

DOWNLOAD PDF ASSESSMENT OF HABITAT OF WILDLIFE COMMUNITIES ON THE SNAKE RIVER, JACKSON, WYOMING

Chapter 1 : Amphibians and reptiles of Wyoming - Wikipedia

Based on information from the literature and a workshop, a model was developed to evaluate the wildlife community along the Snake River near Jackson, Wyoming. The model compares conditions of the current or future years with conditions in , before constructions of levees along the river.

River Restoration and Geomorphic Assessment Projects Spring Creek and Cody Creek Restoration Project, Indian Springs Ranch, Teton County, Wyoming Biota was hired as prime contractor to complete geomorphic assessment, design, permitting, construction implementation, and post-project monitoring during this multidisciplinary project that improved fisheries and ecological values on an active agricultural property. Biota worked closely with the Teton Science Schools landowner and the Indian Springs Ranch home owner association to develop and implement a project that achieved multidisciplinary benefit. A total of 1. In addition, 4 existing diversions were rebuilt to improve irrigation operations and benefit fisheries components, off-channel livestock water facilities with solar pump sources were installed, fish screen were installed on existing diversions, and 1, dormant woody willow and cottonwood plantings were installed to improve riparian conditions. Post-project monitoring during the first year documented 61 pair of Snake River fine-spotted cutthroat trout spawning within the project area. The project objectives are to restore system impairment in four tributaries to the Upper Gros Ventre River that were historically impacted more than years ago during homesteading of the area. Remnant stream impacts include obliteration of historic channels, disconnection between tributaries and the Gros Ventre River mainstem, persistence of irrigation ditches that capture stream and spring flows, and morphologic and structural barriers to fish passage. Read a Recent Article Published in the Jackson Hole News and Guide about this Project Lanes Creek Restoration Project - Caribou County, Idaho Biota was hired as project lead to complete channel assessment, design, permitting, construction supervision, and post-project monitoring during this large scale restoration project in eastern Idaho. Project activities include restoration of a 3-mile reach of entrenched and degraded stream in the headwaters of the Blackfoot River basin. Project objectives include habitat enhancement for all age-classes of native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Biota staff applied an Natural Channel Design approach to complete hydrologic and geomorphic assessment of the entire project reach, and analysis results were utilized to develop a comprehensive fluvial restoration plan in Stable channel morphology and aquatic habitat improvements were designed based on hydrologic regime, geomorphic condition, sediment conditions, and site attributes. Project treatments include reconstruction of stable channel morphology; restoration of floodplain connectivity; bank stabilization; channel elevation and grade control structures; restoration of pool-riffle sequences; revegetation and re-establishment of woody vegetation; improvement of fish passage through culvert modification; riparian enclosure fencing to exclude approximately 20 acres ; and construction of 6 off-channel livestock water facilities. This regional demonstration project was funded by a diverse partnership of state, private, non-profit, and private sector stakeholders. Previously installed treatments were removed and stable channel morphology was constructed in order to achieve aquatic habitat enhancement objectives. Phase 1 of the project was implemented in and post-project monitoring conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department documented increased fish utilization and spawning activities of wild Snake River cutthroat trout. Geomorphic assessment and related analyses were used to develop a design that incorporated various instream structures to stabilize stream banks and protect private lands while addressing concerns of localized flooding and threats to public health, safety, welfare, and county road infrastructure. The effort achieved project objectives of bank stabilization and flood control along a reach of the flashy Snake River where peak flows have reached 30, cubic feet per second cfs. Teton Creek Restoration Project - Driggs, Idaho Biota was initially hired to conduct a geomorphic assessment of an anthropogenically altered 2-mile reach of Teton Creek, and to assess the validity and appropriateness of an existing restoration plan. Biota completed a comprehensive geomorphic analysis of existing and proposed channel conditions, which revealed

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inadequacies in the existing design associated with sediment transport and fluvial function. Fish Creek Restoration Project, Snake River Ranch, Teton County, Wyoming Biota was hired to complete site assessment, restoration design, permitting, and construction supervision of this stream restoration project in upper Fish Creek. The project design was completed using Natural Channel Design methods in order to identify functional channel dimension, pattern, and profile. The project accounted for anthropogenic alteration of local hydrologic regime, sediment inputs, and land use constraints on an active agricultural property. Project completion resulted in maximized fisheries and ecological values while complimenting on-site ranching and farming activities. Badger Creek Project, Teton County, Idaho Biota worked for the Teton County Idaho Engineering Department to design stabilization activities within and adjacent to Badger Creek to control flood waters, halt severe erosion, prevent loss of public infrastructure and private lands, and comply with regulatory requirements. Based upon hydrologic analysis, geomorphic assessment, and sediment transport modeling and hydraulic condition assessment, a stable channel morphology was designed and constructed through channel grading and incorporation of various hard and soft treatments. The project was implemented in , and has functioned well to demonstrate that county infrastructure can benefit from appropriate fluvial system improvement efforts. The effort restored proper fluvial process, protected public infrastructure and safety, and rectified flood conditions that have destroyed Teton County roadways numerous times in the recent past. Portneuf River Geomorphic Assessment - Southeastern Idaho Biota completed geomorphic assessment and compiled a comprehensive restoration design for a 7-mile reach of the Portneuf River located just downstream of Lava in southeastern Idaho. The project was completed for Trout Unlimited and the Portneuf River Partners, a collaborative group comprised of agency personnel, conservation groups, landowners, and interest groups. The persistence of an established earthen dam across the river channel maintained a barrier to fish passage, resulted in severe local sedimentation, seasonal increases in water temperature, and severe fluctuations in dissolved oxygen levels. Biota designed and implemented a system solution that included dam removal, construction of a quarter mile of stable functional river channel, and relocation of the two diversions to an upstream reach in order to increase hydraulic head at the ditch inlets and accommodate agricultural operation requirements. The project resulted in restored fishery access to a nearly 3-mile reach of river habitat, while accommodating the needs of the local agricultural operation.

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Chapter 2 : Wildlife - Biota Research and Consulting, Inc.

Download Citation on ResearchGate | Assessment of Habitat of Wildlife Communities on the Snake River, Jackson, Wyoming | The composition of the wildlife community in western riparian habitats is.

The six-lined racerunner *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* is a species of lizard found in the United States, from Wyoming across the Great Plains east to Rhode Island, south to Florida and west to southern Texas, and in northern Mexico, in Tamaulipas. In Wyoming, the sub-species C. It belongs to the genus *Sceloporus* spiny lizards in the reptile family *Phrynosomatidae*. Named after the sagebrush plants near which it is commonly found, the sagebrush lizard has keeled and spiny scales running along its dorsal surface. It is an insectivore, feeding mostly on ants, though will also eat young snakes. The lizards are found throughout the mountain ranges in the western U. It is found from sea level to over 10,000 feet in elevation. It was formerly classified as *Phrynosoma douglassi hernandesi*. In Wyoming, this lizard is found in grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands. It is sometimes referred to as the prairie lizard, fence swift, or gray lizard. In Wyoming, the sub-species S. The range of E. In Wyoming, this lizard is found in grassland communities on the prairies and in scarp woodlands. It usually occurs under surface objects such as flat rocks or boards. The species has been used to research the physiological changes in the body during the fight-or-flight response as related to stress and aggressive competition. In Wyoming, the sub-species H. It is a subspecies of the gopher snake *Pituophis catenifer*. The epithet *sayi* is in honor of zoologist Thomas Say. In Wyoming, the bullsnake is found in plains grasslands, sagebrush grasslands, sandhills, riparian shrub, marshes, rocky canyons, mountain foothills shrub, agricultural areas, and urban areas. The sub-species *Pituophis catenifer deserticola*, the Great Basin Gophersnake is found in sagebrush communities and desert habitats. There are 25 subspecies among the milk snakes, including the commonly named scarlet kingsnake L. In Wyoming, this snake is found in plains, foothills, and scarp woodlands, especially near granite or limestone outcrops. The sub-species *Crotalus viridis concolor*, the midget faded rattlesnake is found in rock outcrops in sagebrush desert communities. Boidae consists of the nonvenomous snakes commonly called boas and consists of 43 species. The genus *Charina* consists of four species, three of which are found in North America, and one species found in Africa. In Wyoming, this boa is found in near water and beneath logs, flat rocks, and other surface objects in the foothills and lower montane zones. It has a distinctive orange or yellow stripe that goes from its head to tail, the rest of its body is mainly a gray-green color. The snake is commonly found living near water sources such as streams and ponds, but can also be found in urban areas and vacant lots. In Wyoming, this snake is found near small streams, sloughs, marshes, and ponds. May be found in urban areas, dry grasslands, sandhills. It is a snake indigenous to North America. Most garter snakes have a pattern of yellow stripes on a brown background and their average length is about 1 to 1. The common garter snake is a diurnal snake. In summer, it is most active in the morning and late afternoon; in cooler seasons or climates, it restricts its activity to the warm afternoons. In Wyoming, this snake is found in plains, foothills, montane zones, and usually near permanent water sources. Seven subspecies are currently recognized. Most snakes have a yellow, light orange, or white dorsal stripe, accompanied by two stripes on its side of the same color. Some varieties have red or black spots between the dorsal stripe and the side stripes. This snake often inhabits coniferous forests, and is relatively aquatic. In Wyoming, this snake is found in all habitat zones except alpine, usually near water. They are primarily found throughout the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, but they range north into Canada, and south into Mexico, Guatemala and Belize. Their patterns vary widely between subspecies. Most are solid colored as their common names imply, black racers, brown racers, blue racers or green racers. Runner is sometimes used instead of racer in their common name. It also sometimes called a grass snake. It is a snake of increasing conservation concern in some U. The snake is bright green and found mainly in moist meadows, prairies and clearings in coniferous forest. They are almost entirely insectivorous eating mainly crickets, grasshoppers, and smooth caterpillars. In Wyoming, this snake is found under rocks, logs, or other surface objects in forests

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within the foothills and montane zones. Usually associated with lush vegetation. The belly is red, pink, or orange. Adult length is 8 to 16 inches. Red-bellied snakes inhabit both fields and woods, but are most often found under boards and other objects at the edges of lumber piles or trash dumps. They feed on worms, slugs, and snails. The Western Hognose snake is a light sandy brown in color, with darker brown or gray blotching, their coloration is not nearly as variable as the Eastern Hognose, *Heterodon platirhinos*, but they often have an ink-black and white or yellow checker patterned belly, sometimes accented with orange. They are very stout for their size a full grown inch female is as bulky as a five-foot corn snake and can grow from 15 to 33 inches in length, with females generally being larger than males. The characteristic of all hognose snakes is their upturned snout, which aids in digging in the soil. Hognose snakes are considered to be rear-fanged venomous, but are not considered to pose any danger to humans and will only bite as a feeding response, rarely in defense. In Wyoming, the plains hog-nosed snake, *H.* Its natural range extends from southeastern Canada, southwest to the Rocky Mountains and beyond, where introduced, throughout Mexico, and as far south as Ecuador. This species and the larger alligator snapping turtle are both widely referred to as snapping turtles or snappers though the common snapping turtle, as its name implies, is much more widespread overall. They get their name from the spiny, cone-like projections on the leading edge of their carapace, which are not scutes scales. In Wyoming, the sub-species *A.* It is one of the two different subspecies of *Terrapene ornata*. It is the state reptile of Kansas. It lives in slow-moving fresh waters, from southern Canada to Louisiana and northern Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The turtle is the only species of the genus *Chrysemys*, which is part of the pond turtle family, *Emydidae*.

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Chapter 3 : Snake River Ranch Jackson Hole Wyoming

Get this from a library! Assessment of habitat of wildlife communities on the Snake River, Jackson, Wyoming. [Richard L Schroeder; Arthur W Allen; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.].

Climate variability in the Upper Snake River Watershed: The Wildlife Society 16th Annual Conference. Historic precipitation patterns in the Upper Snake River watershed: Climate science meets education. Yellowstone and Beyond Conference. Understanding historic precipitation patterns in the Upper Snake River Watershed. The effects of human development on songbird populations along a riparian corridor in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The Wyoming Chapter of the Wildlife Society. Songbirds of the Tetons second-year field report. McCabe and Hall Effects of human development on songbird populations along a riparian corridor in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Effects of residential development on avian communities and individual species in Quaking Aspen *Populus tremuloides*: The importance of habitat conservation on private and public lands. Thesis, Antioch University New England. Smith, Hall and Gentry Problems with noisy neighbors: Spatial interactions between black-billed magpie breeding sites and songbird nest survival. Implications for conservation planning. Download PDF Format - 3. Elk migration through a human dominated landscape in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Meso-predator Ecology McClennen et al. The effect of suburban and agricultural development on the activity patterns of coyotes *Canis latrans*. Comparison of coyote diets between two areas of Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Intermountain Journal of Sciences, Vol.

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Chapter 4 : blog.quintoapp.com - Biota Research and Consulting, Inc.

Assessment of habitat of wildlife communities on the snake river, Jackson, Wyoming: R. L. Schroeder & A. W. Allen, Resource Publication "US Fish & Wildlife Service, , , 21 pp.

Eradication of cheatgrass in various habitat types will eliminate spread of annual grass into areas essential for wildlife. This project builds on successful application during first phase of project. Prescribed fire will reduce encroachment of conifers, remove timber lost to bark beetles, and increase potential for aspen and other desirable habitat types. Prescribed fire and mechanical treatment will be used to eliminate encroaching conifers and enhance recruitment of aspen and other desirable vegetation in an area of high value to elk and mule deer. Wetland creation in an area that will capture irrigation outflows and natural springs will provide habitat for leopard frogs and a wide array of water birds, including sandhill cranes, long-billed curlew and Trumpeter swans. Conservation easement on approximately 1, acres of New Fork River habitat, including native rangeland and irrigated hay ground near Boulder. This area is important for moose and mule deer, and is in a Core Population Area for Sage-grouse. Conservation easement on more than 15, acres of highly diverse habitat near Daniel will maintain a large landscape that includes all seasonal ranges for most game animals. This project also contains critical habitat for Sage-grouse, amphibians, and a huge assemblage of bird species. Riparian enhancement including fencing, water development, livestock management, and invasive species removal on the Absaroka Front near Meeteetse. Continues efforts begun in Conservation easement on 3, acres of native rangeland within Sage-grouse Core Population Area near Kirby will continue to enhance large watershed effort to reduce erosion, increase forage production and stabilize streams. This easement, at a value more than one million dollars, was donated by the landowners. Innovative infiltration system will allow removal of irrigation water while streamflow will provide for fish migration to spawning areas in the Greybull River watershed. This is part of an effort that will create access to more than miles of spawning and other fish habitat in the area. Continuation of project to remove barriers to fish migration on Timber Creek in the Greybull River system. This project has shown response from cutthroat trout to be nearly immediate as barriers are removed. The project also improves irrigation efficiency for landowners. Restoration and retrofit of a large irrigation structure on the Greybull River will include fish bypass channel and ladders to allow passage at periods of low flow. This project is a wide-ranging partnership between various levels of government, the local irrigation district, irrigators, and Trout Unlimited. Continuation of basin-wide effort to remove and eliminate invasive Russian olive and saltcedar from hundreds of miles of riparian areas and grasslands in the Big Horn Basin. Conservation effort to increase recruitment of sagebrush in historic stands within Sage-grouse Core Population Areas in the northern Big Horn Basin. Early indications for success have been very positive and may have long-reaching implications.

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Chapter 5 : Jackson Hole and Teton Valley Golf Resort Communities

*Assessment of habitat of wildlife communities on the Snake River, Jackson, Wyoming (SuDoc I) [Richard L. Schroeder] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Download TRANSCRIPT Selected abstracts Simulated population dynamics of *Felis concolor* to predict minimum areas and levels of immigration needed to avoid population extinction caused by demographic and environmental stochasticity for a period of yr. Thus a corridor for immigration will benefit a small population in an area where further loss of habitat will occur. The model was applied to the cougar population in the Santa Ana Mountain Range of S California km², with c 20 adults. There will be a high risk of extinction if the habitat is reduced to currently protected and connected areas km². The last corridor for immigration has been degraded by recent human activity. Mangel, *Ecological Applications*, 32, pp The United Nations resolutions concerning high-seas drift-nets called for moratoria by July, unless appropriate conservation measures could be enacted. This paper illustrates the following broad points concerning resource protection and conservation: Barnes, *African Journal of Ecology*, 30, pp The vast forests of Zaire do not provide *Loxodonta africana* with a safe refuge from poachers. Once found throughout the forest zone, they have been eradicated from many areas and now occur in fragmented subpopulations. The remaining elephants may number only 64 having declined by as much as two-thirds. Cumming, *Forestry Chronicle*, 68, pp Habitat destruction may in some cases be the ultimate cause of population decline. Reactions of caribou to disturbance vary. Multiple resource managers of boreal commercial forests should identify sensitive components of caribou range calving grounds, rutting locations, wintering areas, and travel routes among them and prescribe for these areas on management plans. Boyle, *Forestry Chronicle*, 68, pp In Canadian forests it is likely that, in general, species and ecosystem diversity do not match those in forests of more southerly latitudes, but genetic diversity is probably comparable. Although conservation activities both within and outside the natural surroundings of a species are already extensive, further efforts are justified. The impact of human disturbances on forest biodiversity must be assessed. Sharpe, *Conservation Biology*, 7, pp The US Conservation Reserve Program was initiated in to reduce soil loss on highly erodible agricultural land. This stated objective of the program has been quite successful, and there are other unintentional yet significant ecological benefits to the program that merit evaluation, eg the reversal of landscape fragmentation, maintenance of regional biodiversity, creation of wildlife habitat, and favorable changes in regional carbon flux. The authors here focus on forested regions, although there are similar benefits to be gained in other areas. They present possible scenarios for Cadiz Township, a Wisconsin agricultural landscape. A model was developed to evaluate the wildlife community comparing conditions of the current or future years with conditions in, before the construction of levees along the river. Conditions in are assumed to approximate the desirable distribution of plant cover types and the associated wildlife community and area used as a standard of comparison in the model. The model may be applied with remotely sensed data and is compatible with a geographic information system analysis. The model also evaluates floodplain and channel complexity and assesses anthropogenic disturbance and its potential effect on the quality of wildlife habitat and movement of wildlife in the riparian corridor. Tress, *Ecological Applications*, 32, pp Stand structure was strongly related to water availability. Secondary damage along main roads and skid trails a. Total damage was low. At low harvest intensities, most forest damage occurs from the construction of main roads. Additional benefits to increasing harvest intensity are that re-entry into the logged site can be delayed, allowing the forest more time to recover, Recommended.

Chapter 6 : District 9 - Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust

The composition of the wildlife community in western riparian habitats is influenced by the horizontal and vertical

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distribution of vegetation, the physical.

Chapter 7 : Publications & Presentations - Teton Science Schools

Get this from a library! Assessment of habitat of wildlife communities on the Snake River, Jackson, Wyoming. [Richard L Schroeder; Arthur W Allen].