF PLANNING TEAM: Henry's Fork Ag Corridor Habitat
 PLANNING AREA LOCATION: Lower Henry's Fork Watershed
 PLANNING COORDINATOR: Johnson - Toth

EVALUATION

Criteria *	Alternatives		
	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C
Meeting project wildlife objectives			
Protection of patches with high levels of biodiversity			
Protection of migration or dispersal corridors			
Corridor connections between patches			
New patches planted			
Corridors preserved, enhanced, or restored			
Special areas and features protected			
Potential habitats developed			
Matrix management benefiting wildlife			
* Estimated effects on species richness			
* Estimated effects on species abundance			
* Protection of threatened or endangered species			
* Protection of vulnerable populations			
* Other area-wide/watershed specific wildlife objectives (specify)			

KEY

Excellent
 Good
 Fair
 Poor
 Not Applicable

	Green
	Blue
	Yellow
	Red
NA	

* Apply to last 5 categories

	Green
	Yellow
	Red
NA	

Comments:



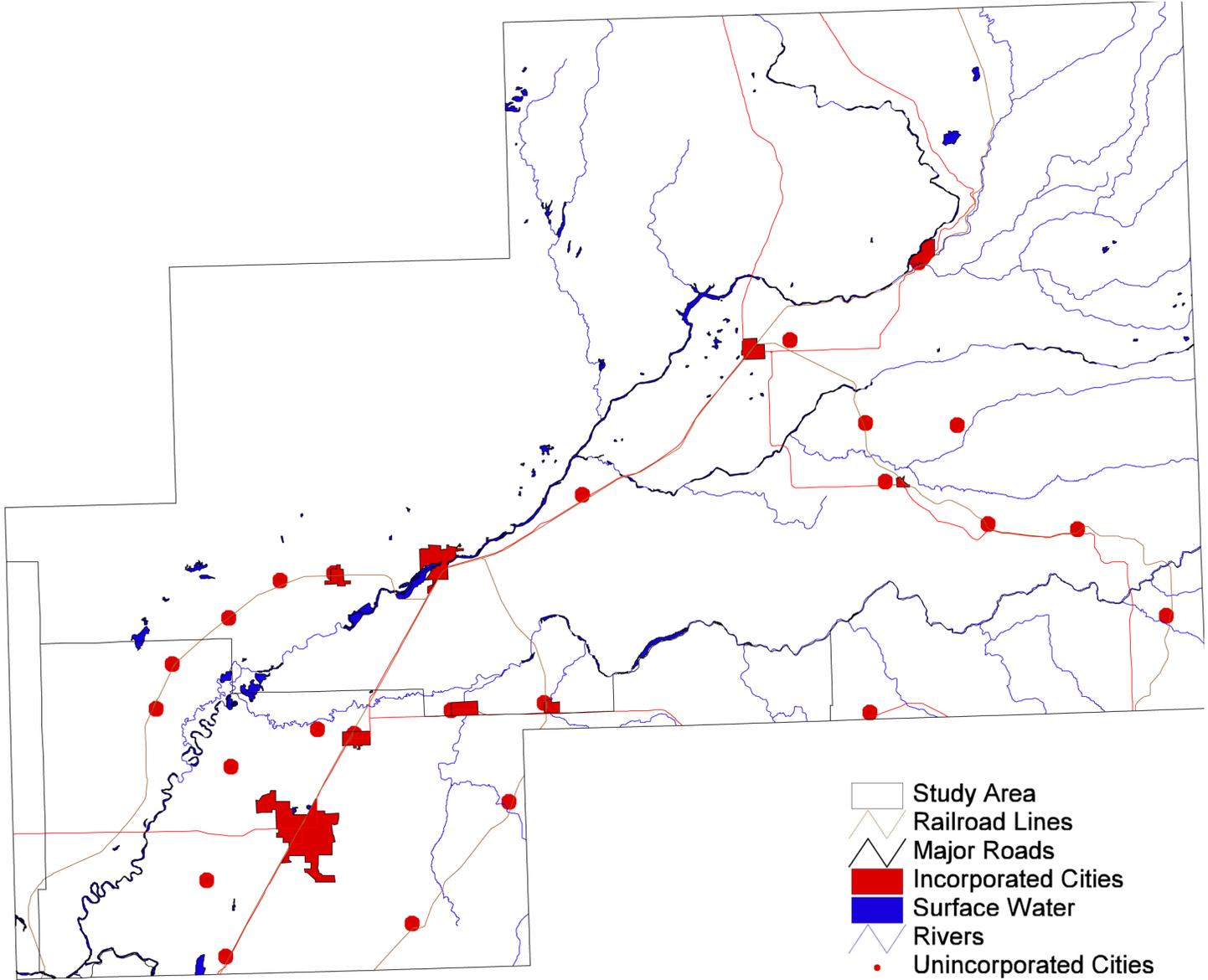
Appendix E: GIS Data Layers

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



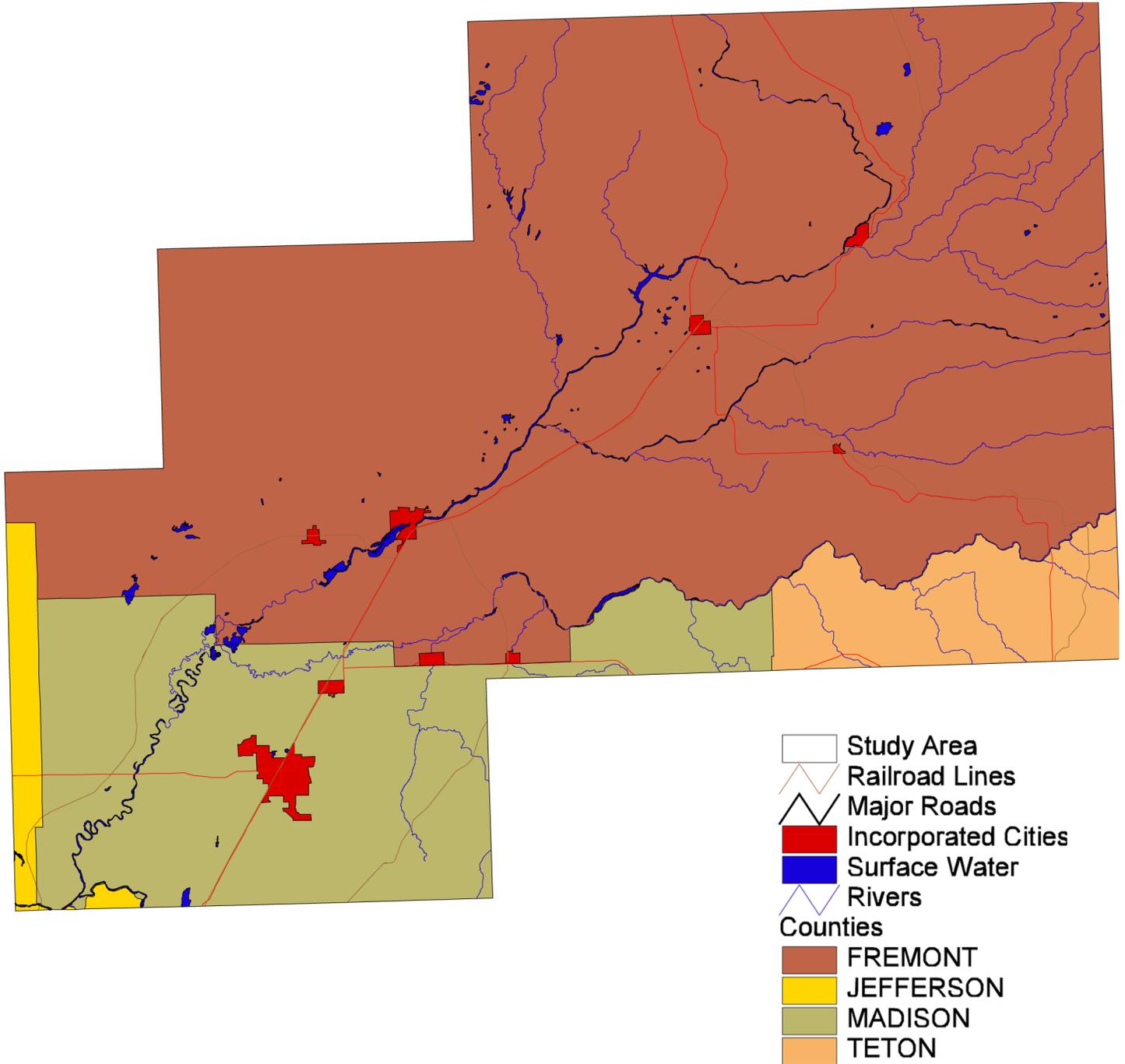
Cities & Incorporated Areas

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



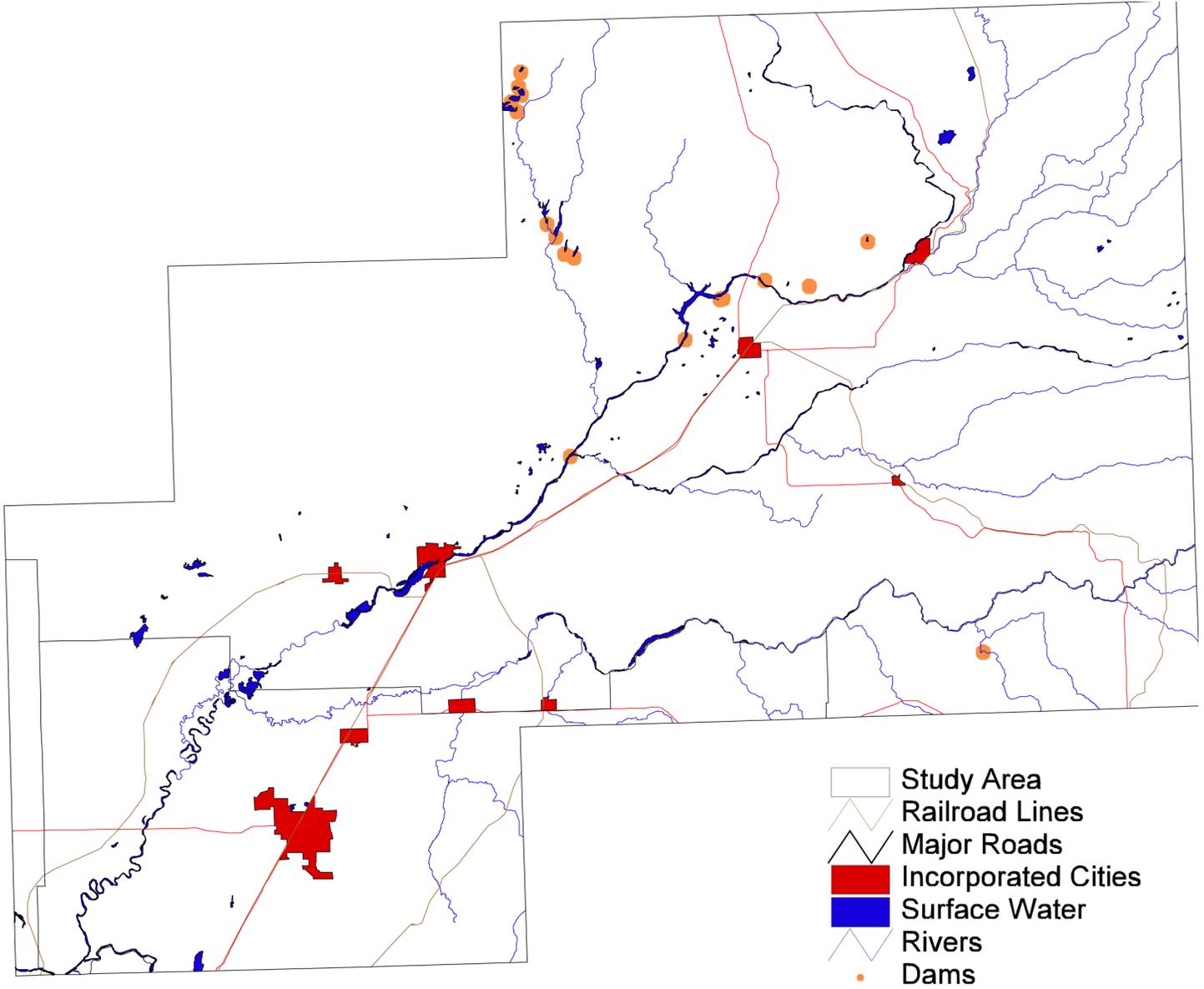
Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

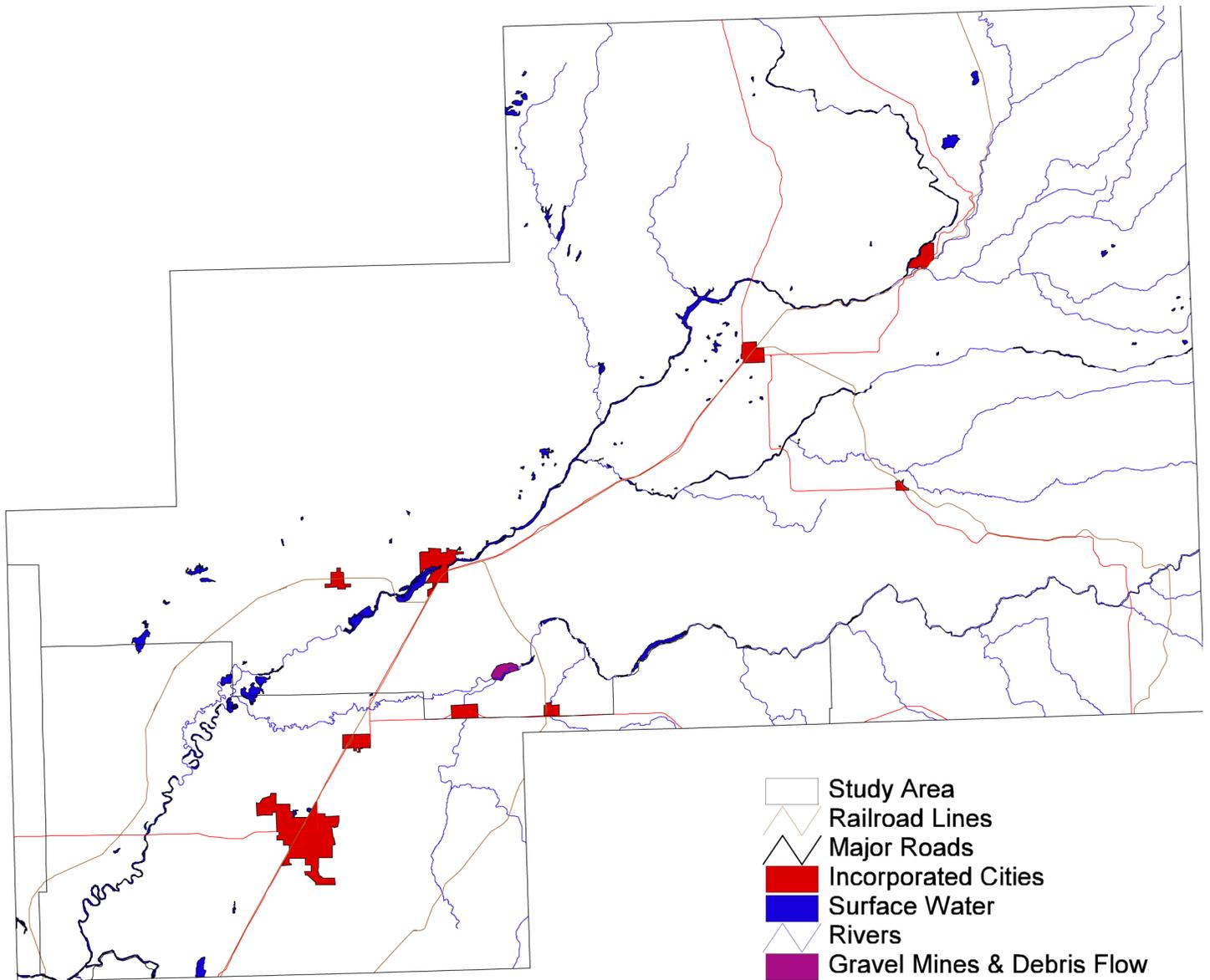


Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.



Debris Flows & Gravel Mines

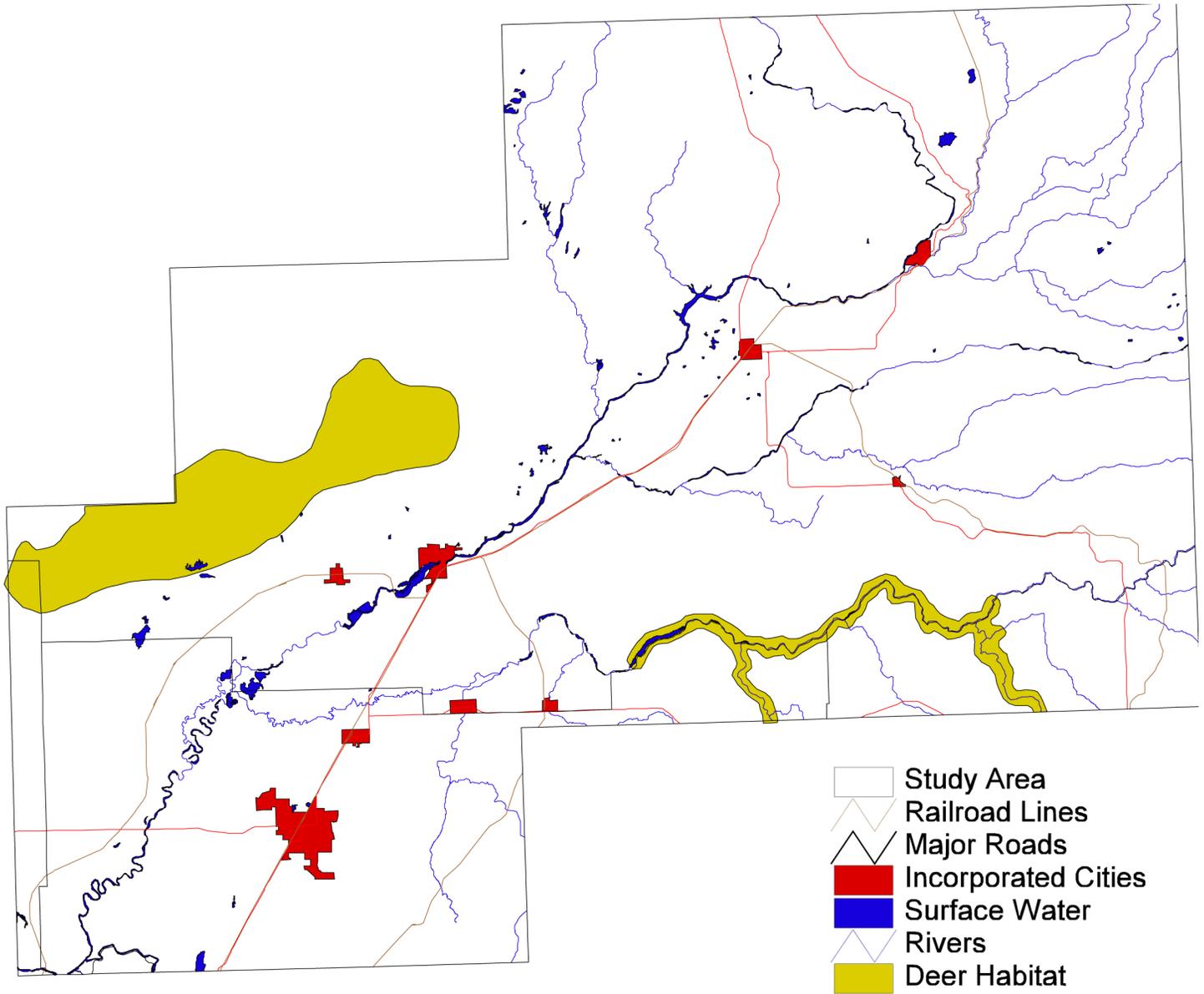
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning.

USDA Mule Deer Winter Range

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

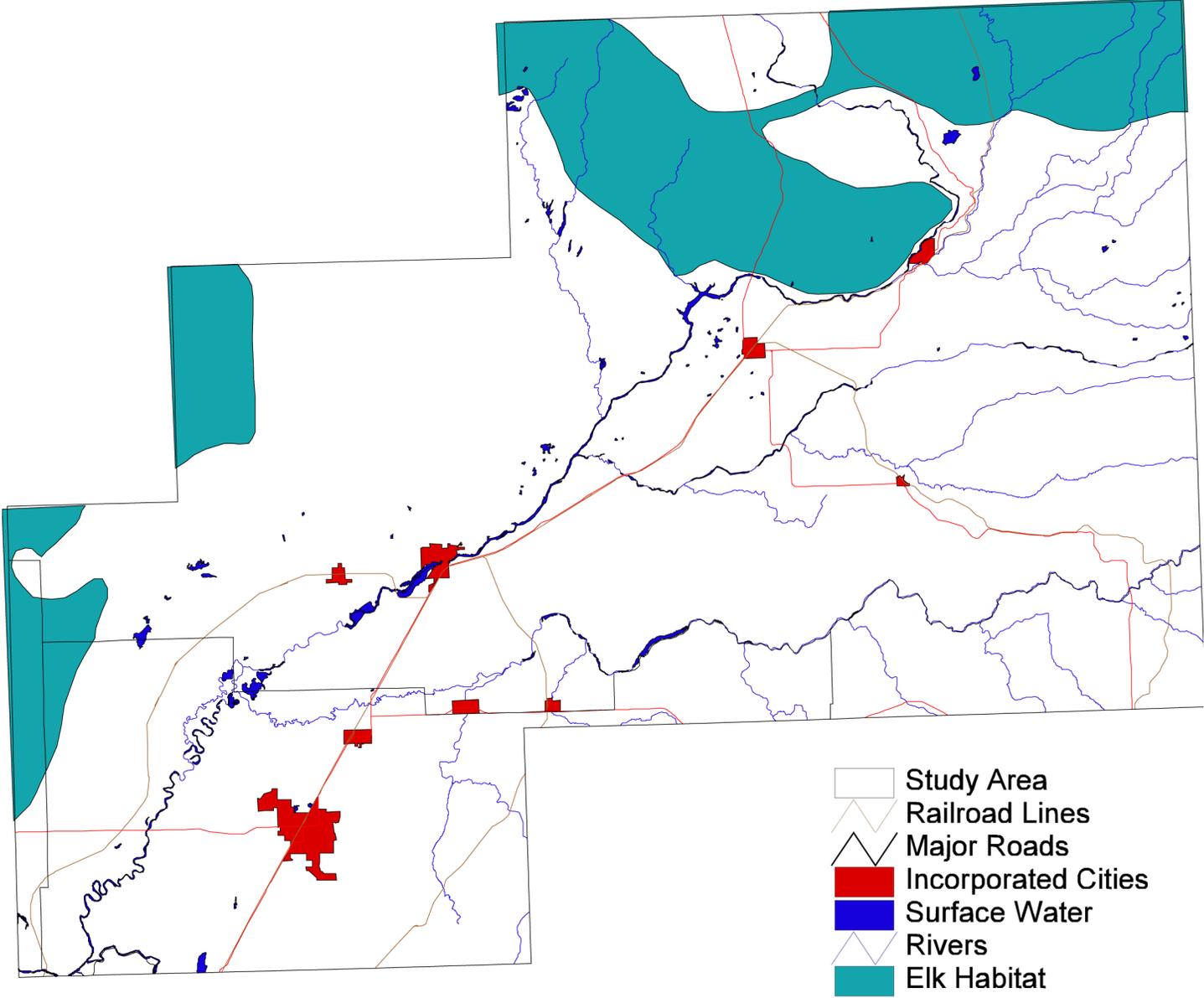


Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.



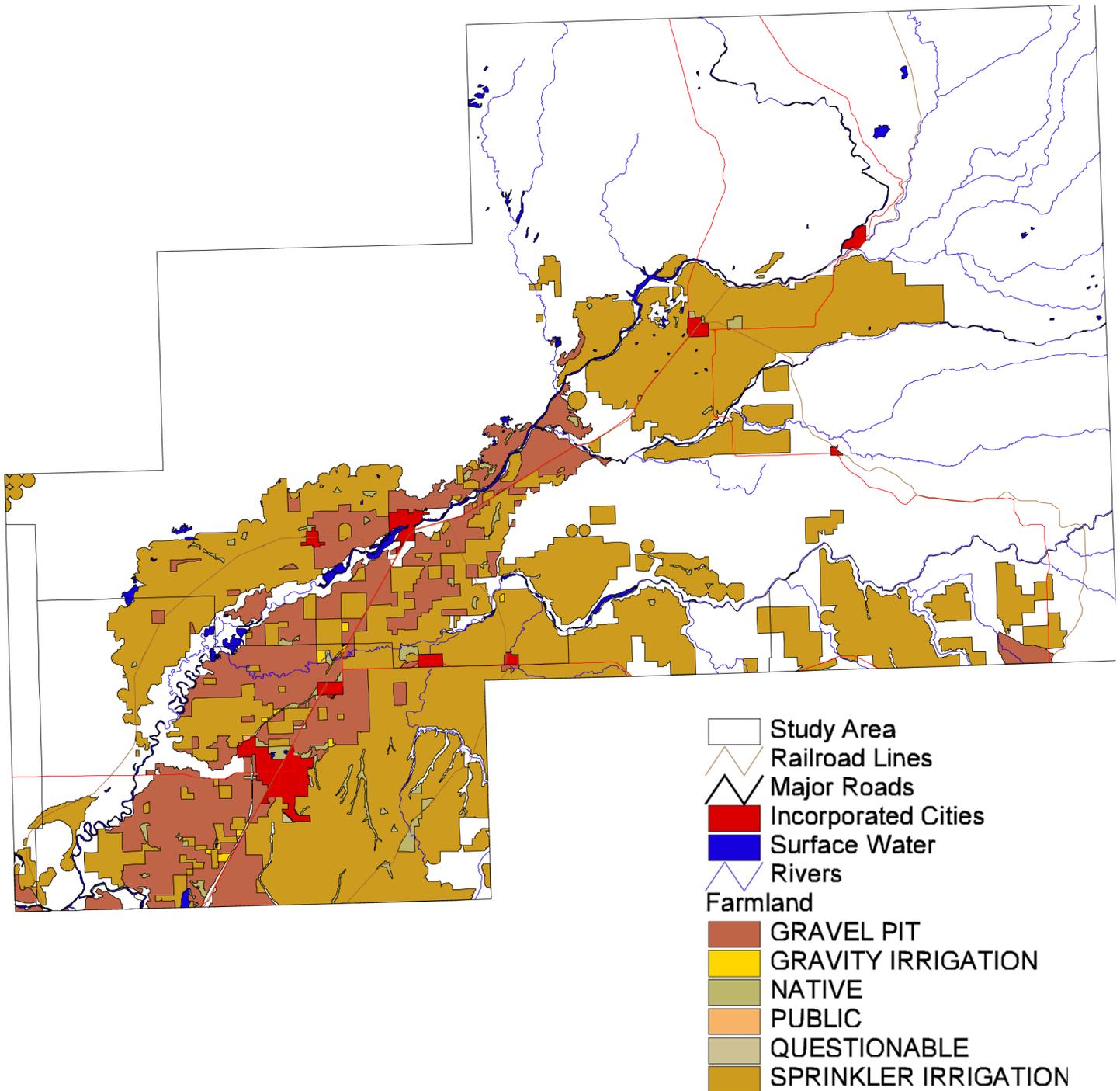
Elk Migration Routes and Winter Range

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



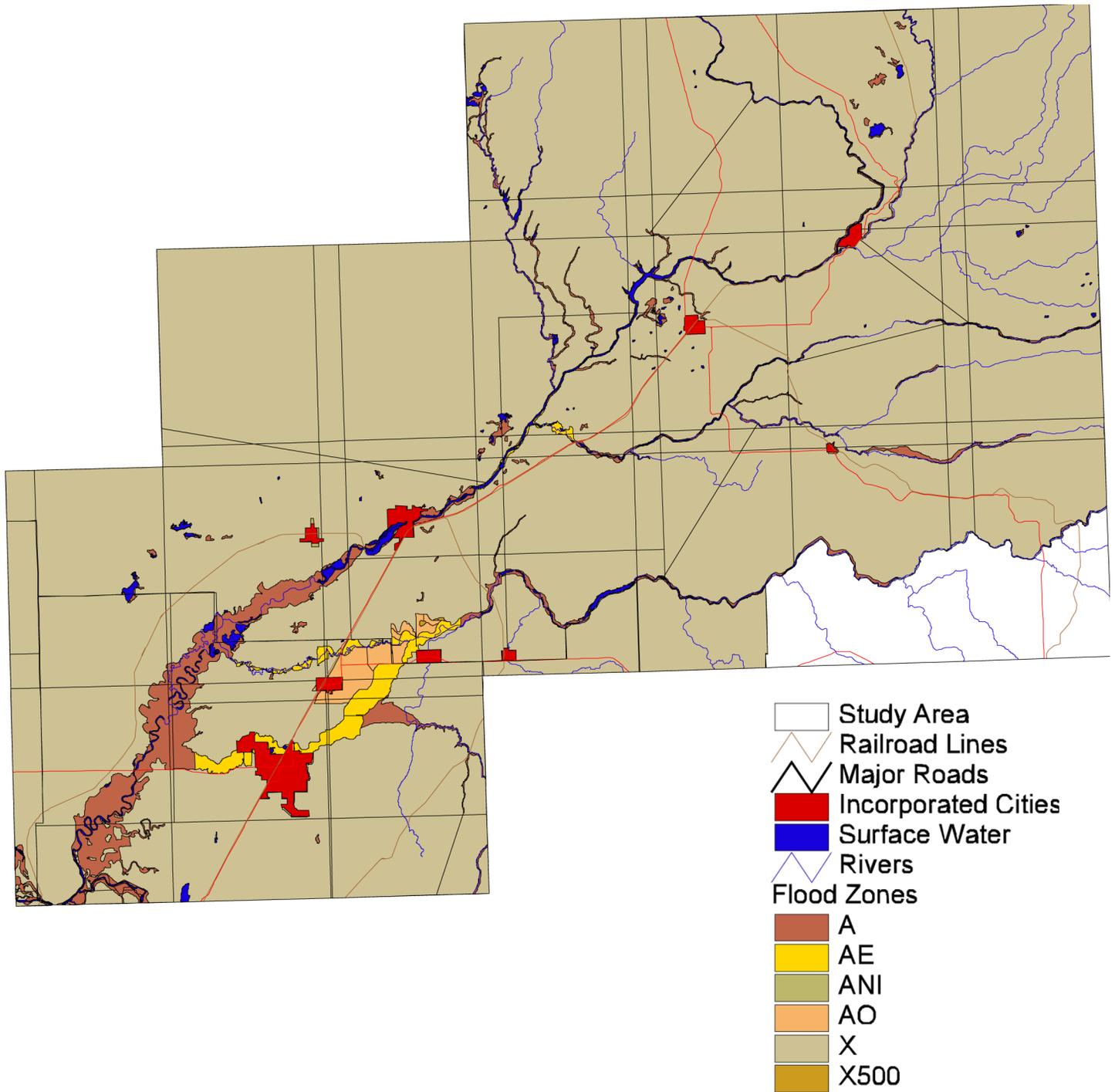
Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



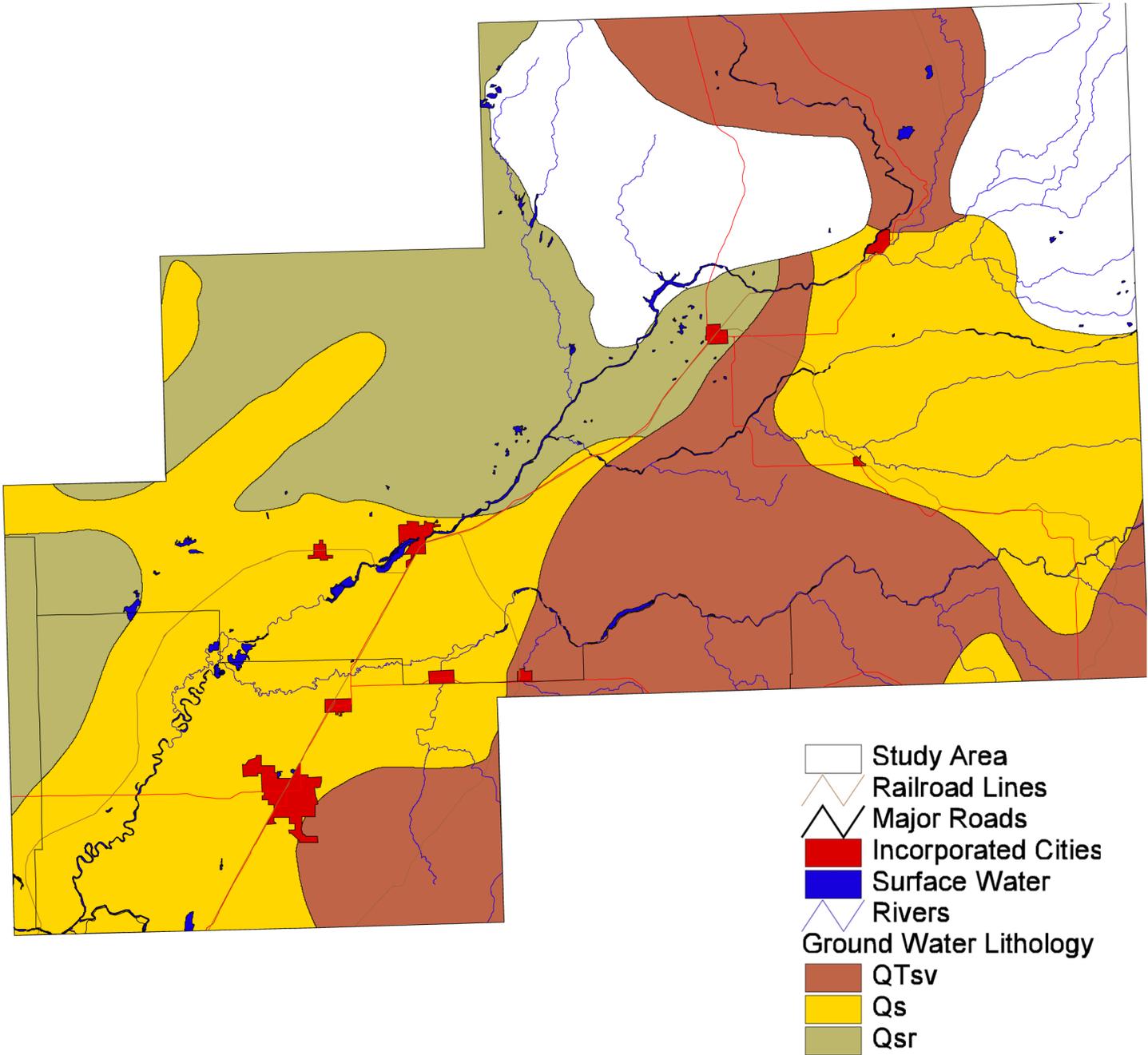
Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



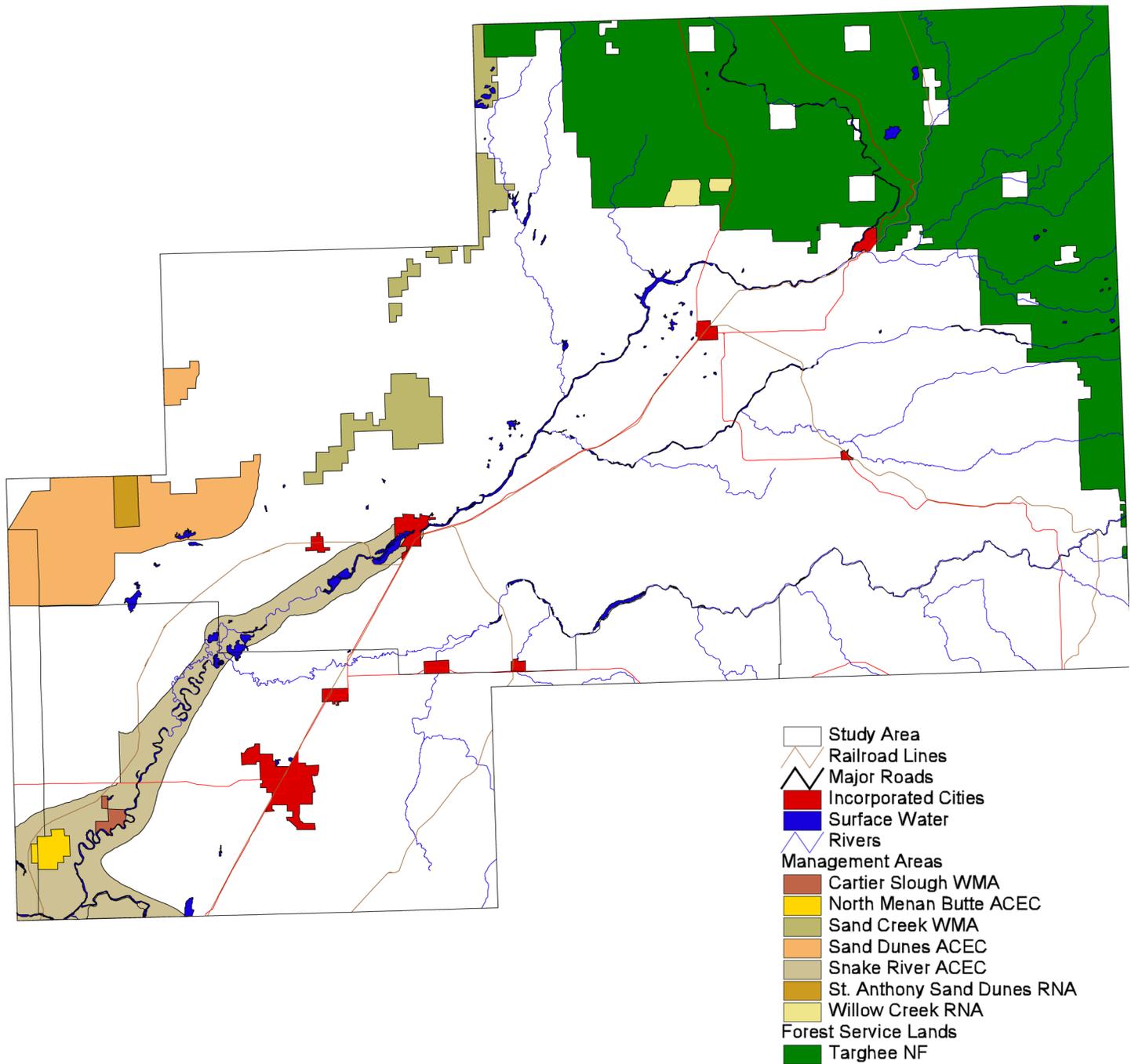
Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



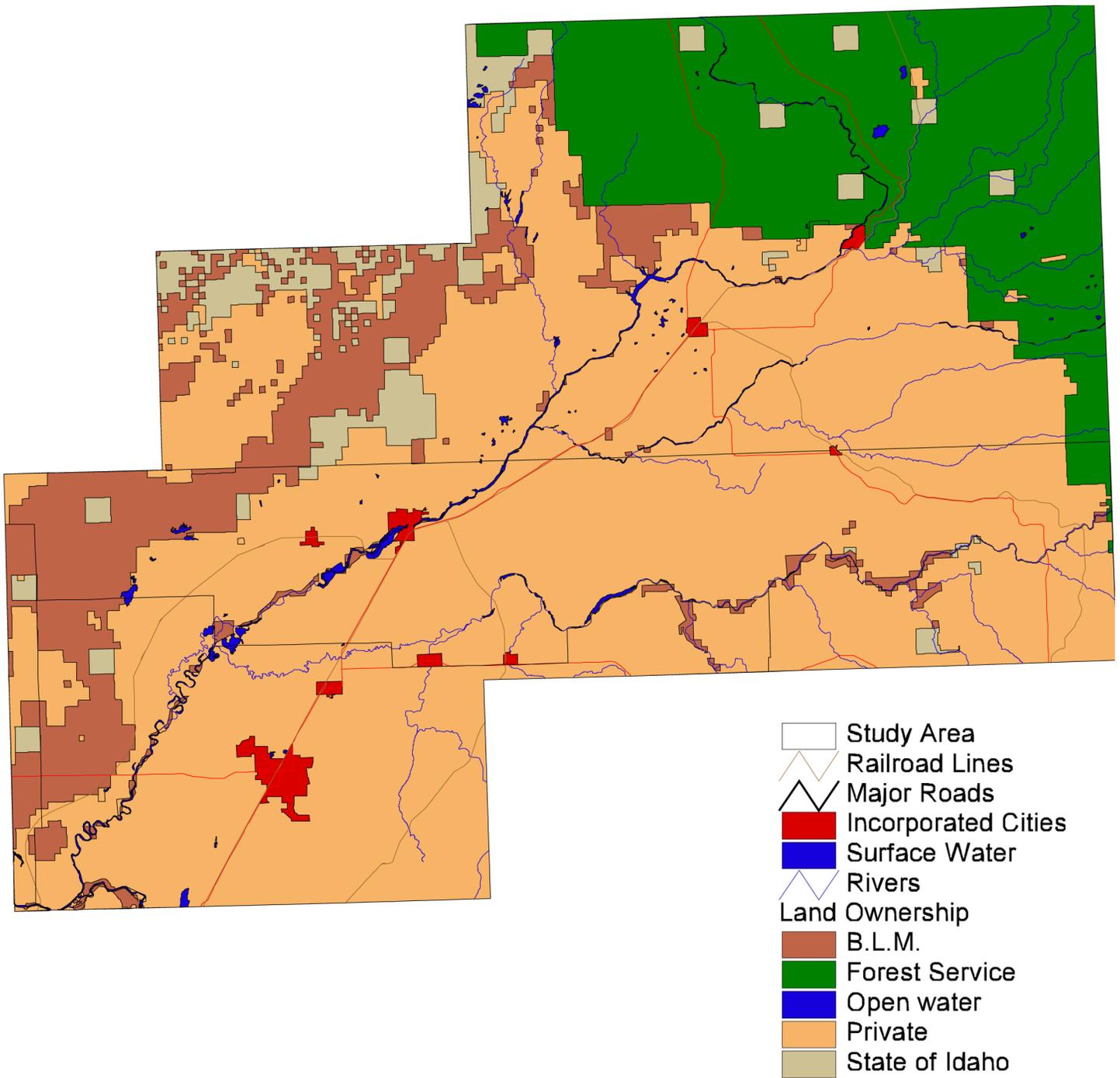
Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

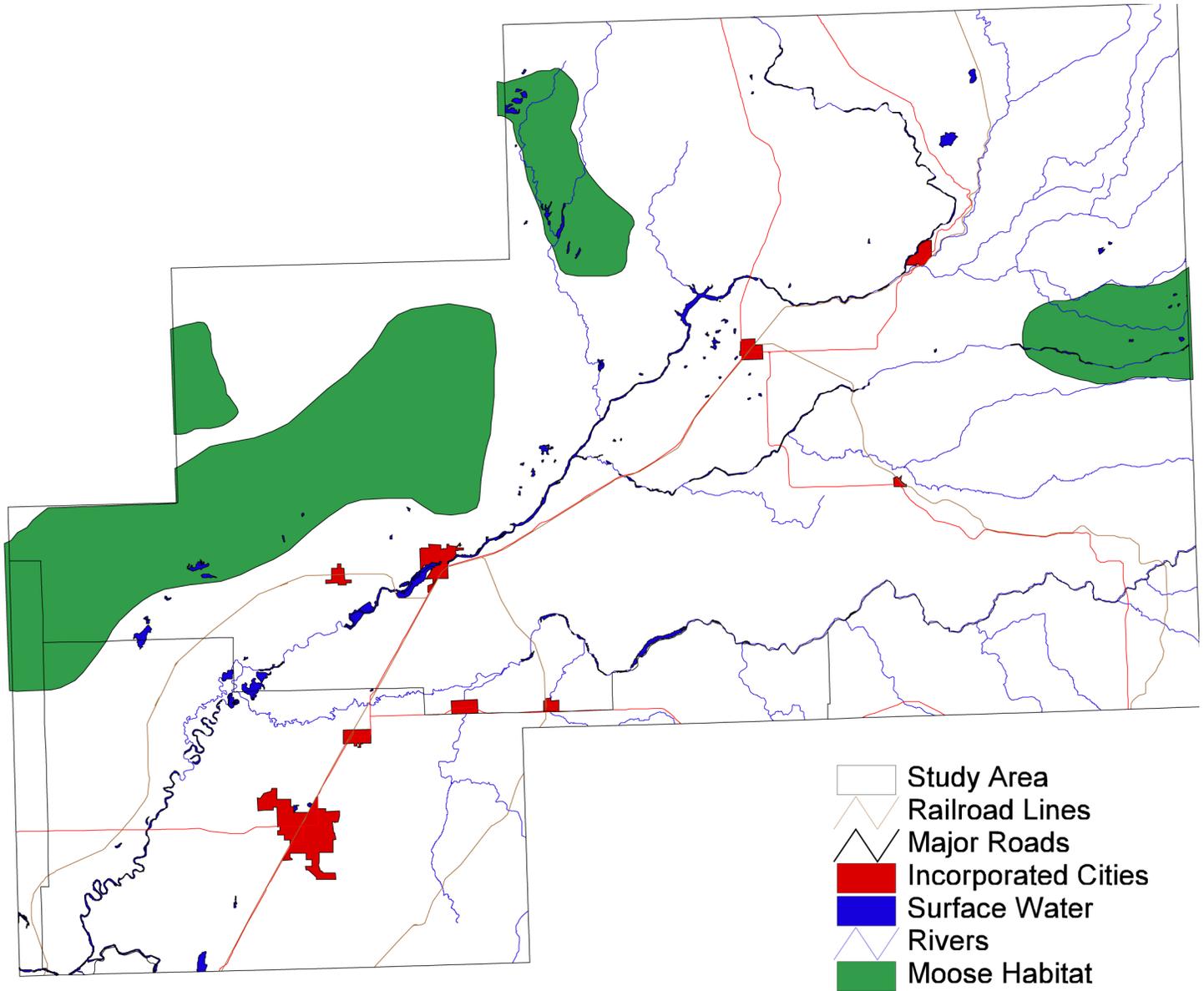


Source. Idaho Department of Water Resources.



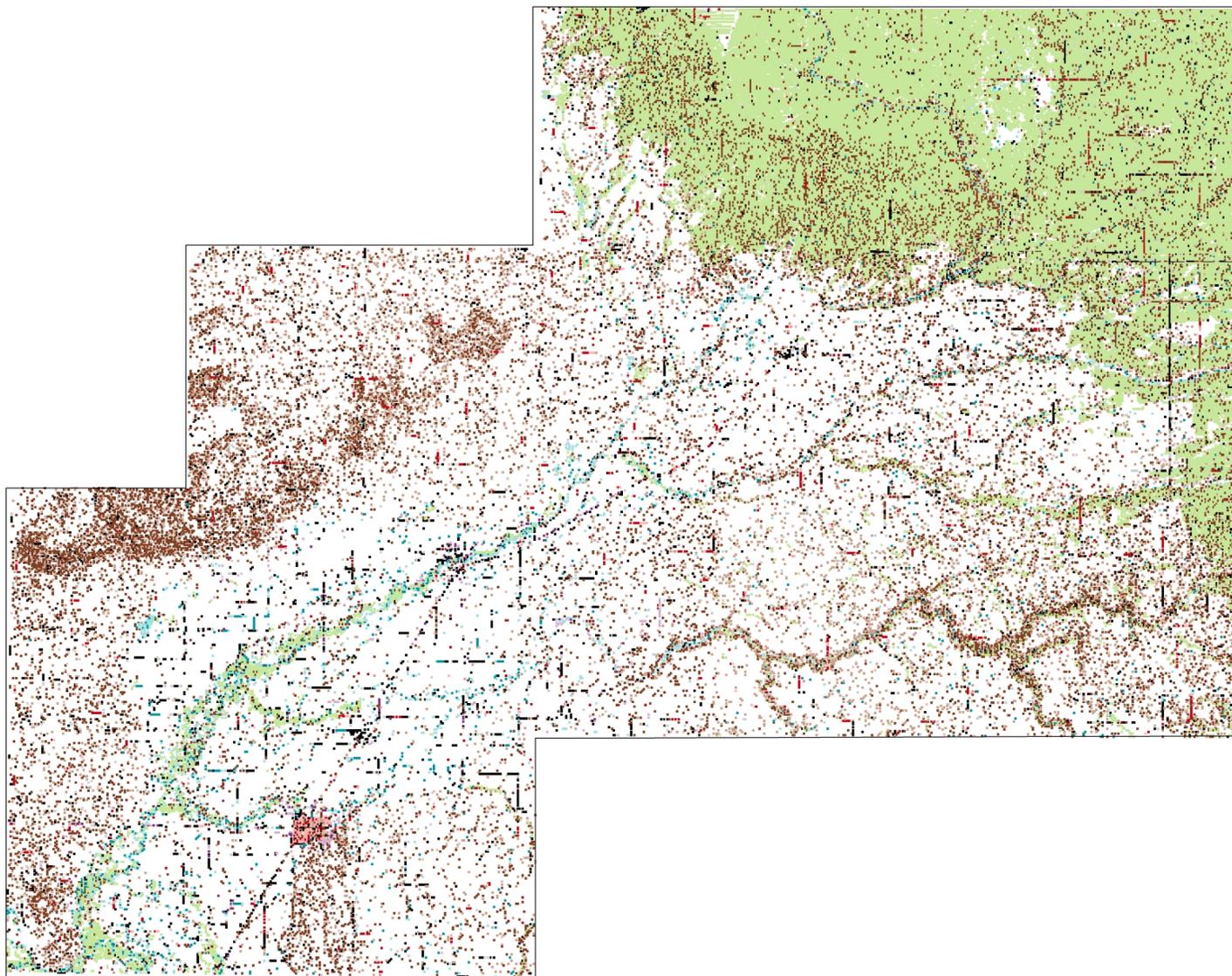
Moose Winter/Summer Range

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



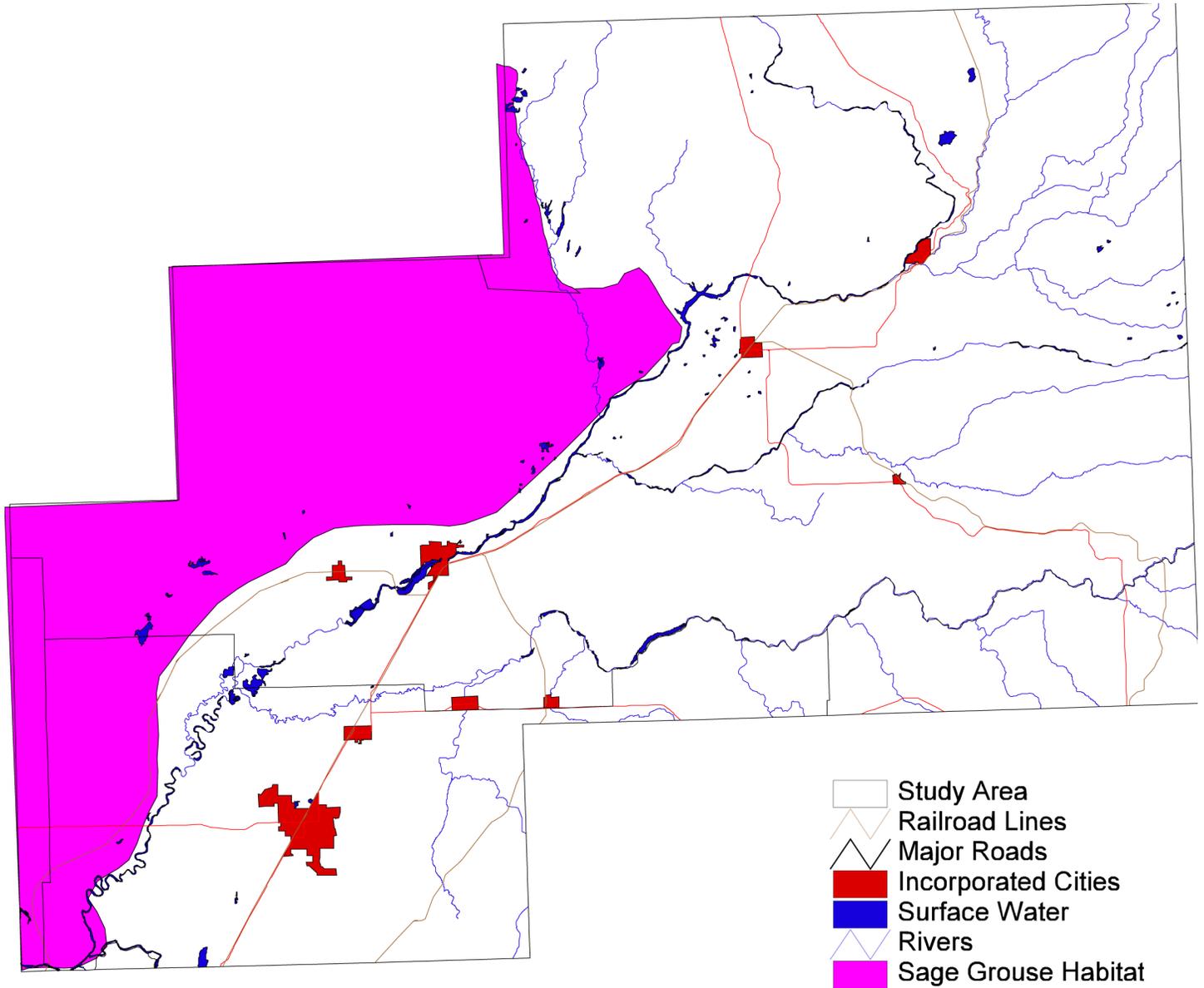
Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. U.S. Geological Survey.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

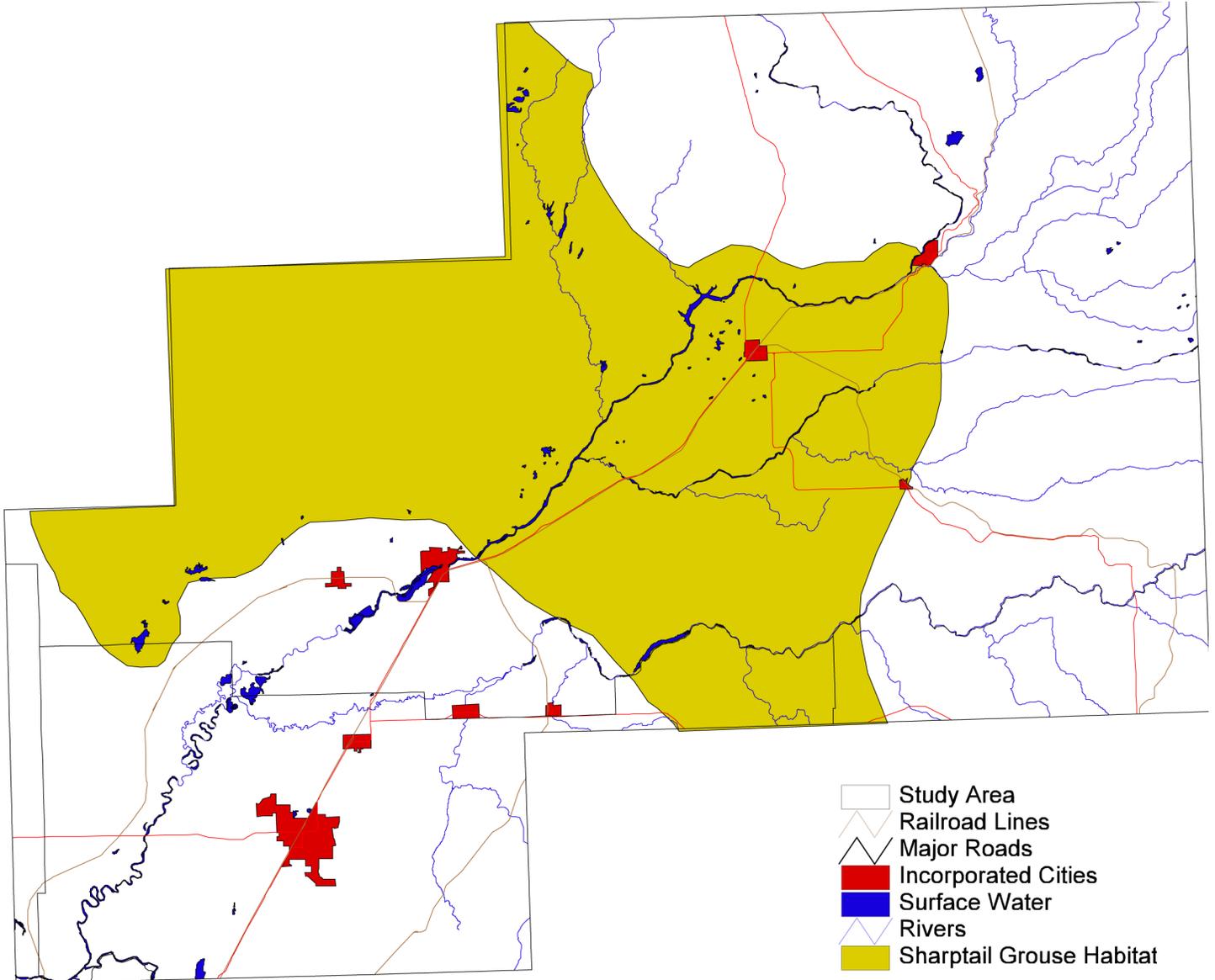


Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.



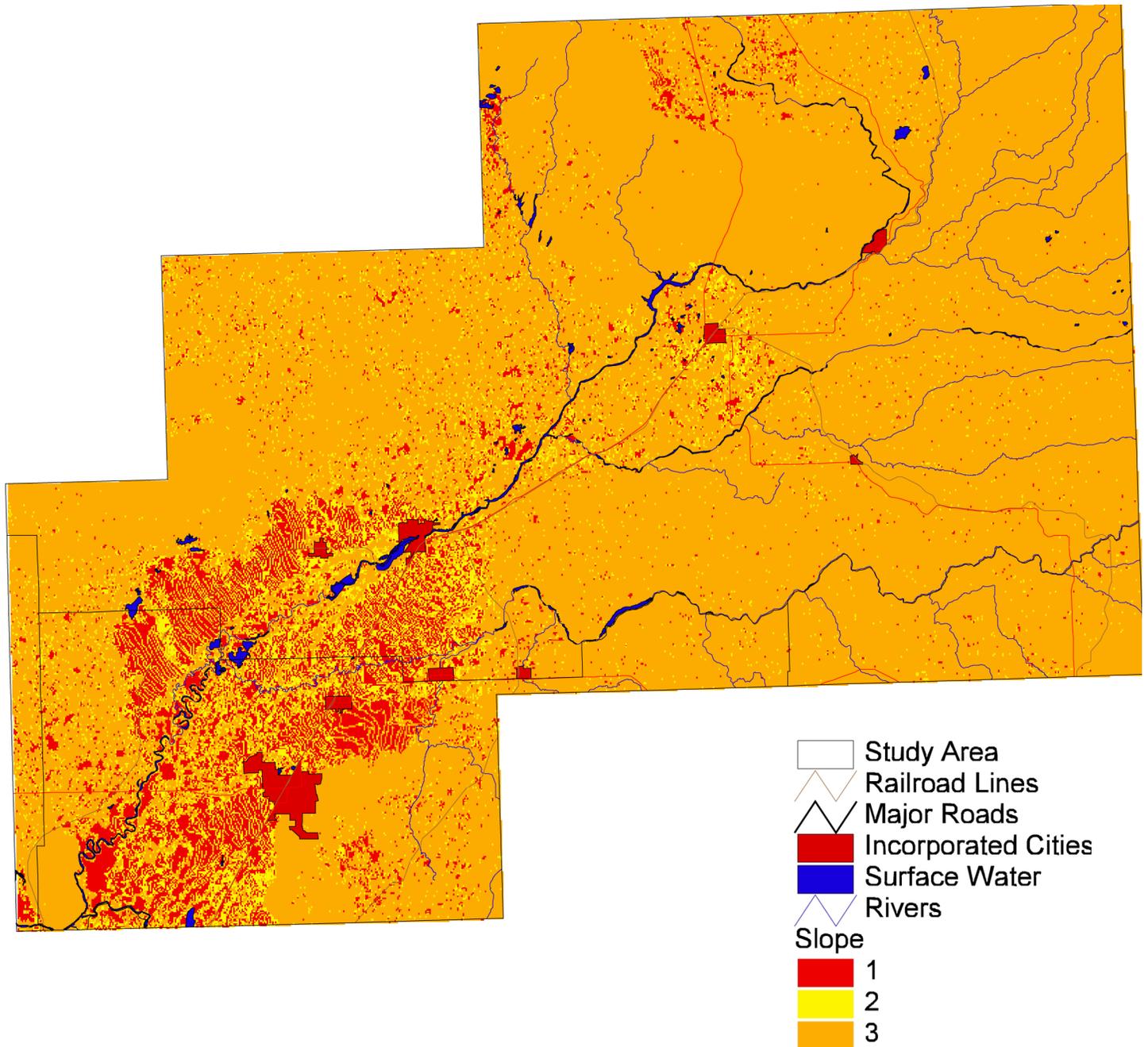
Sharptailed Grouse Habitat

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



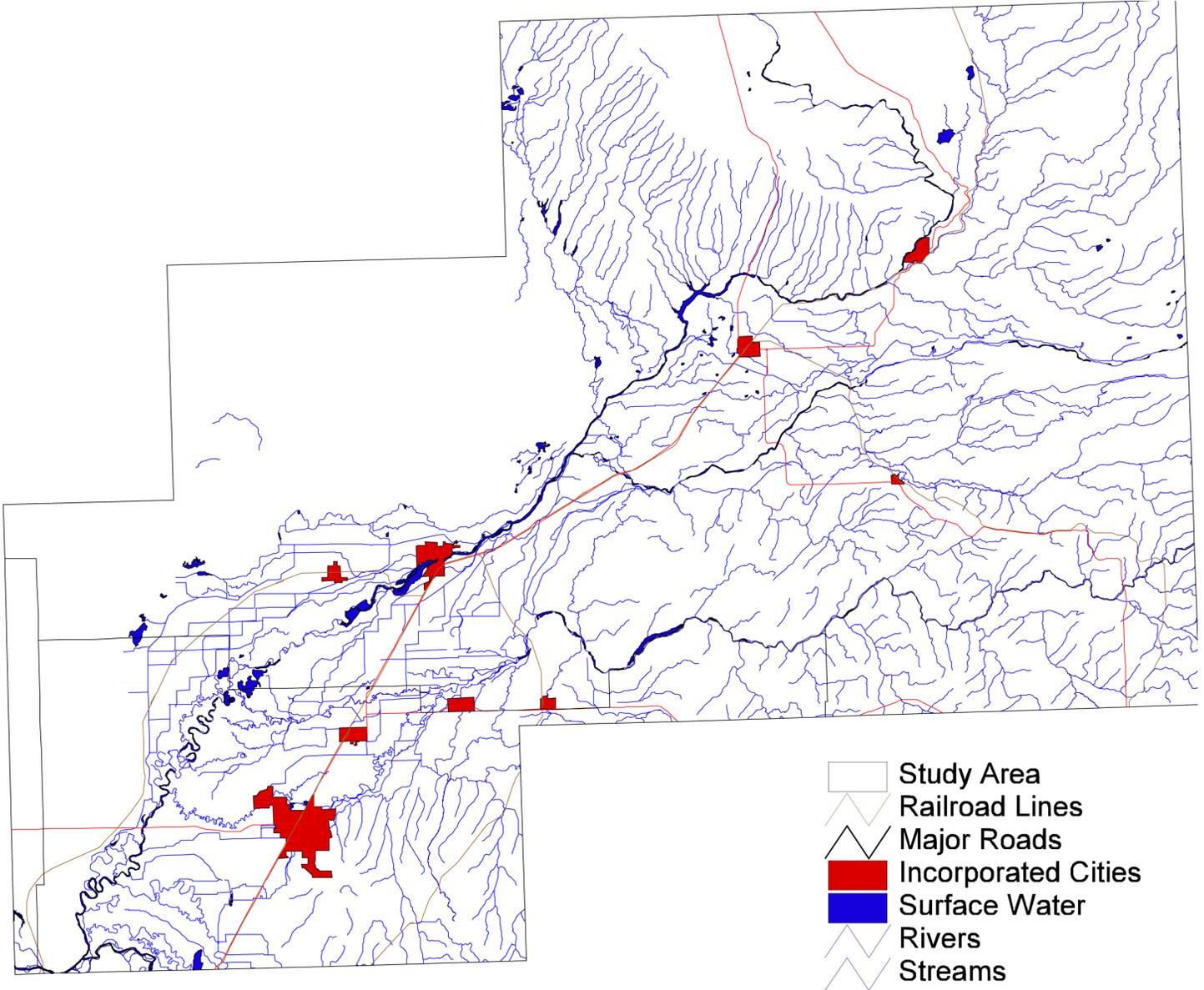
Source. Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



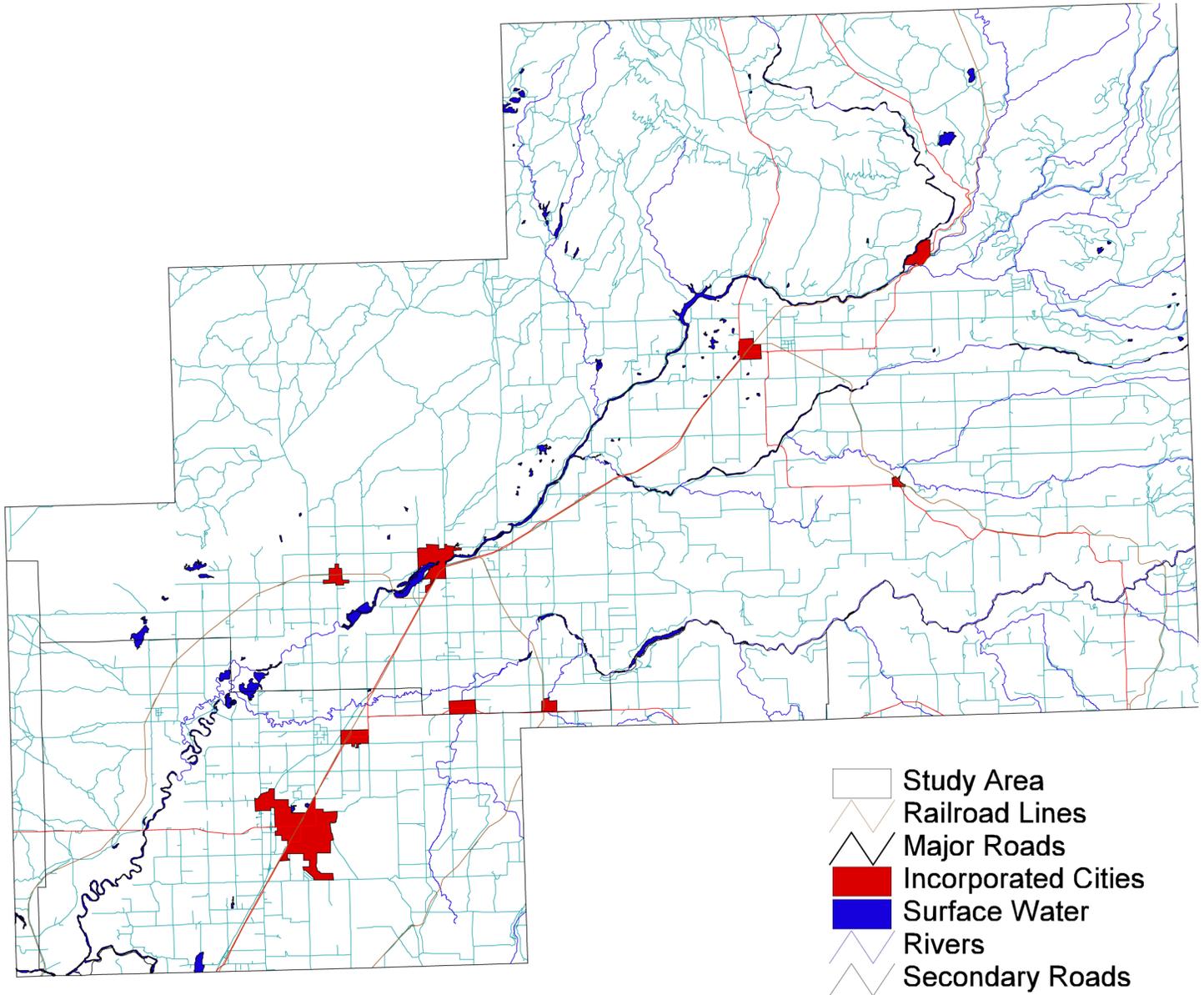
Source. Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



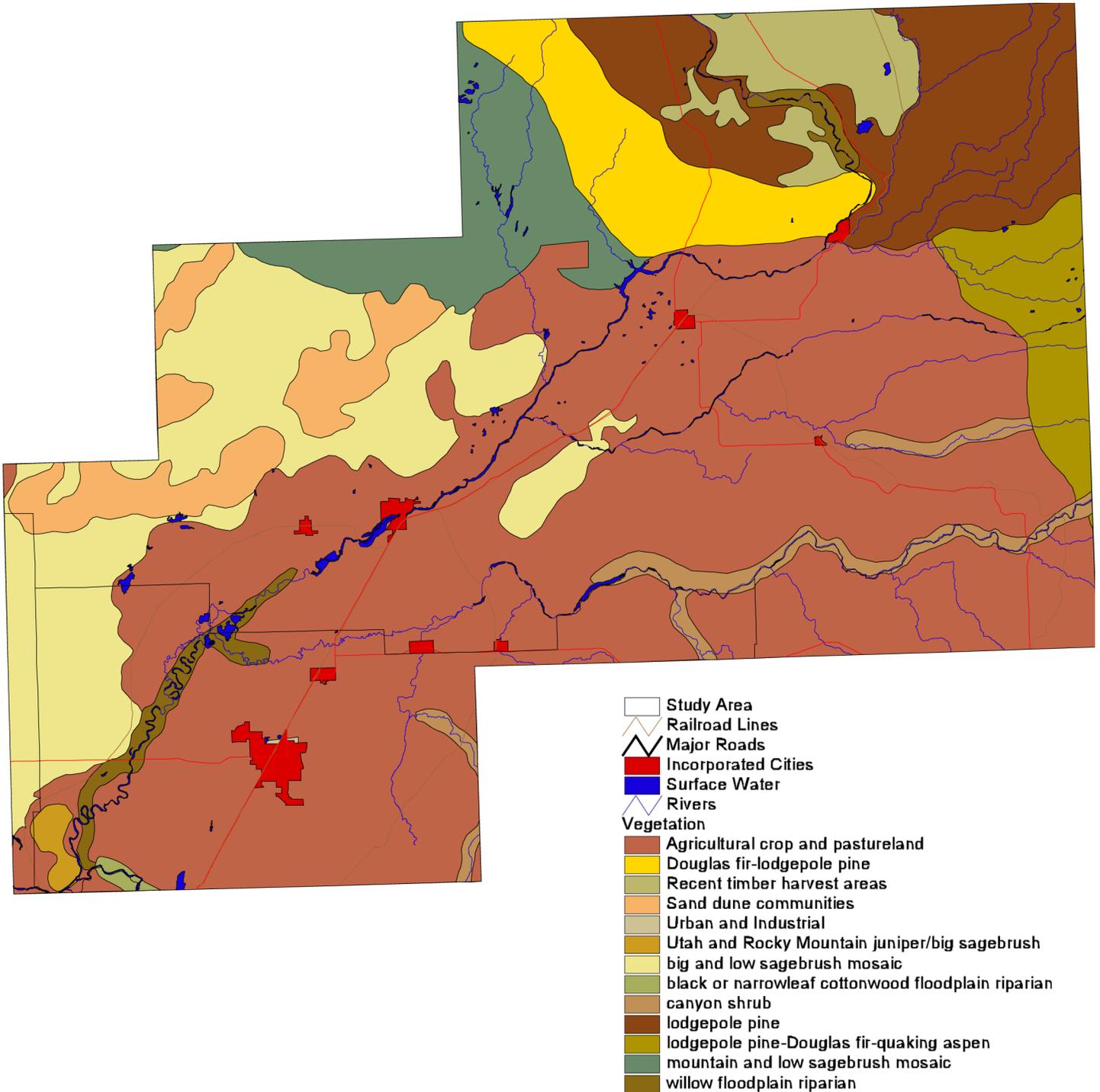
Source. U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



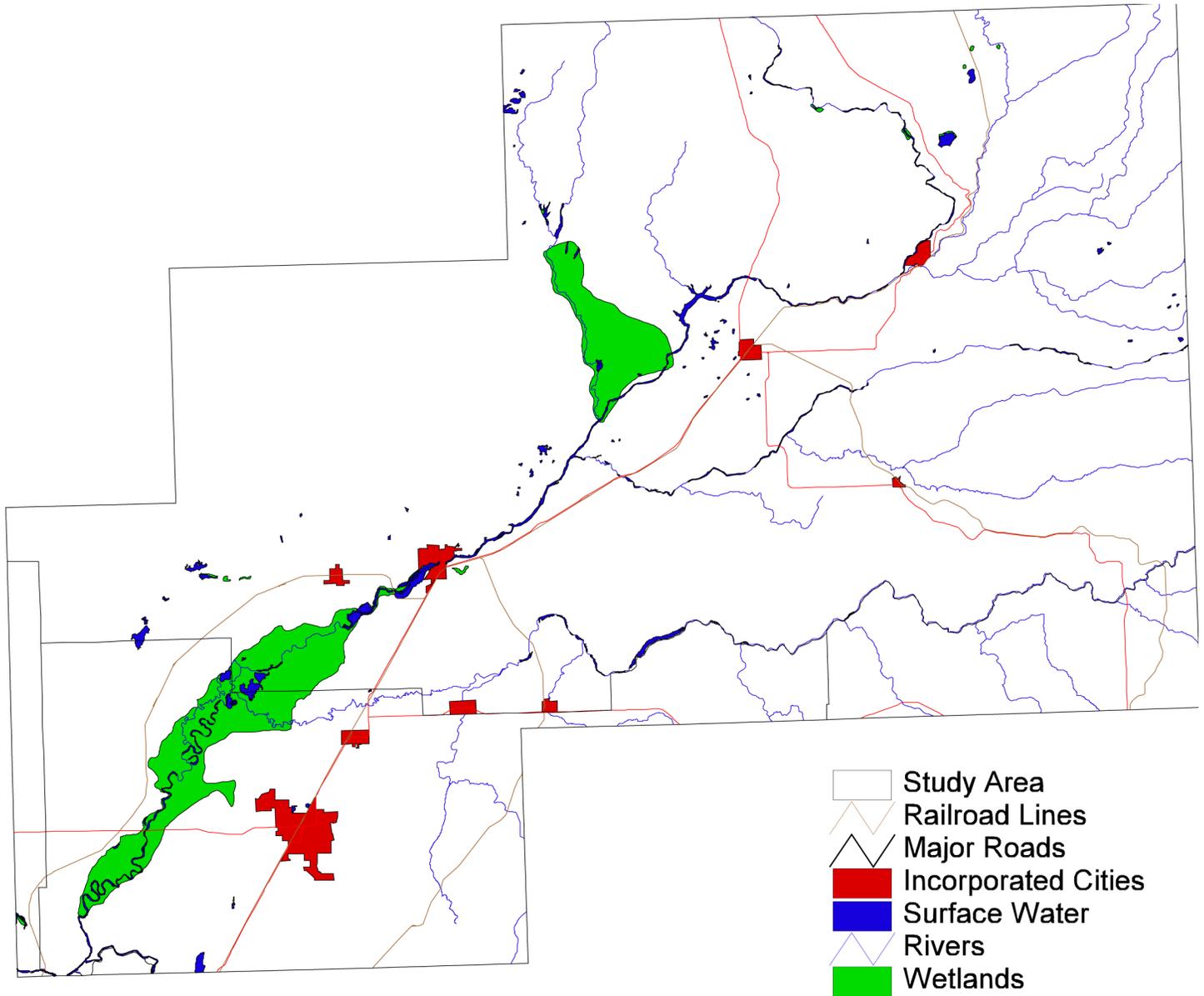
Source. U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. National Biological Service, Gap Analysis of Biodiversity in Idaho.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)



Source. Landscape Dynamics Lab, University of Idaho.