Spencer Fork

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

April 2025

Prepared by:

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES – CENTRAL REGION

Spencer Fork

Wildlife Management Area

Habitat

Management Plan

April 2025

Prepared by:
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources - Central Region

Spencer Fork Wildlife Management Area
Habitat Management Plan

Central Region Habitat Section

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Spencer Fork Wildlife Management Area

Habitat Management Plan

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Habitat Management Plan for
Spencer Fork Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

Executive Summary - April 2025

This habitat management plan (HMP) contains the following sections:

- **Background information** (purpose of Division ownership, public recreation opportunities, historic uses, key wildlife species, etc.)
- **Property information** (property description, acquisition history, encumbrances, etc.)
- **Property inventory** (capital improvements, existing habitats, etc.)
- **Management goals and objectives**
- **Strategies for property management**
- **Strategies for habitat management**
- **Appendices** contain location maps of the WMA and an access plan that explains public access opportunities.

The Spencer Fork WMA covered in this Habitat Management plan is comprised of 7,379 acres. The WMA was originally purchased for big game habitat values. As a result, mule deer and elk are the primary beneficiaries of the WMA, especially during winter months when they come down from higher elevation summer ranges on the Wasatch Plateau to winter.

This HMP provides management direction to Utah Division of Wildlife Resources personnel. Listed below is a summary of the contents of the HMP.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF WMAS: To preserve and protect big game winter and transitional range and reduce depredation by deer and elk on surrounding private lands.

WILDLIFE SPECIES: The WMA contains habitat for the following wildlife species: mule deer, elk, black-tailed jackrabbit, bear, cougar, and coyote. A variety of upland game species also inhabit this WMA including chukar partridge, dusky grouse, Rio Grande turkey, cottontail rabbit, and mourning dove. Neotropical migratory birds can also be found in sagebrush and mountain brush habitats during their breeding and nesting seasons in spring and early summer months.

SPECIES OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED: Several SGCN animal species inhabit habitats in and around the WMA including Southern leatherside chub, northern leopard frog, Lewis's woodpecker, and historically, greater sage grouse. See Appendix C for a complete list of species found in proximity to the Spencer Fork WMA.

HABITAT CONDITIONS/PROBLEMS: The WMA contains a variety of habitat types beginning with big sagebrush at the lower elevations, transitioning to Gambel oak with sagebrush, and then mixed mountain brush and aspen types at the highest elevations. Overall the habitat conditions are in fair to good condition. Big sagebrush and other shrub densities on much of the WMA were drastically reduced following the Wood Hollow and Pole Creek Fires in 2012 and 2018, respectively.

ACCESS PLAN: Motorized vehicle traffic will be confined to existing roads and trails. Roads will be maintained as needed to maintain public access. Unauthorized user-created roads and trails will be closed and rehabilitated.

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES: Fence inspection, repairs, replacement, gates, locks, road grading as needed, road closures, boundary signs, entry signs, surveys, and noxious weed control will occur annually. Annual weed control is a priority to keep weeds from expanding.

HISTORY OF WILDFIRES: Fire has significantly impacted the WMA and the quality of mule deer habitat has been diminished due to the loss of browse. Big sagebrush and bitterbrush are both not fire tolerant. Over 80% of the Spencer Fork WMA has been impacted by recent wildfires, including the 2012 Wood Hollow Fire and the 2018 Pole Creek Fire.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT: For the WMA to reach its potential as critical big game winter range, browse communities must be enhanced and protected. The Division may employ a variety of methods to achieve this including prescribed grazing, prescribed burning, reseeding and seedling transplants, and mechanical treatments. Grazing will be utilized as a habitat management tool. High-intensity short-duration grazing systems during spring and early summer months will be used to improve browse communities for wintering big game. Two wildlife guzzlers have been constructed on the WMA. Additional water developments should only be pursued if they help reach the management objectives of the WMAs. Water development projects that help with the grazing management plan should be pursued.

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Habitat Management Plan for Spencer Fork Wildlife Management Area (WMA) 2024

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This management plan has been developed to guide management on some of the lands owned by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) in Utah and Sanpete Counties. The Spencer Fork WMA covered in this Habitat Management plan totals 7,371 acres. The WMA was purchased for big game habitat values. As a result, mule deer and elk are the primary beneficiaries of the WMA, especially during winter months when they come down from higher elevation summer ranges on Mount Nebo to winter.

PURPOSE OF DIVISION OWNERSHIP

The WMA in this Habitat Management Plan (HMP) was acquired primarily to protect, preserve, and enhance critical big game winter and transitional ranges. This WMA can also provide a variety of recreational and access opportunities including hunting, hiking, camping, and limited OHV use, as long as they are compatible with the primary purpose of WMA.

HISTORIC USES

Prior to Division ownership, this WMA was used primarily for livestock grazing and agriculture. Hunting, camping, hiking, off-highway-vehicle (OHV) use, and antler hunting were also common activities.

PUBLIC RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

All activities occurring on Division lands are managed under the direction Rule R657-28, Use of Division lands. This rule discusses approved uses, prohibited activities, and the process for applying for and receiving the various permits required to use Division lands. The Division will work with WMA visitors to ensure that all activities comply with this rule.

The Spencer Fork WMA is popular for big game hunting. There are limited opportunities for upland game hunting as well as hunting and trapping for mountain lions and furbearer species. Non-consumptive uses include camping, hiking, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. Open fires will be allowed on the WMA, but this activity is subject to state and federal policies and guidelines including closures during high-risk fire season.

Seasonal closures will be implemented on all Division roads for all motorized vehicle access on the Spencer Fork WMA from December 1 to April 30. See the access plan in Appendix B for maps of authorized roads. Seasonal closures are used to protect wildlife, wildlife habitat, and wintering big game animals from disturbance during critical winter months and to preserve habitats from being negatively impacted during wet, winter months.

PUBLIC ACCESS

There is one access road near mile post 302 on US-89 for public access to the WMA. Motorized access is limited to authorized routes as shown on the unit access maps in Appendix B.

Motorized access is seasonally restricted from December 1 to April 30. Additional information on public access and motorized vehicle use on the WMA can be found in the access management plan which is included as Appendix B.

CAMPING

Camping is permitted on the WMA and unless posted otherwise, is limited to 10 days as noted in Rule R657-28-4. The Division reserves the right to change the length of camping stays if needed to reach the goals and objectives of the habitat management plan. Any changes in camping regulations will be posted.

CAMPFIRES

Open fires are allowed, but this activity is subject to state and federal policies and guidelines, including closures during high-risk fire seasons. The building of bonfires is prohibited. Non-combustible materials cannot be used in the building of fires and must be removed. The Division reserves the right to ban open fires on the WMA if needed to protect valuable wildlife habitat on the WMA and adjacent private and municipal lands. The Division may also restrict open fires to designated areas if the use of open fires becomes a management problem.

OHV USE

OHV use is restricted to authorized roads and trails (see Appendix B, Access Management Plan). Regional personnel annually work to close and rehabilitate unauthorized roads/trails in an attempt to preserve and protect wildlife habitat. These efforts will not be successful unless WMA visitors adhere to the Division's OHV and motorized vehicle rules by staying on authorized roads and trails.

KEY WILDLIFE SPECIES

As previously described, Spencer Fork WMA was originally purchased for big game habitat values, primarily for mule deer. As such, mule deer and elk are the primary beneficiaries, especially during winter months.

A variety of upland game species also inhabit the WMA, including dusky grouse, Rio Grande wild turkey, cottontail rabbit, and mourning dove. Neotropical migratory birds can also be found in sagebrush and mountain brush habitats during their breeding and nesting seasons in spring and early summer months.

The WMA is also home to numerous other species at some time during the year, including black bear, mountain lion, furbearers (bobcat), upland game (chukar, dove, cottontail, etc.), raptors, neotrolpical migratory birds, and various small mammals.

GRAZING

Grazing is used as a management tool to enhance wildlife habitat, primarily big game winter range. Grazing can help the Division achieve wildlife habitat goals by reducing fire danger and releasing browse species to provide winter forage for big game. The Spencer Fork WMA is grazed occasionally by domestic livestock. The property has been used a grassbank as outlined in rule (R657-28-5) to help livestock owners whose allotments have been affected by wildfire.

II. PROPERTY INFORMATION

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Spencer Fork WMA consists of approximately 7,371 acres. Located in Townships 11 & 12 South, Ranges 3 & 4 East, Salt Lake Base & Meridian. The property occurs on the west side of US-89 south of Nebo Creek Creek. The WMA continues west to Spencer Creek, then continues 3.5 miles south approximately to the Utah/Sanpete County line. Most of this WMA is located in Utah County, except for approximately 500 acres on the south end of the property located in Sanpete County. The elevation ranges from 5,700 feet near US-89 on the east side of the property to 7,900 feet on the southwest portion of the WMA. The property consists of sagebrush and grass habitats, with pinyon and juniper trees on the lower slopes. A large portion of this WMA was burned in 2012 and 2018. As a result, the shrubs and pinyon/juniper stands have largely been lost and converted to grassland habitats. The habitat changes to mostly oakbrush and other mountain shrubs as the elevation increases to the west. At the highest elevations on the southern end of the property, there are some aspen woodlands.

This WMA is composed of fee title lands owned by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR), which was acquired with the cooperation of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Aid Division. Copies of deeds for the WMAs can be found in either DWR's Salt Lake Office, 1594 W North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT, 84114, or the Central Region office at 1115 N Main St., Springville, UT, 84601.

LAND ACQUISITION HISTORY

The Spencer Fork WMA was primarily acquired through federal aid programs with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). These federal aid programs are a result of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, often referred to as the Pittman-Robertson or P-R Act, which authorizes federal participation in cooperative wildlife restoration projects with state wildlife agencies. The One Wildlife Restoration Act grants were developed for the acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat within the WMAs described above.

Because federal funds were used in the acquisition of these properties, the Division is required to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines when considering actions that could affect the environment. The USFWS is the responsible party for issuing the Record of Decision concerning proposed actions on the WMA.

The Spencer Fork WMA was acquired beginning in 1973 from the Cook, Madson, Barney, Peterson, Depew, and Clayton families, as well as Highland View Ranch and TLA (Trust Lands Administration).

ENCUMBRANCES

The DWR generally obtains only the surface rights to the lands they acquired. The oil, gas, mineral, coal, and geothermal rights appurtenant to the lands were generally retained by the sellers or grantors of those respective lands, including the State Institutional Trust Lands Administration (TLA). The sellers or grantors generally also retain the right to lease the rights of egress and ingress for the exploration, development, and removal of those minerals. However, the seller or lessee shall compensate DWR for interference with or damages to DWR's surface lands which have resulted from activities related to minerals exploration or removal. Water rights and utility easements associated with the Spencer Fork WMA are listed below.

Water Rights

WR#	Owner	Priority	Flow	Uses	Sources
51-319	UDWR	1850		S	Wash Canyon Creek
51-487	UDWR	1850		S	Andrew's Spring #1
51-488	UDWR	1850	0.011 cfs	S	Andrew's Spring #2
51-4124	UDWR	1850		S	Wash Canyon Creek
51-4128	UDWR	1850	1.148 acft	Wildlife	Spencer Fork
51-4130	UDWR	1850	1.148 acft	Wildlife	Wheat Grass Creek
51-4132	UDWR	1850	1.148 acft	Wildlife	Spencer Fork
51-4133	UDWR	1850	1.772 acft	Wildlife	Spencer Fork
51-4374	UDWR	1850		S	Wash Canyon Creek
51-4382	UDWR	1850		S	Losty Canyon Creek
51-4428	UDWR	1850		S	Losty Canyon Creek

Utility Easements

- Utility easement to Deseret Generation and Transmission Cooperative for a power transmission line constructed in 1983. This perpetual easement extends from the north boundary to the south boundary of the WMA, 75’ on each side of the centerline of the transmission line.
- Utility easement to Rocky Mountain Power for the Gateway South transmission line. This perpetual easement extends from the north boundary to the south boundary of the WMA,
- 125’ on each side of the centerline of the transmission line.
- Utility easement to Rocky Mountain Power for the proposed Transwest Express transmission line. This perpetual easement extends from the north boundary to the south boundary of the WMA, 125’ on each side of the centerline of the transmission line.

III. PROPERTY INVENTORY

EXISTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Most of the existing improvements on the Spencer Fork WMA include roads, fences, guzzlers, and a small bridge over Thistle Creek. Roads and fences are maintained on an annual basis or as needed. Guzzlers that collect water for wildlife use have also been constructed on the WMA. See the Access Management plan in Appendix B for maps showing roads and fences on this property.

ROADS

The only public access to this WMA is a dirt road that enters the east side of the property near mile post 302 on US-89. This road crosses Thistle Creek and continues over the ridge to the west to Spencer Creek. A couple of smaller two-track dirt roads continue to the south. Another

dirt road exists on the west side of the property. These serve as access roads to the transmission lines and are for administrative access only. See the access management plan for detailed maps of the roads and designations on the WMA. All roads and trails on the WMA are closed to motorized vehicles from December 1st until April 30th.

FENCES

Spencer Fork WMA has various amounts of fencing, which is mostly property boundary fencing. These fences are of various ages and conditions. The property boundary fences on the south and east sides of the WMA are in good condition and are maintained regularly. The property boundary fences along the west side of the WMA that borders Forest Service property are in poor condition with much of the fence wires down. This fence section has been affected by various wildfires over the past 20 years and is in need of repair. DWR is also working with the private landowners on the north WMA boundary to repair or install new fencing to better manage livestock. Refer to the maps in the appendices for fence locations.

GUZZLERS

Guzzlers are devices that capture rainwater and store it for wildlife use. There are guzzlers located on the Spencer Fork WMA. Guzzler locations are not public information and are not shown on any maps. This is primarily to protect these structures from human disturbance, vandalism, and hunting pressure. Guzzlers on the property are 500-gallon wildlife guzzlers which are primarily for upland game and mule deer. The guzzlers on the WMA experience high use. To help alleviate this issue and help disperse wildlife across the landscape, additional guzzler installations are being considered.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Other improvements include habitat improvement projects which are mentioned here. See the following table for information about projects that have occurred on the Spencer Fork WMA. These projects can be found on the WRI database (wri.utah.gov) which includes details of the projects, budgets, funding sources, and photos.

	Spencer Fork WMA Habitat Improvement Projects			
Project #	**Project Name**		**Treatment Type**	**Acres**
2464	Wood Hollow Fire, North Rehabilitation Project	2013	Aerial seeding and chaining	4,212
4773	Pole Creek/Bald Mountain Fire Rehabilitation	2019	Aerial seeding and chaining	31,481
6537	Central Mountains (Nebo) Big Game Winter Habitat Restoration FY24	2024	Shrub seedling planting	446
			Total	36,139

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Approximately fifteen percent of the WMA has been archaeologically surveyed for cultural resources. The survey coverage is split between three projects. The 2012 Wood Hollow Fire rehabilitation project documented a handful of archaeological sites that all date to the historic period. All recorded sites associated with this project on the WMA are artifact scatters that were recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey took place at the southeast end of the WMA (part of a much larger project area), just west of the US89 corridor and Thistle Creek. Two other archaeological surveys were conducted on the WMA in 2019 in advance of proposed transmission line projects (Gateway South and TransWest Express). The survey areas traverse generally south, through the middle of the WMA, in mountainous terrain. These survey efforts identified three archaeological sites which were again, all historic and all recommended not eligible for the NRHP. These sites may be related to historic grazing or livestock management activities in the area. Caution should be used before any ground-disturbing activities are planned or approved within any of the properties to ensure that cultural resources are adequately identified and avoidance measures are taken.

SPECIES OF GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED

A search of the Division's Wildlife Habitat Assessment Tool resulted in the following species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) found on or adjacent to the Spencer Fork WMA.

Birds:

- Lewis woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)
- Historically, greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) was found in sagebrush habitats in the lower elevations of the WMA.

Bats:

- Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)
- Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)
- Western long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
- Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)

Invertebrates:

- Southern Bonneville springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis transversa*)

Fish:

- Southern leatherside chub (*Lepidomeda aliciae*)

Amphibians:

- Northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*)

IMPORTANT FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS

This WMA is primarily classified as winter and winter/spring range for mule deer and elk. The upper elevations also provide important transition habitat for big game traveling to and from winter ranges. A smaller population of deer and elk utilize this WMA year-round. Mammalian carnivores, primarily mountain lions, also frequent the WMAs during winter months as they

follow annual winter migrations of big game herds. The vegetation zones occupied by sagebrush and other mountain browse species provide important breeding and nesting habitats for neotropical migratory birds.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF HABITATS

HABITAT TYPES

Most of the WMA consists of mountain big sagebrush/grass and mixed oak/sagebrush habitat types with increasing amounts of mountain shrubland at higher elevations. The lower-elevation sagebrush habitats are generally in poor condition as a result of recent wildfires. The Wood Hollow fire in 2012 burned a total of 47,422 acres including 3,500 acres of the Spencer Fork WMA. The Pole Creek fire in 2018 burned a total of 102,307 acres, burning approximately 4,800 acres of the Spencer Fork WMA. These areas were reseeded after the fires. See the habitat improvement section above for specific habitat treatments completed on the WMA. Despite these efforts browse conditions are poor and restoration is still needed.

Habitat treatments are necessary to improve these habitats and maintain the sagebrush types vital for wintering big game animals. Mountain shrub habitats are also found on the WMA at higher elevations. These habitat types are generally stable and in good condition.

RANGE AND WATERSHED CONDITIONS

The Division's Big Game Range Trend Studies program monitors big game habitat conditions statewide by sampling permanently placed vegetation transects established in key areas. Transects are read on a 5-year rotational schedule based on the Division's five administrative regions. There are 2 Range Trend study sites on or adjacent to the Spencer Fork WMA: 16A site # 4 - Wash Canyon and 16A site # 5 - Nebo Creek. These Range Trend study sites were established in 1983 and reread in 1989, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017, and 2022. Statewide range trend data and digital photographs for specific sites can be found at the following web address: https://wildlife.utah.gov/range-trends.html

HABITAT LIMITATIONS

Big sagebrush is limited on some of the WMA. In most areas, the loss of browse from wildfire is the main problem. Keeping sagebrush stands healthy will be a key goal in managing the property into the future. Livestock grazing is used as a tool to improve the health of sagebrush stands on the Spencer Fork WMA. Planting and seeding will need to be an ongoing

aspect of habitat management on this property.

HUMAN USE - RELATED PROBLEMS

The WMA is used by the public for recreation and hunting. Unauthorized activities including off-trail OHV use occur on the WMA and can create conflicts between users and place a heavy maintenance burden on the Division. While public recreation is encouraged, the use of these lands by the public must be conducive to the purpose for which these parcels were acquired and should not become barriers to the Division being able to reach the management goals and strategies presented in this HMP.

MOTORIZED VEHICLES

The WMA receives significant motorized vehicle use, especially from OHVs. While this is an approved activity, OHV and motorcycle use of the WMA needs to be closely managed. See Appendix B for the Access Management Plan and access maps for the property. Unmanaged motorized vehicle traffic, especially during winter and spring months, has resulted in the degradation of access roads and critical habitats and the fragmentation of crucial big game winter ranges. The Division will work with Utah/Sanpete Counties, local municipalities, law enforcement agencies, private landowners, OHV groups, and other state and federal land management agencies to manage OHV activity in a responsible manner that maintains public access to the WMA while helping the Division achieve its management objectives.

TARGET SHOOTING

Target shooting has not historically been a problem on the Spencer Fork WMA.

LITTERING

Littering and trash dumping is a problem in certain areas of the WMA. Littering and dumping of all forms of trash, including yard waste, is prohibited on the WMA. The prohibition of littering will be enforced. The Division will work to adequately sign the WMA to inform the public that littering and dumping of garbage is prohibited and encourage better stewardship of these important areas for wildlife.

CAMPING

Most camping that occurs on the WMA is related to big game hunting. Camping is limited to 10 consecutive days unless otherwise posted and/or a special use permit has been obtained from the Division authorizing a different term.

ADJACENT LAND USES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Some of the lands adjacent to the WMA are privately held agricultural lands, county/municipal lands or National Forest lands within the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Big game depredation on adjacent private agricultural lands is a problem in some areas. Potential growth in the Birdseye area may place increasing market pressures on private landowners to sell land for housing developments in the future.

IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The management of this WMA will take into account the goals, objectives, and strategies of other Division planning efforts. These other plans are briefly discussed below.

DWR Strategic Plan

Maintain existing wildlife habitat and increase the quality of critical habitats and watersheds throughout the state.

The management of the WMA has relevance to the following goals and objectives outlined in the Division's most current strategic plan:

Resource Goal: Conserve, enhance, and actively manage Utah's protected wildlife populations.

- *Objective R1: Increase, decrease or maintain wildlife populations, as needed, to meet the objectives in our management plans.*
- *Objective R2: Maintain existing wildlife habitat and increase the quality of critical habitats and watersheds throughout the state.*
- *Objective R5: Conduct management work to help prevent species of concern from being federally listed as threatened or endangered, and work to delist those species that are currently listed.*
- *Objective R7: Decrease the number of wildlife-related incidents — including property damage, crop depredation and threatened or endangered species listings — that negatively affect private property owners.*

Constituency Goal: Strengthen support for wildlife management by demonstrating the value and importance of wildlife to all Utahans'.

- *Objective C6: Increase hunting and fishing opportunities.*

These goals and objectives will be achieved through a variety of measures specified in the property and habitat management sections of this plan and include development and maintenance activities, habitat improvements, access management, and fire management. Current and future partnerships and cooperative efforts will also aid the Division in addressing and reaching these goals and objectives. Examples of this are the Division's participation in local Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMA's) and watershed planning committees.

WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN

The 2015-2025 edition of the Utah Wildlife Action Plan (WAP) was created with the express purpose and goal of managing native wildlife species and their habitats to help prevent listings under the Endangered Species Act. To help achieve this goal, the WAP provides a statewide approach for the partnership-based, coordinated planning and implementation of wildlife and habitat conservation practices. The WAP addresses the following elements:

- Conservation targets include species of greatest conservation need, and those species' key habitats; information about the status and distribution of these species; information about the location and condition of these key habitats.
- Threats and limiting factors facing these species and habitats, and research required to help managers more effectively address these problems. Threats are measured and prioritized on a statewide basis, based on how many targets they impact, and how severely the targets are impacted.
- Conservation actions are required to abate the highest-priority threats and improve the supply of these limiting factors.
- Monitoring the status of these targets, and in particular the effectiveness of these actions.
- Approaches for including the public, partners, and stakeholders, in consideration of the mission and authority of partners.
- Provisions for coordinating the WAP with other natural resource management plans.

WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN KEY HABITATS

The Utah Wildlife Action Plan identifies several key terrestrial habitats that occur on the WMA . The WAP includes a statewide threat assessment which identifies threats to each key habitat and then ranks the impact of that threat (scope and severity (S&S) according to the number of species of greatest conservation need that could be affected by that threat. These key habitats and their priority threats include:

- Mountain Big Sagebrush: Mountain big sagebrush habitats were once widespread across the lower to mid-elevations of the WMA. This big sagebrush habitat was largely lost as a result of wildfire. The dominant type consisted of Inter-Mountain Basin Montane Sagebrush Steppe - mountain big sagebrush type. This type is key to

providing browse forage for wintering big game animals on the WMA.

- Priority threats include:
  - Roads - transportation network (medium)
  - Droughts (high)
  - Inappropriate fire frequency and intensity (medium)
  - Problematic plant species native upland (very high)
  - Improper grazing - current (high)
  - Improper grazing - historic (very high)
  - Problematic plant species – non-native (medium)
  - Seeding non-native plants (medium)
  - Utility and service lines (low)
  - OHV motorized recreation impact (low)

- Gambel Oak: Gambel oak-type habitats are common on the property, consisting primarily of the Rocky Mountain gambel oak - mixed montane shrubland - patchy and continuous types.

  - Priority threats include:
    - Invasive Plant Species – Non-native (medium)
    - Inappropriate fire frequency and intensity (high)

- Mountain Shrub: Mountain shrub key habitats on the WMA are commonly found on the higher elevations of the WMA and consist of Rocky Mountain Bigtooth Maple ravine woodland habitats.
  - Priority threats include:
    - Invasive Plant Species – Non-native (medium)
    - Seeding non-native plants (medium).

- Aspen Conifer: Aspen conifer-type habitats can be found in isolated patches on the southern half of the property at the highest elevations. Habitat types include mostly Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland - low elevation and Rocky Mountain aspen forest and woodland types. There are small scattered patches of Inter-Mountain basins, aspen-mixed conifer forest, and woodland- high elevation on the WMA as well.

  - Priority threats include:
    - Droughts (medium)
    - Inappropriate fire frequency and intensity (very high)
    - Problematic plant species native upland (very high)
    - Improper grazing - current (high)
    - Improper grazing - historic (very high)
    - Seeding non-native plants (high)
    - Utility and service lines (low)
    - OHV motorized recreation impact (low)

The Spencer Fork WMA HMP process is used to address wildlife species and habitats found on the WMA by including needs in management activities. This aligns well with the intent of the WAP, which identifies specific management actions that can be taken to reduce priority threats to these species and habitats.

One of the intentions of the WAP in identifying these habitats is that local-area management efforts can better focus actions on those specific habitats where actions can have the most benefit for species of greatest conservation need. Management of the WMAs attempts to address threats to these habitats to the extent possible, by managing for a diverse range of habitats in various successional stages which maintain and benefit the wide variety of wildlife species found on the property.

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES

The Spencer Fork WMA in this HMP lies within the Nebo Wildlife Management Unit (16A) for Deer and Elk. The Elk Management plan for this unit was completed in 2023. The deer management plan for this unit is included in the Unit 16: Central Mountains (Central Region) management plan and was completed in 2018. The management of the WMA will address the limiting factors and habitat needs identified in those plans and seek to implement habitat management strategies needed to reach population objectives. Revisions to these plans are typically done every 5 years and will be incorporated into the management of the WMA as needed. Deer and elk management plans can be found at the following web addresses:

Deer: https://wildlife.utah.gov/pdf/bg/plans/deer_12_deer_16_2020_cr.pdf
Elk: https://wildlife.utah.gov/pdf/bg/plans/elk_16a.pdf

V. STRATEGIES FOR PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Division will maintain existing capital improvements on the WMAs. The WMAs have established boundaries and fences that are maintained regularly. Surveys will be completed where boundary disputes occur and fences will be constructed to establish legal boundaries. Where fences are in disrepair replacement fences will be constructed. Property boundaries are signed and additional signage identifying road closures, rehabilitation areas, etc. will be placed as needed. Perennial water sources are limited. Water development projects that would improve the Division's capacity to adequately administer a grazing program on the WMA should be pursued. Unauthorized roads and trails will be closed and rehabilitated. Authorized roads will be signed and maintained to ensure access and safety to the public.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES:

- Establish property boundary
    - Maintain fencing to delineate WMA boundaries,
    - Resolve existing trespass issues, both livestock and human, with neighbors,
    - Install structures and signs to reduce and prevent vehicle trespass and damage to the WMA,
- Signage
    - Establish information kiosks at entry points to the WMAs,
    - Install signs relating to harassment of wildlife,
    - Sign authorized motorized vehicle routes,
    - Sign unauthorized trails/roads and explain closures and rehabilitation efforts,
    - Identify WMA boundaries with fences and/or property boundary signage,
    - Maintain seasonal closure signs,
- Public access
    - Work with agencies and adjacent landowners to prepare access plans or agreements that enhance wildlife habitat, range conditions, escape opportunities for big game, and hunting opportunities, and that reduce trespass from unauthorized vehicles. Such plans or agreements may emphasize a mix of permanent and seasonal road closures and vehicle-type restrictions.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Assessments by Division personnel will be made annually, and a maintenance budget will be requested for the following types of activities:

- Inspect boundaries and fences and repair as needed to prevent unauthorized access into additional areas, especially by ATVs,
- Road maintenance/closures: Maintain existing roads and road closures to protect habitat and minimize abuse. Maintain close relationships with adjacent private landowners and Utah & Sanpete Counties on access agreements and issues,
- Parking areas: Monitor and maintain parking areas including gates, signs, and fencing to facilitate non-motorized access to the WMA,
- Noxious weed control:
    - Implement an integrated weed management program using herbicide applications and biological controls. This will include an annual inventory of known infestations, the documentation of new infestations, and chemical applications in these areas. Target species include whitetop, thistle, and squarrose knapweed. If available, biological controls will be used where appropriate to help control musk thistle.
    - Monitor for dyers woad, which is found in the area and may invade the WMA in the future.
    - Work cooperatively with the Utah and Sanpete County's and Forest Service weed crews to address weed infestations.
- Sign replacement: Annual inspection and replacement of missing or vandalized signs. Maintain main entrance signs to identify ownership; utilize additional signs for WMA restrictions and problems.

VI. STRATEGIES FOR HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT PLANS FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES

Strategies for habitat management will be consistent with those outlined in the deer and elk management plans for Wildlife Management Unit 16 Nebo, previously mentioned. Strategies consistent with the WMA in this HMP include:

- Continue to improve, protect, and restore sagebrush steppe habitats critical to deer. Cooperate with federal land management agencies and private landowners in carrying out habitat improvements such as pinyon-juniper removal, reseedings, controlled burns, grazing management, water developments, etc. on public and private lands. Habitat improvement projects will occur on both winter and summer ranges.
- Manage vehicle access on Division of Wildlife Resources land to limit human disturbance during times of high stress, such as winter and fawning.
- Protect deer winter ranges from wildfire by reseeding burned areas, creating fuel breaks and vegetated green strips, and reseeding areas dominated by cheatgrass with desirable perennial vegetation.
- Reduce expansion of pinyon-juniper and other woodlands into sagebrush habitats and improve habitats dominated by pinyon-juniper woodlands by completing habitat restoration projects like lop & scatter, bullhog or mastication, and chaining.
- Seek opportunities to increase browse in burned areas of critical winter range.

Habitat Strategies Specific to Spencer Fork WMA

- Utilize targeted grazing to improve the health of sagebrush and bitterbrush and as a fuel load reduction strategy to reduce threats to wildlife,
- Increase preferred shrub populations with targeted planting of shrub seed and seedlings.
- Maintain guzzlers and other water sources.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Specific, detailed habitat improvement plans are beyond the scope of this HMP. However, when needed and as determined by Division personnel, habitat improvement projects will be submitted to the Division's Habitat Council and other potential partners for funding. Habitat improvement project plans will include specific recommendations including treatment methods, seed mixes, and a total acreage targeted for treatment.

IMPROVE BROWSE COMMUNITIES

In order for the WMA to reach its potential as critical big game winter range, browse communities need to be enhanced and improved. The Division will employ a variety of methods to achieve this including prescribed grazing, prescribed burning, reseeding and seedling transplants, and mechanical treatments. Priority areas will include sagebrush-steppe and mountain browse communities.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL

Grazing will occasionally be utilized as a habitat management tool. Current fencing conditions make this difficult on some areas of the WMA. Virtual fencing is a potential option where fences are inadequate or to exclude livestock from habitat restoration areas. High-intensity, short-duration grazing systems during spring and early summer months will be used to improve browse communities for wintering big game.

WATER DEVELOPMENTS

Water developments should only be pursued if they help reach the management objectives of the WMA. Water developments that would result in the big game becoming year-round residents on these important winter ranges should be discouraged. Water development projects to help with the grazing management plan should be pursued.

ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Access Management Plan for the Spencer Fork WMA is found in Appendix B.

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

All activities dealing with wild and prescribed fire will be coordinated with the Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) according to guidelines established in the Memorandum of Understanding (2005) between DWR and FFSL. Fire management provisions include:

- When prescribed fire is needed as a habitat management tool, DWR will provide all applicable information to DFFSL to ensure burn plans are complete and submitted by deadlines.

- Wildfires will be aggressively battled at lower elevations in sagebrush habitats to protect the browse communities on crucial winter ranges.
- As needed, green strips will be seeded to reduce the threat and spread of wildfire.
- Hazardous fuels will be reduced in the form of conifer removal or thinning to prevent catastrophic wildfire.
- Open fires are allowed, but cannot be unattended, and adequate provisions must be taken to prevent the spread of fire (R657-28). State, federal, or local fire restrictions will apply to the WMA when deemed necessary by fire officials and DWR.
- The use of fireworks and explosives is prohibited on the WMA (R657-28).

WOOD PRODUCTS

The main wood products on this WMA are juniper posts and firewood. Any wood product is managed according to Administrative Rule R657-28, Use of Division Lands. This WMA has little to no valuable wood products.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING PLAN

Livestock grazing is used as a management tool to reduce fire danger and release browse species for wintering big game. The WMA will be evaluated by regional personnel and grazed when habitat conditions indicate the need for herbaceous fuel reduction and/or when shrubs show suppression by perennial grasses.

Stocking rates and season of use will be adjusted as needed to obtain desired habitat conditions. Grazing will typically be administered through a high-intensity/short-duration strategy. Division personnel reserve the right to make changes to stocking rates, season of use, and the grazing schedule as needed. The Division also reserves the right to prescription graze the WMA if needed to reach habitat objectives. Prescribed grazing may result in permits being issued to a grazer outside of the competitive bid process to find willing parties that will follow a prescribed grazing plan.

LIVESTOCK TRESPASS

Trespassing livestock has been an issue in the past on the Spencer Fork WMA due to poor boundary fences and/or gates being left open by WMA visitors. Occurrences of trespass livestock will be handled by Division personnel according to the guidelines outlined in the Division's Land Use, R657-28-10.

VII. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PROPOSED USES

The primary goals and objectives of the Spencer Fork HMP are to preserve, enhance, and protect big game winter range and wintering wildlife and reduce deer and elk depredation on surrounding private lands. The Division will allow for and provide wildlife-related recreational activities that are consistent with the goals and purposes for which this WMA was acquired.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regional habitat section personnel, the area district biologist, and the district conservation officer will be responsible for monitoring the overall effectiveness of the program. Appropriate sections will provide expertise as required. The lead and assistant habitat maintenance specialists will monitor the needs and effectiveness of physical facilities and improvements. Range Trend program personnel will continue to monitor the existing trend studies on a 5-year rotation and will add additional monitoring sites as needed. The regional habitat section will amend this habitat management plan as needed.

IX. Appendices

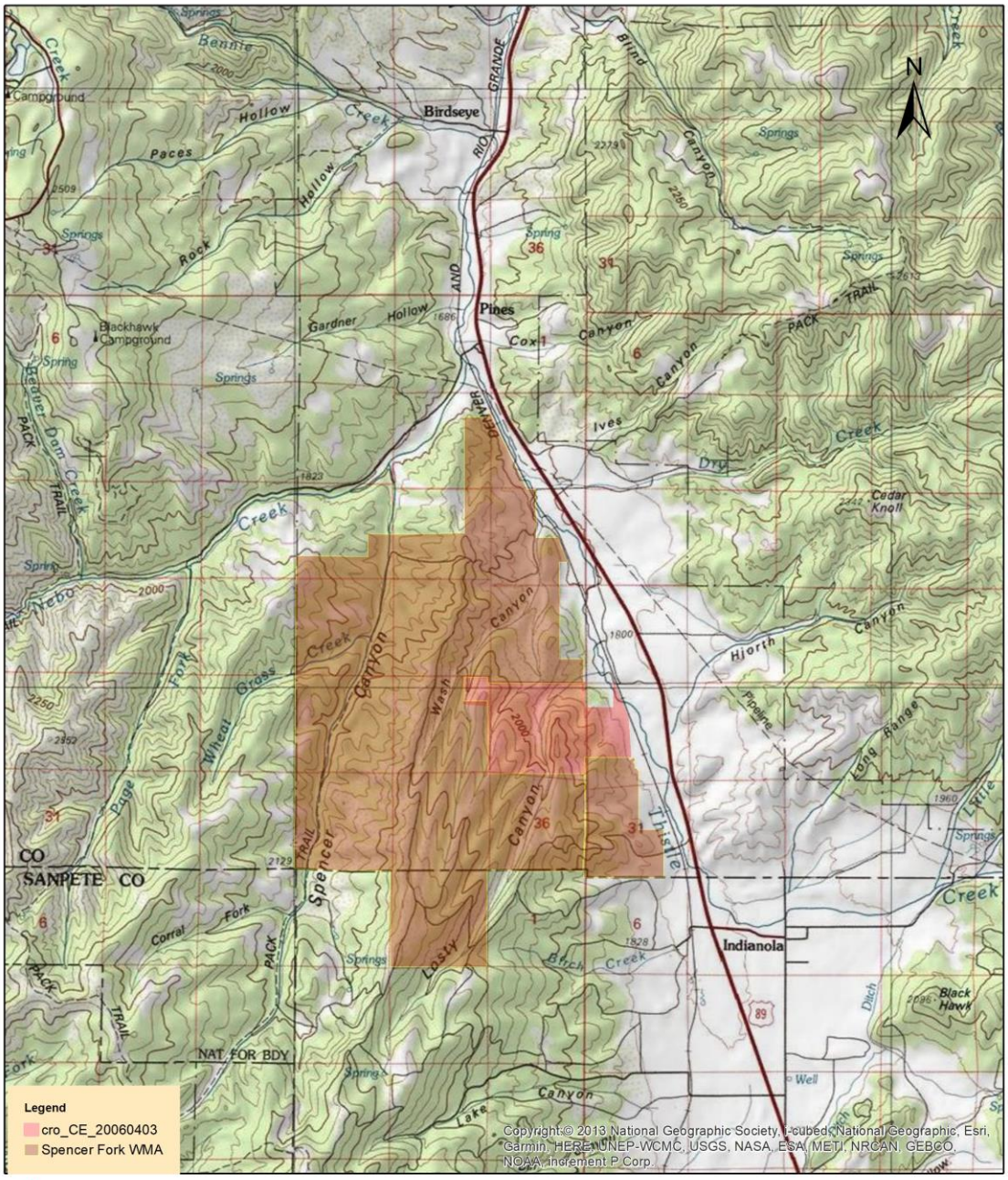
- Appendix A - Maps
    - pg 15 - General location
    - pg 16 - Land ownership
    - pg 17 - WMA fence locations

- Appendix B - Access Management Plan and Access Maps of WMA
    - pg 19 - Spencer Fork WMA access map

- Appendix C - Wildlife Habitat Analysis Tool Report

Appendix A – Maps

Map A1 - General Location



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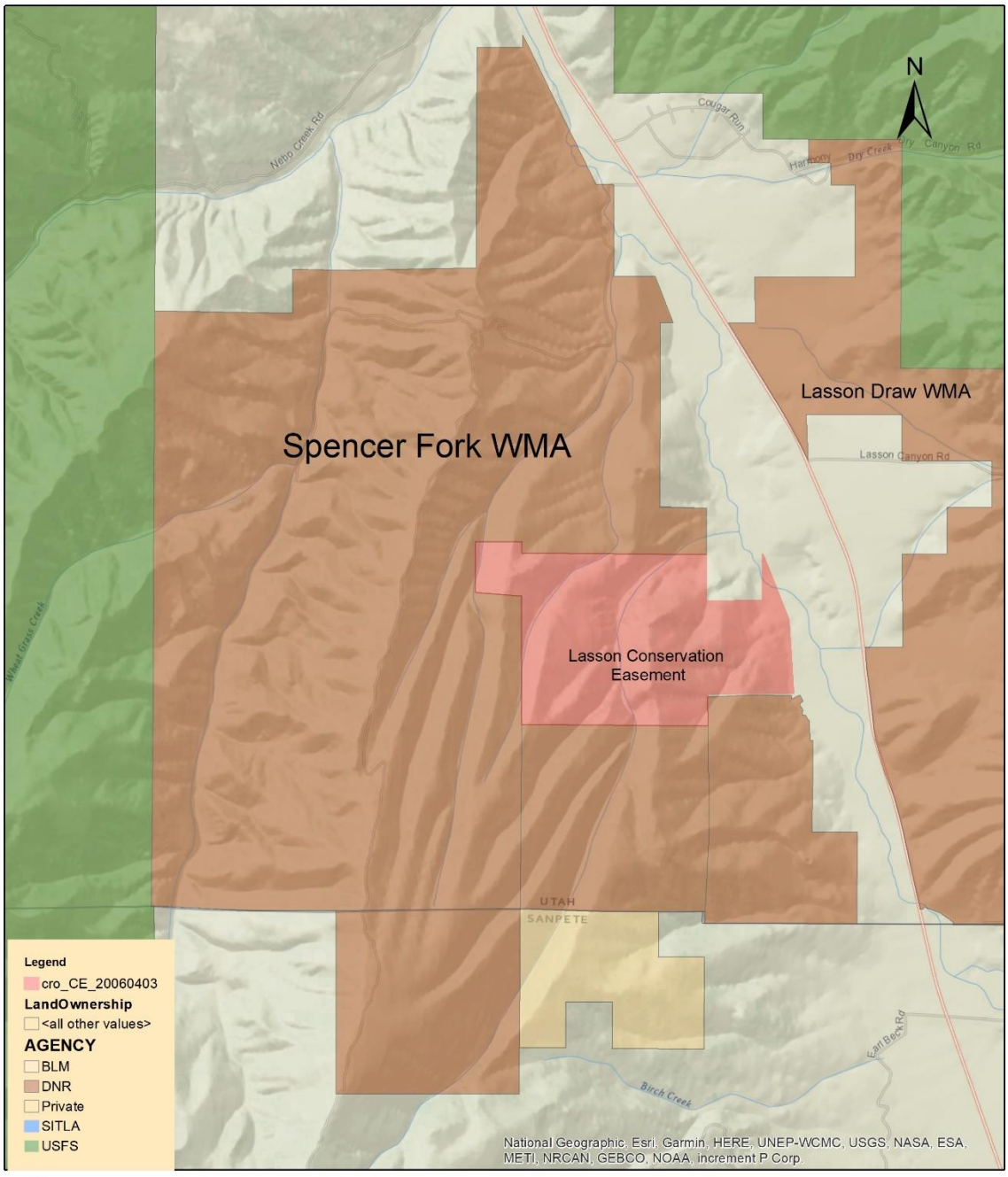
0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

Map A2 - Land Ownership



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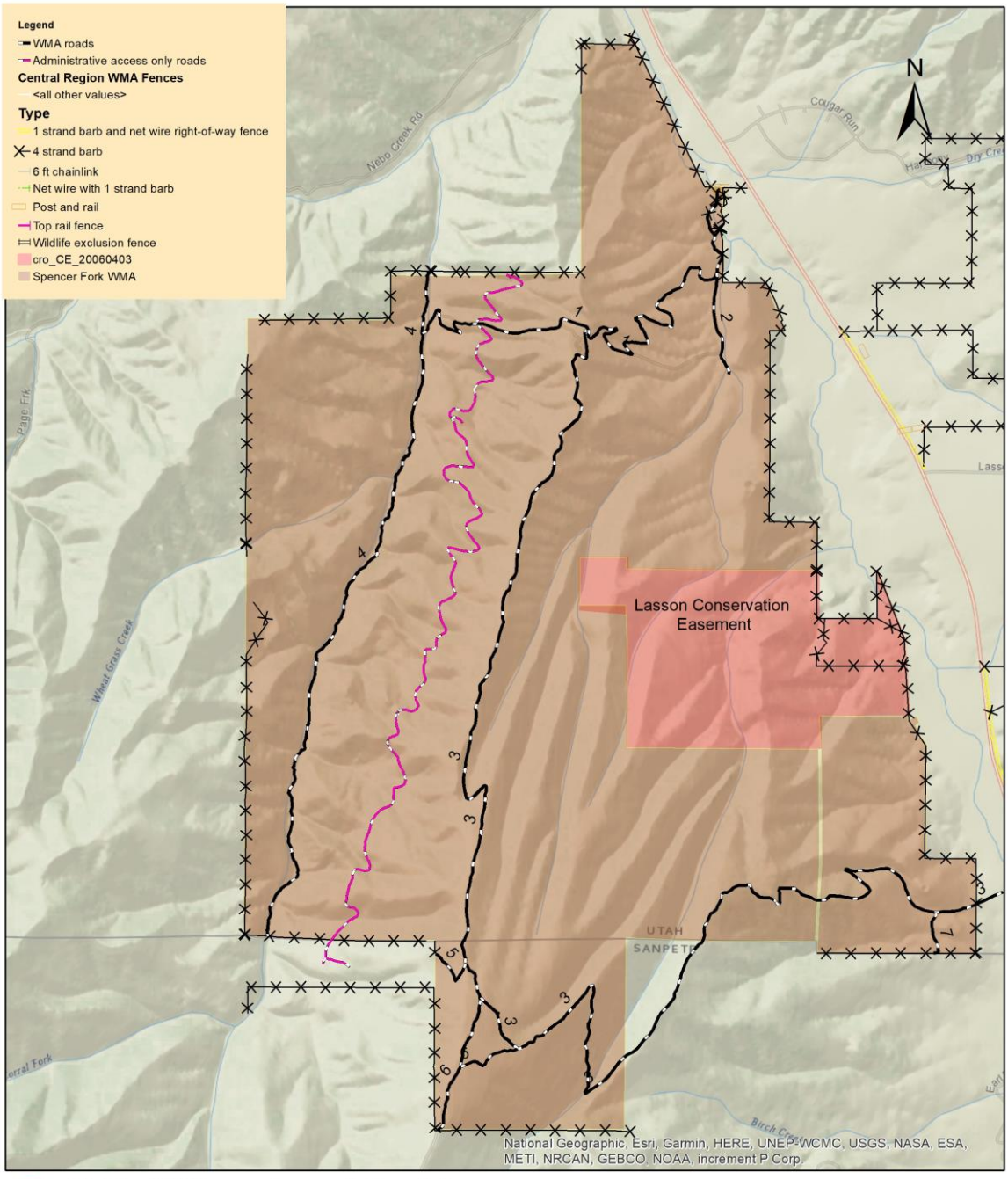
0 0.275 0.55 1.1 1.65 Miles

Spencer Fork WMA Fence Map



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0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Appendix B – Access Management Plan

ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN – Spencer Fork WMA

PURPOSE

The WMA was acquired to preserve and protect big game winter range and wintering wildlife. These lands provide crucial winter and spring habitat for big game in this area. The access management plan will ensure that public access and use of the WMA is done in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of the WMA.

BACKGROUND

In addition to providing crucial habitat for wintering big game, the Division recognizes the importance of these lands as popular hunting, trapping, and outdoor recreation areas for residents of Utah and Sanpete Counties, as well as sportsmen statewide. A winter closure for motorized vehicles during the traditional winter period of December 1st through April 30th will be implemented. Additional seasonal restrictions will be used to address rising public and OHV use as needed.

ROAD DESIGNATION

Roads are typically categorized as one of three types: Open year-round, seasonally closed, or permanently closed. Some roads on the WMA have an additional designation of administrative access only.

SEASONALLY CLOSED ROADS

These are roads that are closed for a portion of the year and are not on established rights-of-way or under an agreement with another entity to be left open year-round. Roads that fall within this category are closed to motorized vehicles generally during the winter and early spring. The purpose of seasonally closed roads is to limit disturbance to wintering wildlife, protect sensitive and crucial habitats, and prevent excessive road damage during wet winter and spring months.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS ONLY

These roads are not for public use but were created to access power lines, power poles, and other types of infrastructure.

PERMANENTLY CLOSED ROADS

These are roads that serve no useful purpose for management or recreational use and that fragment and damage crucial habitats. User-created roads and trails not authorized by the Division also fit into this category. These roads will be closed using signs, berms, fencing, or other means. Where needed, roads may be ripped and seeded. Others will be closed and allowed to return to their natural state.

As needed, seasonal and/or permanent road and trail closures are done under the authority of Administrative Rule R657-28, Use of Division Lands.

GENERAL ACCESS PROVISIONS

Motorized access is restricted to existing roads and trails as authorized by the Division. All authorized roads and trails, including their designation, are shown on the WMA access maps at the end of this plan. Roads and trails not shown on WMA access maps are considered unauthorized. The Division reserves the right to close all unauthorized roads and trails. Authorized travel routes will be signed as open making them easy to distinguish.

Motorized vehicles, including OHVs, are restricted to existing and designated roads (Utah Code Section 41-22-10.1) and this policy will be enforced. Harassment of wildlife or damage to the environment, including abuse of lands, watershed, or impairment of plant or animal life while operating an OHV is illegal (Utah Code Section 41-22-13), and this policy will be enforced. The creation of new roads or trails by unauthorized motorized and non-motorized traffic is prohibited.

The Division cautions against motorized travel on the WMA during extended periods of wet weather. Under these conditions, roads become slick and difficult to navigate and are also easily degraded resulting in permanent damage.

ENFORCEMENT OF ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

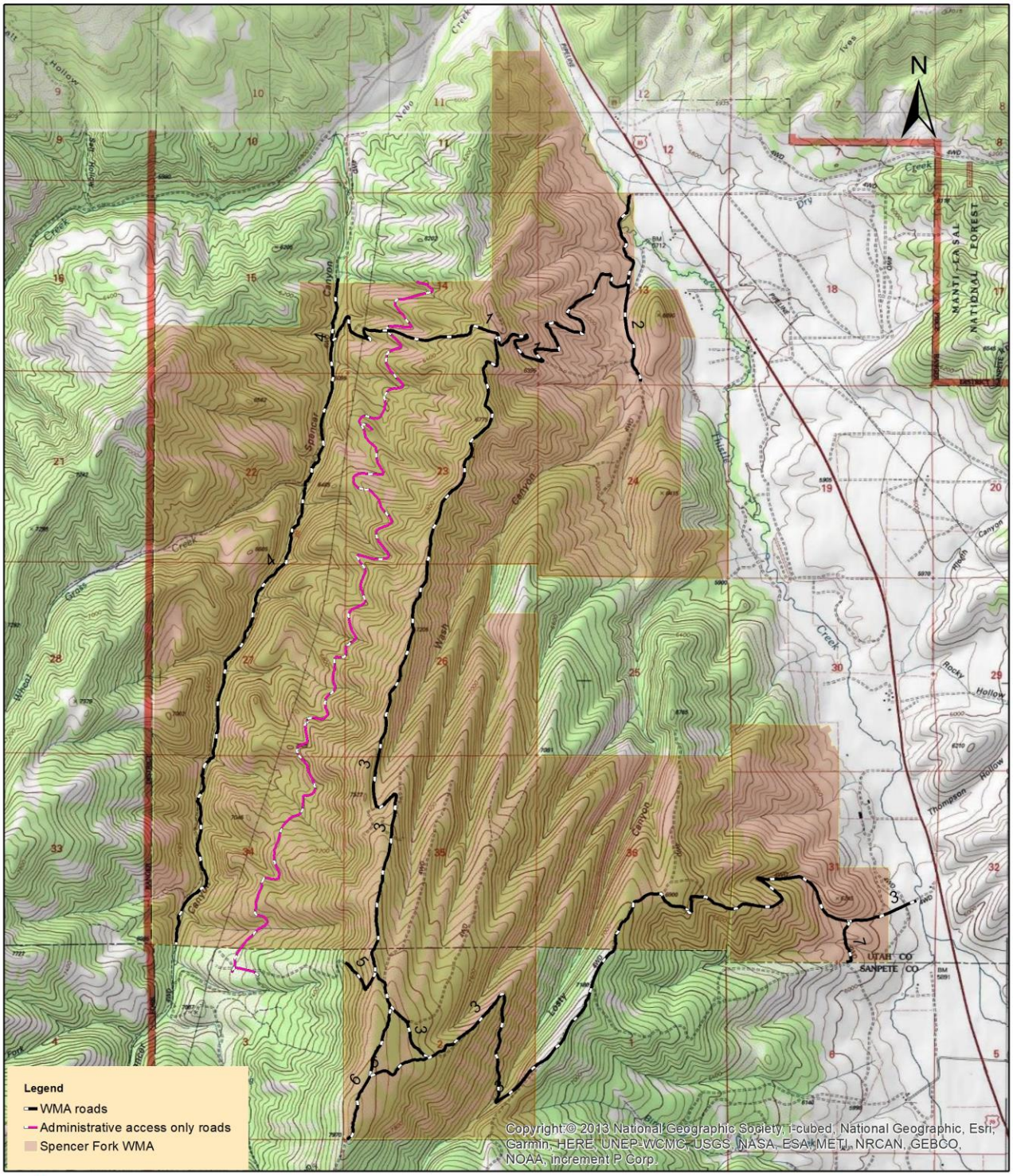
Enforcement of the access management plan will be carried out by the DNR Division of Law Enforcement officers. However, due to the high amount of public use on the WMA, the Division will work closely with the county sheriff's office and other local law enforcement agencies to keep motorized vehicle travel on authorized travel routes.

Informing the Public

Division personnel will inform the public of the access plan by adequately signing access points, roads and trails, parking areas, and fence lines. In addition, media coverage may be used to disseminate information regarding the access plan and how it relates to the overall goals and objectives of the WMA. Seasonal closures or other issues relating to access will also be included in hunting proclamations are published annually by the Division.

The Division will work with local municipalities, the county, and other state and federal agencies to coordinate access and travel plans that are consistent with other planning efforts.

Map B1- Spencer Fork WMA Access Map



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0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Appendix C – Wildlife Habitat Analysis Tool Report

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
1594 W. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538-4700, wildlife.utah.gov

Report Number: jse_16305
Report Date: 2024-11-25 15:31:22

Spencer Fork HMP

Location: Spencer Fork WMA - Utah and Sanpete Counties
Description: UDWR Habitat Management Plan for Spencer Fork WMA

Project Area of interest with a half-mile and two-mile radius.

Half-Mile Radius

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Southern Bonneville Springsnail	*Pyrgulopsis transversa*	SGCN	None	2020-09-24	

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Utah Milkvetch	*Astragalus utahensis*	None	None	2007-05-20 00:00:00	
Deseret Milkvetch	*Astragalus desereticus*	None	None	2012-06-19 00:00:00	
Southern Leatherside Chub	*Lepidomeda aliciae*	SGCN	None	2010-08-09	
Lewis's Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	SGCN	None	2008-07-30	
Northern Leopard Frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	SGCN	None	2021-07-19	
Greater Sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	SGCN	None	1993	

Two-Mile Radius

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Southern Bonneville Springsnail	*Pyrgulopsis transversa*	SGCN	None	2020-09-24	
Bear Lake Springsnail	*Pyrgulopsis pilsbryana*	SGCN	None	2020-09-24	

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Hoary Pincushion	*Chaenactis douglasii*	None	None	2018-06-25 22:56:16	
Colorado Birchleaf Mountain-mahogany	*Cercocarpus montanus*	None	None	2021-06-23 17:07:30	
Deseret Milkvetch	*Astragalus desereticus*	None	None	2022-06-08 19:14:00	
Lobeleaf Groundsel	*Senecio multilobatus*	None	None	2018-06-25 23:16:39	
Utah Milkvetch	*Astragalus utahensis*	None	None	2007-05-20 00:00:00	
Two-needle Pinyon Pine	*Pinus edulis*	None	None	2021-06-23 18:40:43	
Southern Leatherside Chub	*Lepidomeda aliciae*	SGCN	None	2012-08-14	
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	SGCN	None	1979-01-19	
Greater Sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	SGCN	None	1993	
Lewis's Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	SGCN	None	2008-07-30	

Species Name	Scientific Name	UWAP Status	ESA Status	Last Reported Date	SDHM
Northern Leopard Frog	*Lithobates pipiens*	SGCN	None	2021-07-19	
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	*Selasphorus platycercus*	None	None	2003	
Bonneville Cutthroat Trout	*Oncorhynchus clarkii utah*	SGCN	None	1999	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	*Setophaga nigrescens*	None	None	2000	
Virginia's Warbler	*Leiothlypis virginiae*	None	None	2003	

Definitions

State Status	
SGCN	Species of greatest conservation need listed in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan (UWAP) and also included in the Utah Field Guide
U.S. Endangered Species Act	
LE	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "endangered" with the probability of worldwide extinction
LT	A taxon that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "threatened" with becoming endangered
LE;XN	An "endangered" taxon that is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be "experimental and nonessential" in its designated use areas in Utah
C	A taxon for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to justify it being a "candidate" for listing as endangered or threatened
PT/PE	A taxon "proposed" to be listed as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Species Distribution and Habitat Suitability Models

Species distribution and habitat suitability models (SDHMs) can inform wildlife management decisions such as habitat protection, enhancement, and restoration. They may also help assess environmental impacts by identifying species' habitats. When reevaluating SDHMs with new information, they can help identify or track changes or trends in habitat quality. SDHMs assess habitats' spatial arrangement and connectivity, identify crucial habitats, or describe the environmental conditions a species selects. SDHMs provide an understanding of the impacts of invasive species spread and identify suitable areas for species translocations/re-introductions.

SDHMs show a predicted suitable habitat for a species based on various biotic and abiotic environmental factors. These models may be useful for statewide evaluation but should not be considered verified species presence or absence. Field survey information should be utilized to verify the presence or absence of taxa when making species-specific decisions. Models produced by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) were conducted using a blend of Generalized Linear Models, Generalized Additive Models, Random Forest Models, Boosted Regression Tree Models, and Maximum Entropy Models.

Mitigation Strategies

Typical recommendations to consider and help guide project activities to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts on wildlife and their habitats from project disturbances are displayed below for some wildlife species found within/near your project area.

Common Name	Strategy
Bald Eagle	Avoid disturbance within disturbance buffer (determined by activity; either 330 ft or 660 ft) from nest Jan. 1 - Aug. 15
Elk	Avoid disturbance in crucial winter habitats Dec. 1 - Apr. 15. Avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts from large-scale development that occur within crucial elk habitats. Voluntary mitigation is recommended at a 4:1 ratio, meaning 4 acres of improved or conserved habitat for every 1 acre of disturbance.
mule deer	Avoid disturbance in crucial winter habitats Dec. 1 - Apr. 15. Avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts from large-scale development that occur within crucial elk habitats. Voluntary mitigation is recommended at a 4:1 ratio, meaning 4 acres of improved or conserved habitat for every 1 acre of disturbance.

The DWR understands that mitigation strategies might conflict. Please reach out to DWR staff to develop strategies to minimize impacts on wildlife while still achieving project goals. Your project is located in the following UDWR region(s):

DWR Region Full Name	Regional Phone	Impact Analysis Biologist	Email	Phone
Central Region	801-491-5678	Josee Seamons	jseamons@utah.gov	385-421-1277

This project area contains multiple valuable wildlife habitats, where standard recommendations may conflict or be overburdensome. We strongly recommend reaching out to our team of experts for tailored/project-specific suggestions and solutions and DWR staff may contact you.

Wildlife Action Plan

The Utah Wildlife Action Plan (UWAP) is Utah's guiding document for native species conservation. The DWR encourages parties to use the UWAP in their environmental planning, as it provides a conservation framework to prevent future listings under the ESA.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report is based on data existing in the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database at the time of the request. It should not be regarded as a final statement on the occurrence of any species on or near the designated site, nor should it be considered a substitute for on-the-ground biological surveys. Moreover, because the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' central database is continually updated, any given response is only appropriate for its respective request.

The Utah DWR provides no warranty nor accepts any liability occurring from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data or from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading use of these data.

The results include a query of species tracked by the Utah Natural Heritage Program and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, which includes all species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, species in the Utah Wildlife Action Plan, and other species. Other significant wildlife values might also be present on the designated site.

For additional information about species listed under the Endangered Species Act and their Critical Habitats that may be affected by activities in this area or for information about Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, please visit https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ or contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Utah Ecological Services Field Office at (801) 975-3330 or utahfieldoffice_esa@fws.gov.

Supplemental Data

Unmapped Corridors

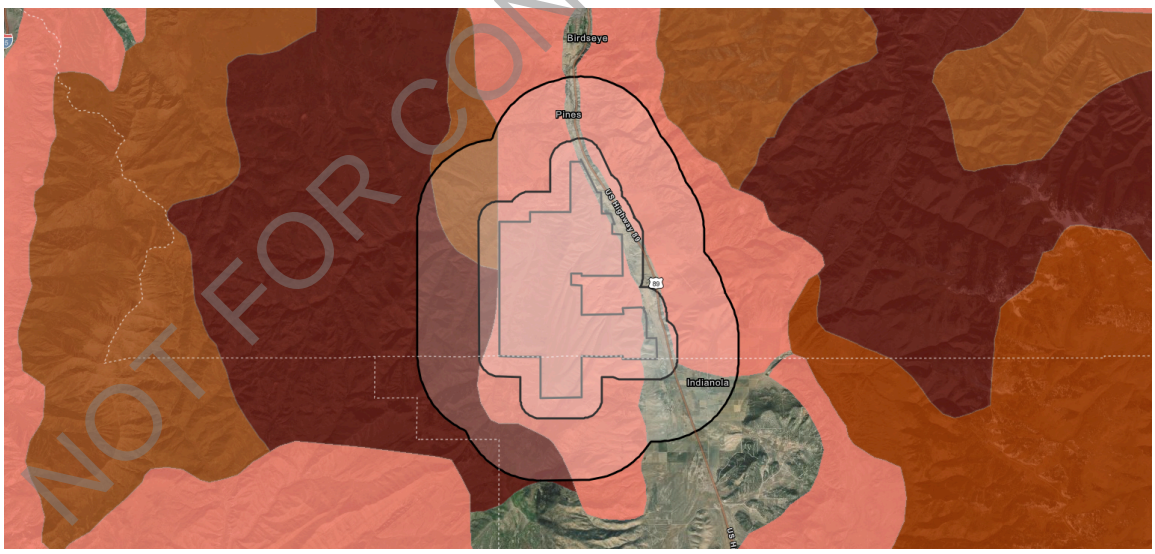
Unmodeled Corridors: Absent

Wildlife Habitat Information

Species	Season	Value	Comments
Band-Tailed Pigeon	spring-fall	crucial	
Black Bear	year-long	crucial	
Dusky Grouse	year-long	crucial	
Elk	winter	crucial	

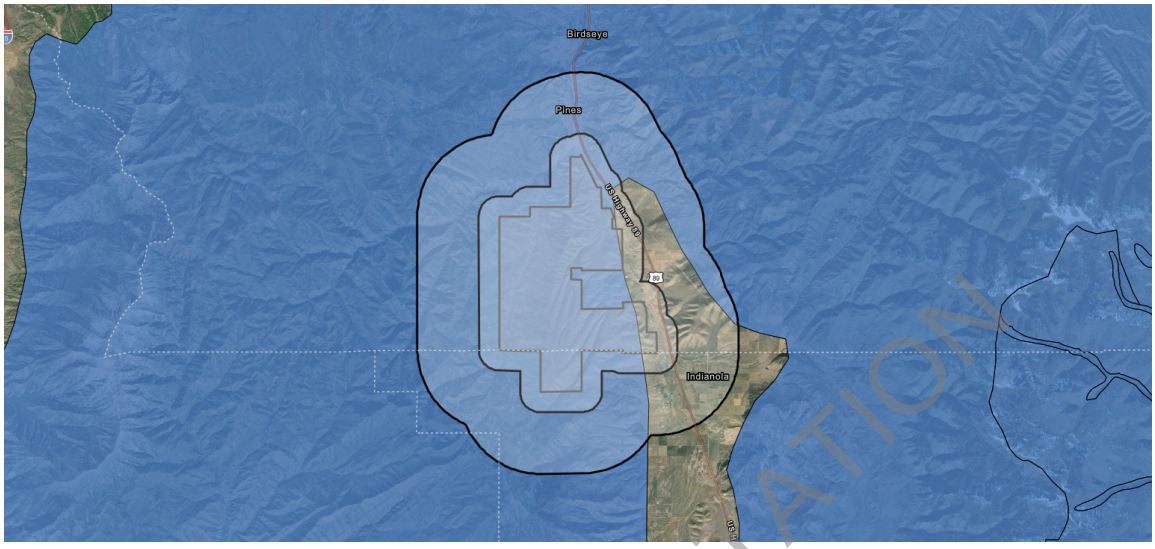
Species	Season	Value	Comments
Moose	year-long	substantial	Moose transplants have occurred in this area and have failed. Biologists do not believe habitat is the limiting factor.
Mule Deer	winter	crucial	
Mule Deer	winter/spring	crucial	
Ring-Necked Pheasant	year-long	substantial	
Ruffed Grouse	year-long	substantial	
Turkey	year-long	NA	
White-Tailed Jackrabbit	year-long		

Elk Habitat



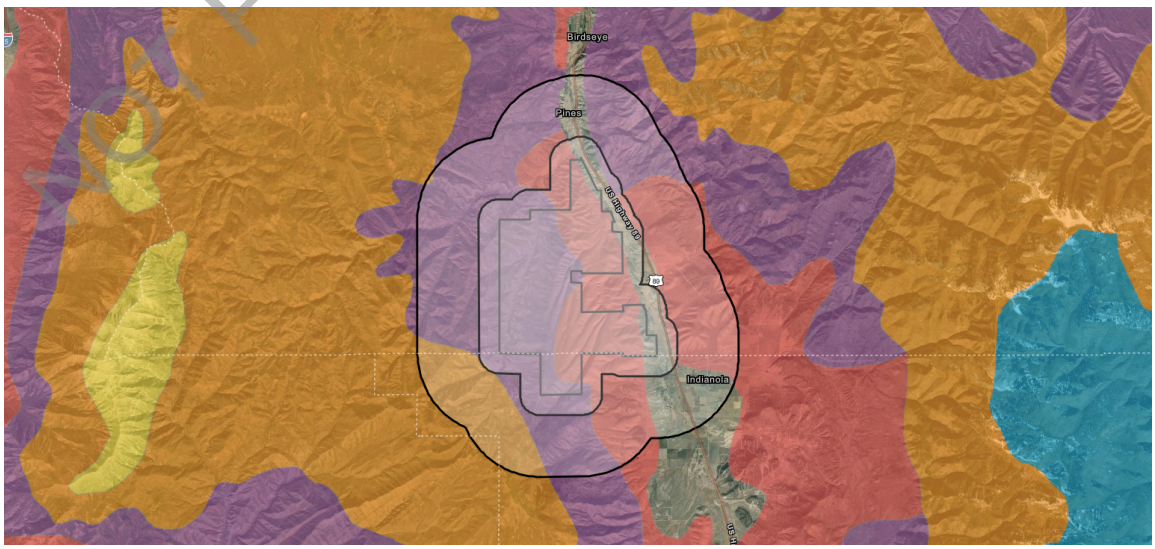
Season	Species	Value	Comments
winter	Elk	crucial	

Moose Habitat



Species	Season	Comments	Value
Moose	year-long	Moose transplants have occurred in this area and have failed. Biologists do not believe habitat is the limiting factor.	substantial

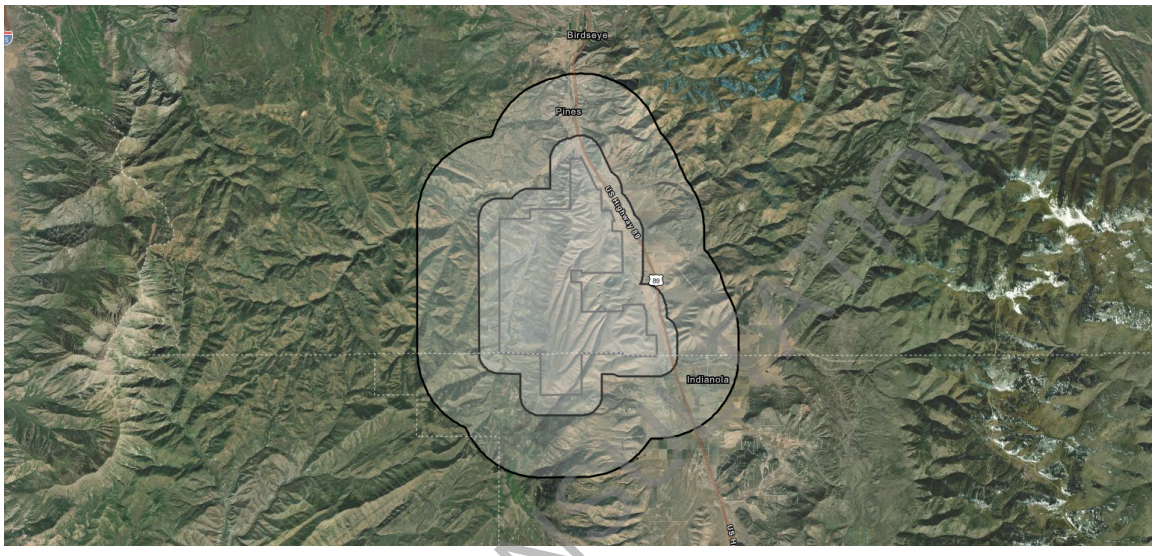
Mule Deer Habitat



Comments	Season	Species	Value
	winter	Mule Deer	crucial

Comments	Season	Species	Value
	winter/spring	Mule Deer	crucial

Terrestrial Key Habitat



Description: These polygons representing 13 terrestrial key habitats have been generalized for web mapping applications, and often under-represent the presence of key habitats, particularly small areas of discontinuous habitat.

Habitat Name
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Desert Shrub

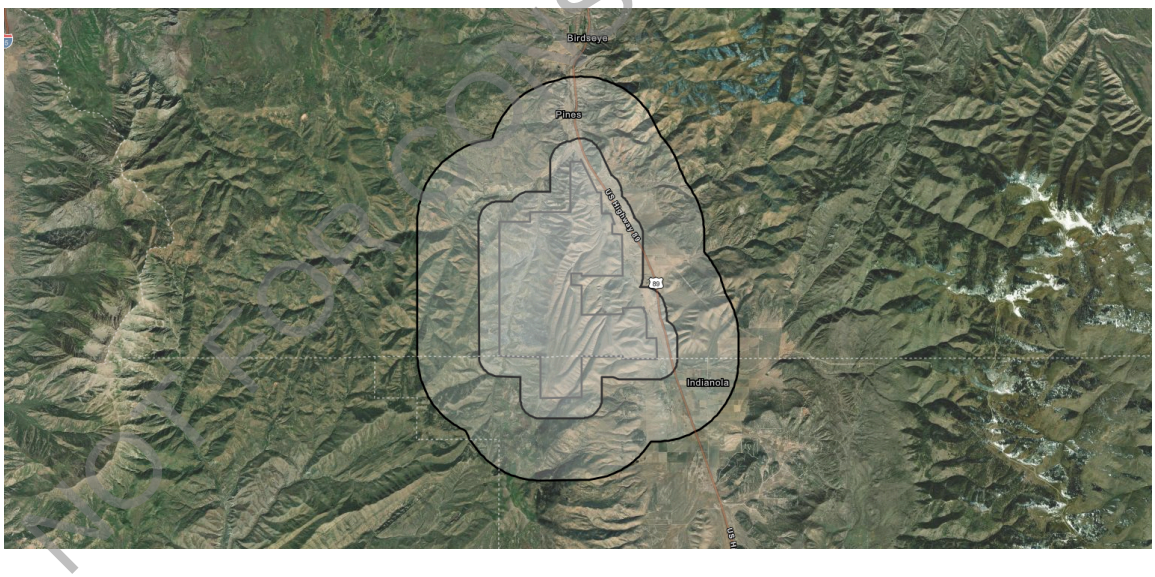
Habitat Name
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Subalpine Grassland
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Mountain Sagebrush
Desert Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Riparian
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush
Riparian
Mountain Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush
Desert Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Subalpine Grassland

Habitat Name
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Subalpine Grassland
Mountain Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Subalpine Grassland
Subalpine Grassland
Desert Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush

Habitat Name
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Subalpine Grassland
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Lowland Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Desert Shrub
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Riparian
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Lowland Sagebrush
Subalpine Grassland
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Lower Montane Mixed Conifer
Subalpine Grassland

Habitat Name
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush
Desert Shrub
Mountain Sagebrush

Springs



Site Description	Site Name	Site Classification	Ssi Global Id
None	Thistle Creek	None	2e22b0fd-5a25-4aa5-9626-80f84d2c31c1

Report Generated For

Name: Josee Seamons
Organization: UDWR
Email: jseamons@utah.gov
Phone: (385)-421-1277

End of Report

Thank you for using the Utah Wildlife Habitat Analysis tool. Feel free to reach out to the department for additional information or assistance.