APPENDIX E

Sensitive Species Considered in This Analysis and Their Probability of Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Habitat Requirements	Washington County,UT(W) Mohave County,AZ (M)	Probability of Occurrence
BIRDS			
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	Ferruginous hawk nest substrates vary throughout their range and show great flexibility from trees and shrubs, cliffs, utility structures, and ground outcrops. Habitat preference during breeding includes flat and rolling terrain in grasslands, agriculture lands, sagebrush/saltbush/greasew ood shrub lands, and the periphery of pinyon-juniper forests. Ferruginous hawks avoid high elevations, forests, and narrow canyons. Because of a strong preference for elevated nest sites, they are often present on cliffs, buttes, and creek banks.	W/M	**Moderate.** This species is a transient of the Project Area and is considered fairly common.
REPTILES			
Gila monster *Heloderma suspectum cinctum*	Banded gila monsters are found in desert habitats comprising scattered cacti, shrubs, and grasses. This species often occurs in rocky canyon bottoms or washes with substrates characterized by basaltic lava slopes or flows, boulder fields of loose sandstone and gravelly or sandy soils. Inactive for long periods, gila monsters seek shelter in mammal burrows, in woodrat nests, and under rocks and boulders.	W/M	**Low.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered rare.
Common chuckwalla *Sauromalus ater*	Chuckwallas are common in desert foothills and desert mountain areas on rock outcrops that are vegetated with shrubs and forbs. The chuckwalla is primarily associated with boulder-covered slopes at lower elevations, although individuals have been found as high as 6,000 feet	W/M	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.

	elevation.		
Western banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus*	Utah banded geckos occur most often in very dry habitats with rocky terrain, canyon walls, and sand dunes, although they can be found in many types of habitat.	W	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Desert night lizard *Xantusia vigilis*	The desert night lizard lives in arid and semiarid habitats including pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and blackbrush communities. It is highly secretive and most commonly associated with fallen leaves and trunks of Joshua trees, as well as yuccas, agaves, cacti, and other large plants. It can also be found in crevices of rock outcroppings.	W	**Low.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Mojave rattlesnake *Crotalus scutulatus*	The Mojave rattlesnake is found primarily within sparsely vegetated areas of upland desert and low mountain slopes.	W	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Sidewinder *Crotalus cerastes*	Sidewinders generally inhabit sandy, open desert terrain sparsely vegetated with creosote bush or mesquite. They have also been known to occur in some rocky or gravelly areas.	W	**High.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area and is considered fairly common.
Speckled rattlesnake *Crotalus mitchellii*	Speckled rattlesnake habitat includes canyons, foothills, buttes, and erosion gullies of rocky desert areas. The species is also found less commonly in sandy arroyos and sparsely vegetated desert flats. When inactive, it occurs under rocks or bushes or in crevices, caves, abandoned mines, or animal burrows.	W	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Western threadsnake *Leptotyphlops humilis*	The western threadsnake is a small burrowing species that inhabits areas of loose moist soil.	W	**Low.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered rare.
Zebra-tailed lizard *Callisaurus draconoides*	This lizard is found primarily in sparsely vegetated desert areas with hard packed soils. To a lesser extent it can also be found in areas of open sandy washes, dunes, and floodplains.	W	**High.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area and is considered fairly common.

MAMMALS			
Kit fox *Vulpes macrotis*	The kit fox most often occurs in open prairie, plains, and desert habitats. The kit fox opportunistically eats small mammals (primarily rabbits and hares), small birds, invertebrates, and plant matter.	W	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	The big free-tailed bat prefers rocky and woodland habitats, where roosting occurs in caves, mines, old buildings, and rock crevices. The species is active year-round, spending summers in temperate North America and migrating to warmer areas in the winter.	W/M	**Low.** This species occurs in the Project Area as a summer resident only and is relatively rare.
Fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	Fringed myotis inhabit caves, mines, and buildings by night and are most often associated with mid-elevation grassland, desert, oak, or pinyon-juniper woodlands and high-elevation spruce-fir forest. Roosts have been located in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats.	W/M	**Moderate.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area but is considered uncommon.
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	Spotted bats occur in a variety of habitats from desert to montane coniferous forest, including pinyon-juniper woodlands, ponderosa pine, open pasture, and coniferous forest. These bats roost in deep rock crevices in canyon walls and cliffs and rarely inhabit caves. Forage areas are primarily over dry, open coniferous forest, often associated with riparian or wet meadows.	W/M	**Low.** This species occurs in the Project Area as a summer resident only and is relatively rare.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Plecotus townsendii*	Townsend's big-eared bats occur in a variety of habitats from desert shrub to deciduous and coniferous forest over a wide range of elevations. During the summer, these bats roost in abandoned mines, caves, and occasionally empty or occupied buildings or	W/M	**High.** This species is a permanent resident of the Project Area and is considered fairly common.

	bridges. Maternity colonies and winter hibernacula occur in mines and caves.		
Western red bat *Lasiurus blosevillii*	Western red bats are normally found near water, often in wooded areas. Daytime roosting usually occurs in trees.	W/M	**Low.** While this species is considered a permanent resident, it is extremely rare in the Project Area due to the lack of water.
PLANTS			
Parry petalonyx *Petalonyx parryi*	Habitat for Parry petalonyx includes dry desert washes and canyons, in Chinle and Moenkopi outcrops between 2,500 and 4,000 feet elevation.	W	**High.** This species occurs in and near the Red Bluff ACEC.
Virgin River Thistle *Cirsium virginensis*	Habitat for the Virgin River thistle includes alkaline seeps, washes, and limestone rock outcroppings along the Virgin River	W	**Low. There is no habitat for this species in the Virgin River crossing area of the Project.**