

Navajo Endangered Species List



Activity Book: A Sample Selection of Species from the NESL



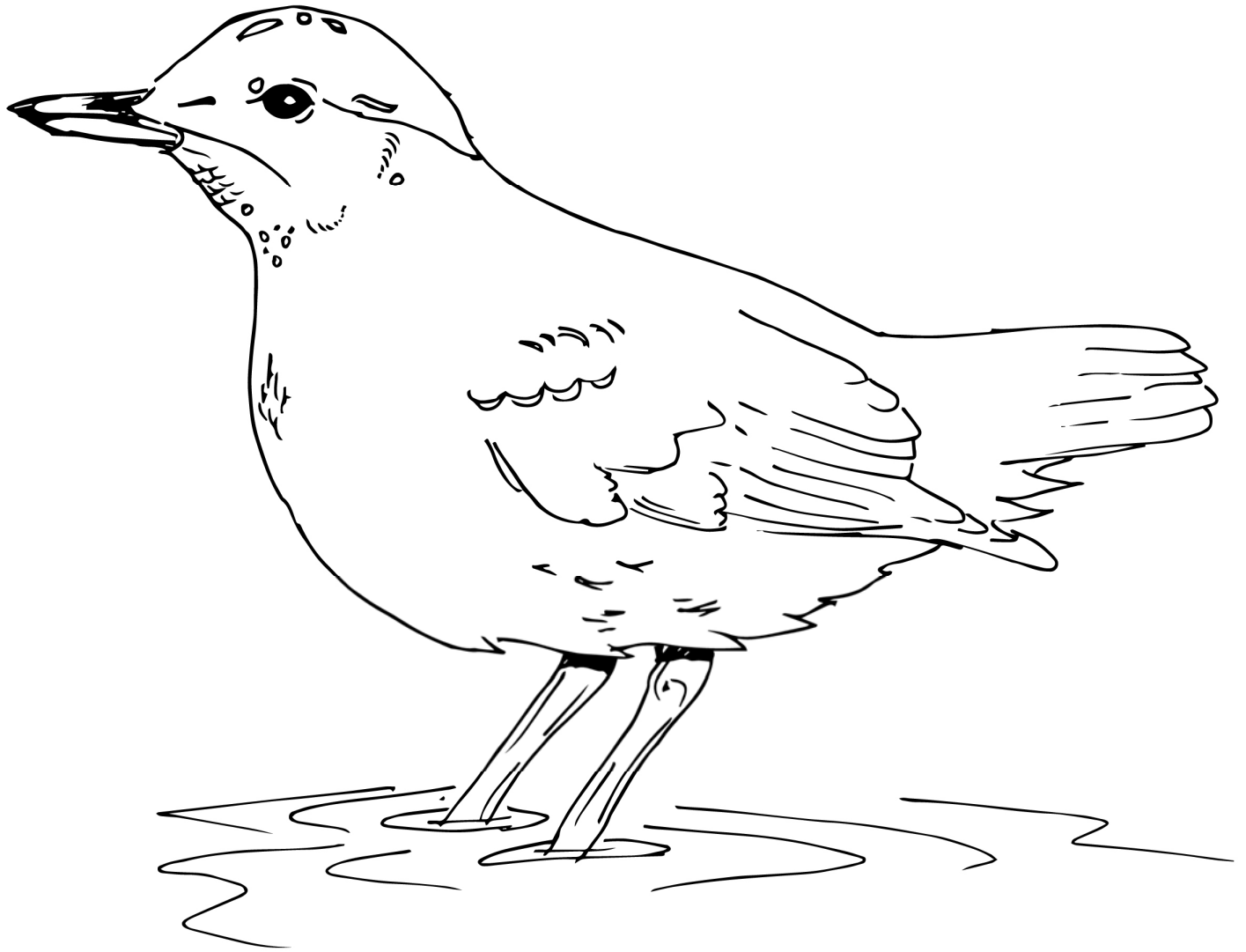
Habitat: Hanging gardens in seeps and alcoves, mostly on Navajo Sandstone, 3700 - 6700ft.



Alcove Death Camus

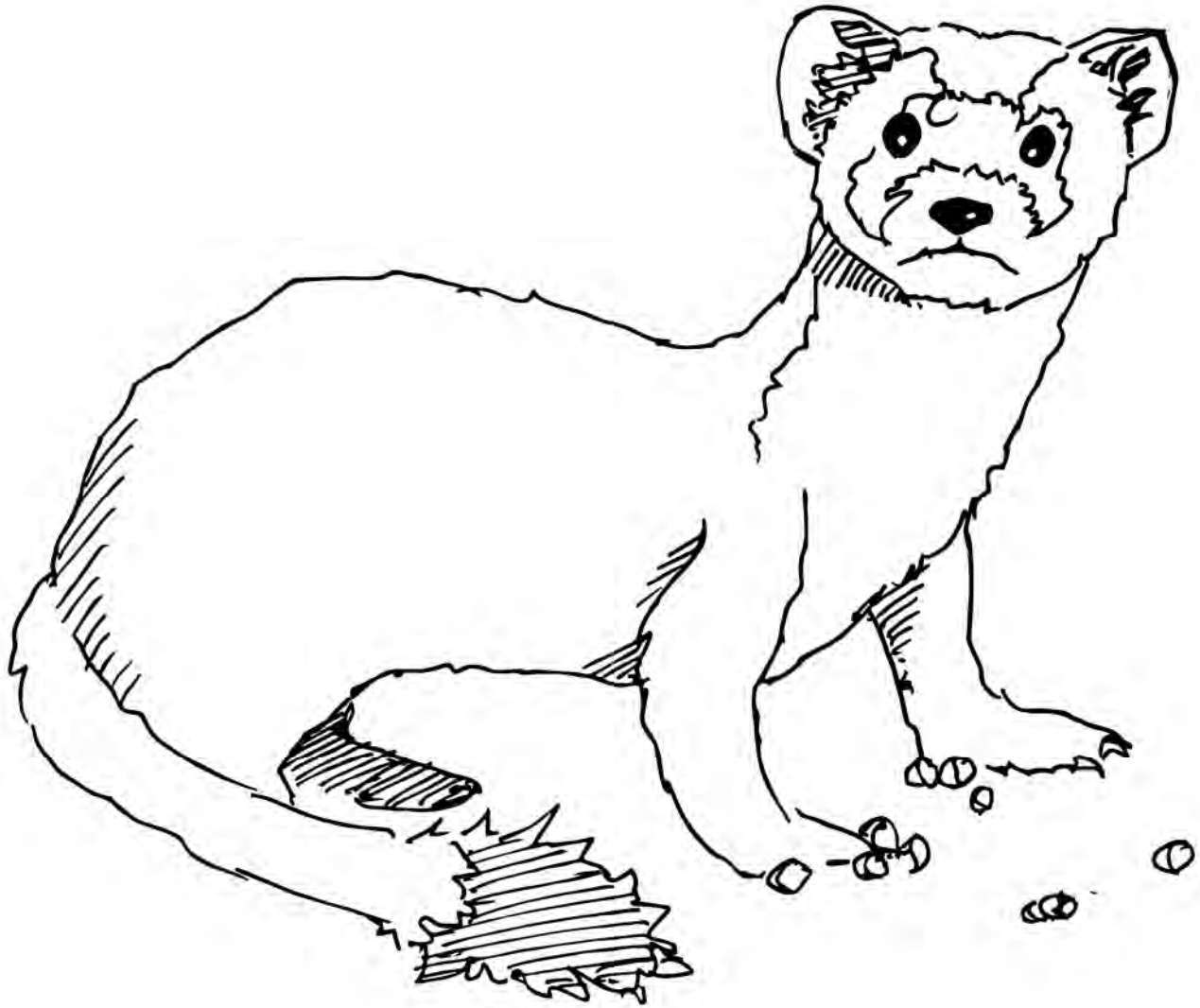
Anticlea vaginata

Habitat: Nests near clear, unpolluted streams usually < 15 m in width and < 2 m in depth, with a variety of riffles, pools, and waterfalls with substrate of rocks, sand, and rubble; instream and streamside boulders are necessary for perches. Nests are placed on ledges or in crevices on stream-bank structures of small cliffs, large rocks, fallen logs and tree roots. Streams used in winter may be larger and deeper, but lack of ice is major selection factor.



American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus

Habitat: Medium to large active prairie dog towns (>80 ha, and > 20 burrows/ha) or complex of towns (two or more towns within 7 km). Prairie dogs are their main food source, and burrows are used for denning and rearing young. On the Navajo Nation, prairie dogs occupy extensive areas in low- to mid- elevation (1200-2000 m), plains and desert grassland and desert scrub habitats, and are recognized by clusters of burrows (10-15 cm dia.) with associated dirt mounds (approx. 60 cm dia., 10-20 cm height).



Black-footed Ferret

Mustela nigripes

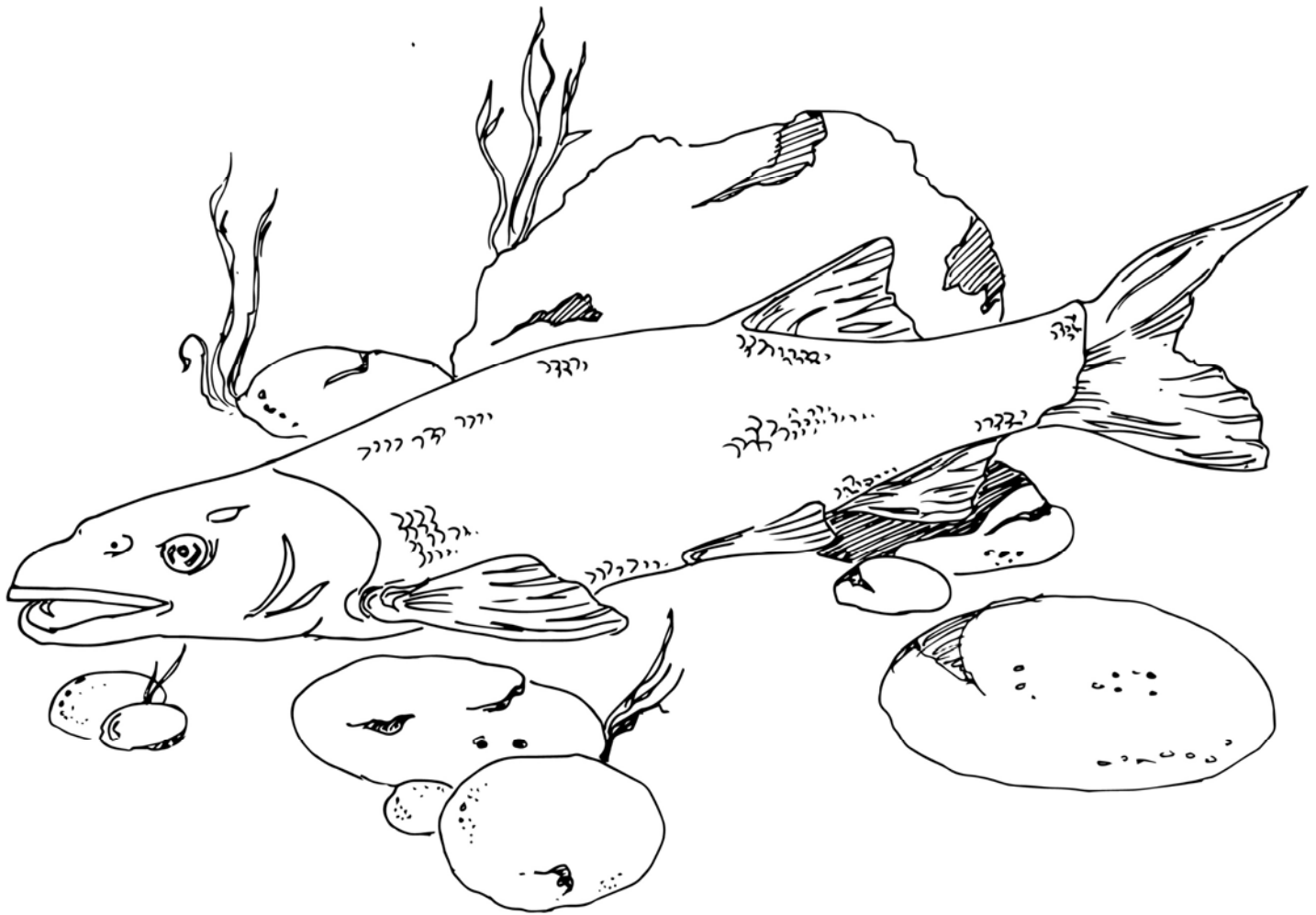
Habitat: Kaibab limestone chips overlaying soils derived from Moenkopi shale and sandstone. It is typically found on gently sloping benches and terraces with sparse vegetation. Populations are known from 3340 - 5200 ft elevation.



Brady Pincushion Cactus

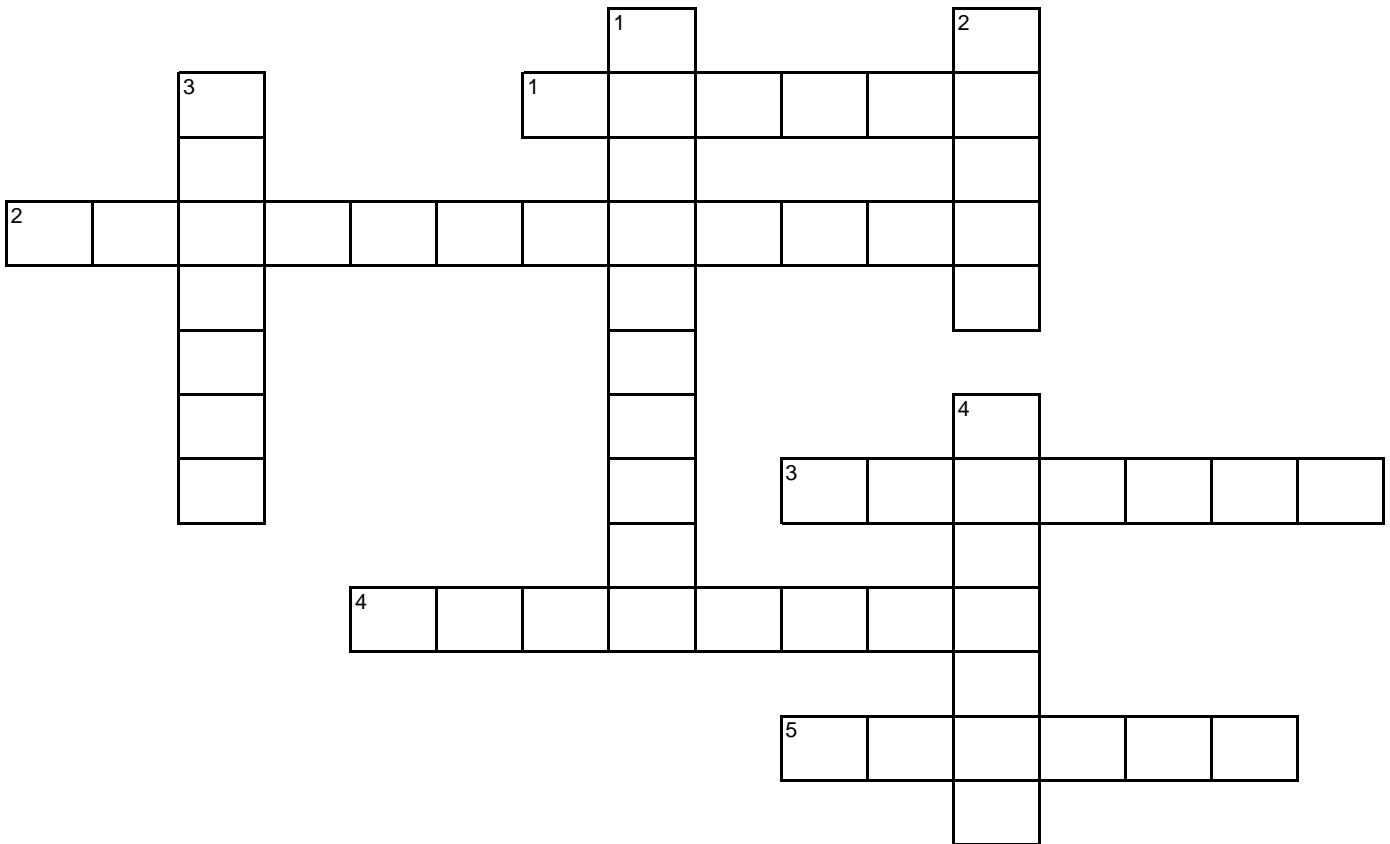
Pediocactus bradyi

Habitat: Adults use backwaters and flooded riparian areas during spring runoff, and migrate large distances (15-64 km in the SJR) to spawn in riffle-run areas with cobble/gravel substrates. Post-spawning adults primarily use run habitats, with eddies and slack water also being important. Young-of-year (<120 mm length) use warm backwaters along shorelines. Deeper backwater areas (>1 m deep at confluence with main channel) are the preferred habitat of young fish into the subadult stage (>3 yrs. age and 200-400 mm length). Irrigation canals and ponds connected to SJR may be potential habitat.



Colorado Pikeminnow
Ptychocheilus lucius

Crossword



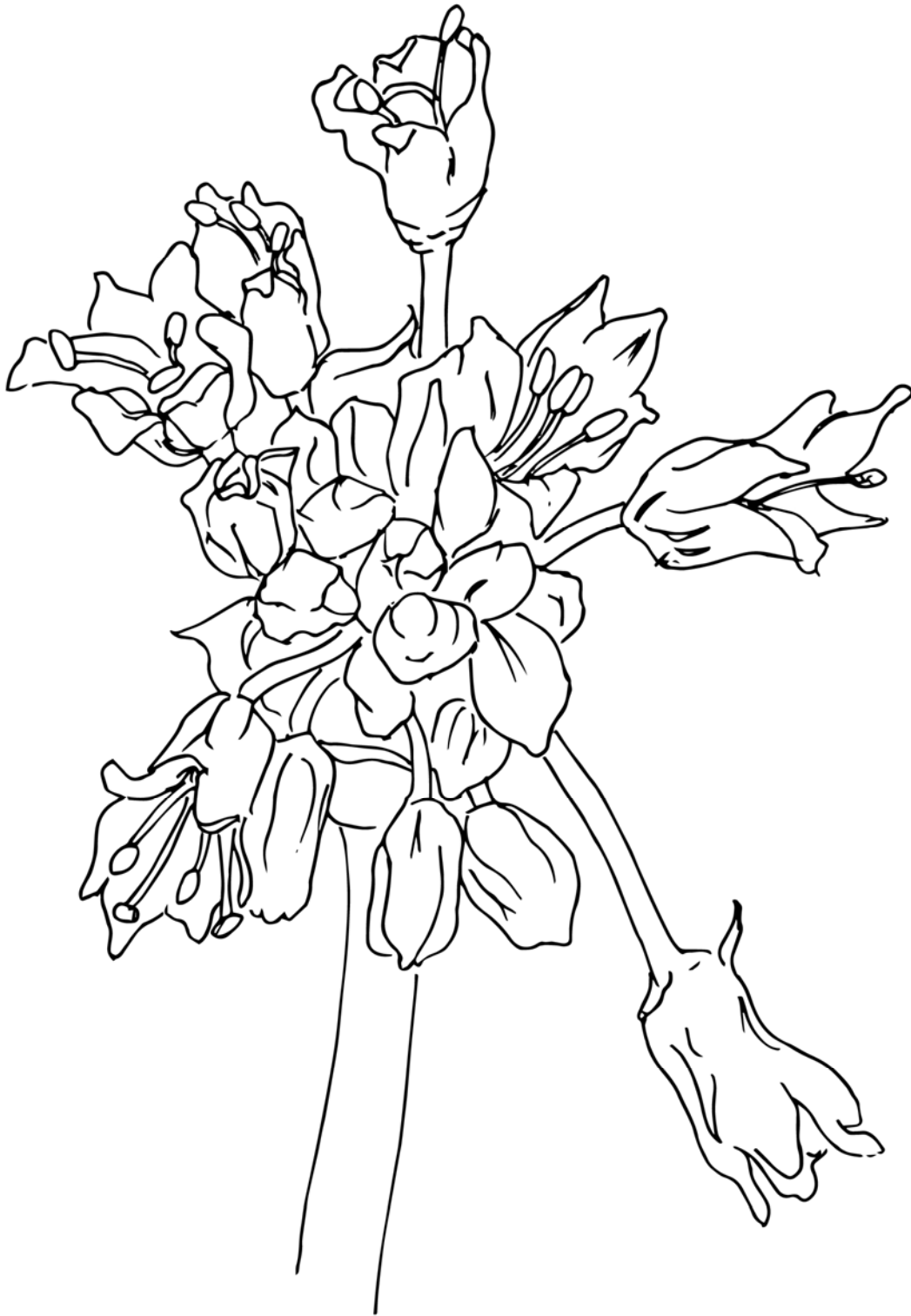
Across

- 1 - Creature that lives in the wild, bear, deer, etc.
- 2 - Careful preservation and protection of something
- 3 - Place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows
- 4 - Living things and especially mammals, birds, and fishes that are neither human nor domesticated
- 5 - Member of an American Indian people of northern New Mexico and Arizona; Dine

Down

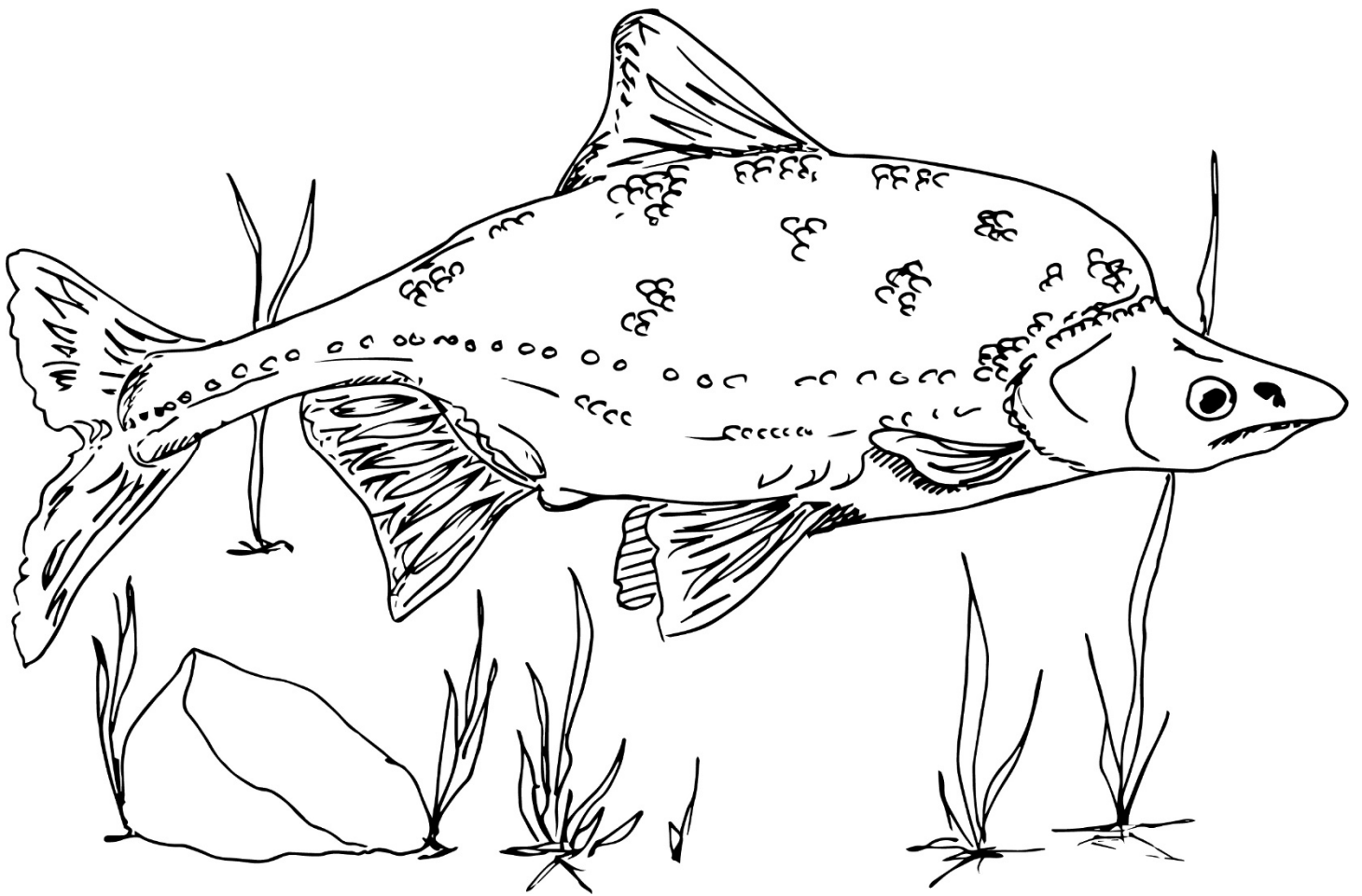
- 1 - Species in peril
- 2 - Organisms that grow out of the ground, often green
- 3 - Watch, keep track of, or check usually for a special purpose
- 4 - Watch carefully especially with attention to details or behavior for the purpose of arriving at a judgment

Habitat: Generally, in spruce-fir forests and mixed conifer forests; in the Chuska Mts also under Gambel oak thickets interspersed with aspen, dogwood, and Douglas fir; in moist, shady canyon bottoms and north-facing slopes, often along streams. 6400 - 9400 ft elevation



Gooding's Onion
Allium goodingii

Habitat: First-year chubs (<65 mm in length) are found in shallow waters along edges of deeper waters. Adults use a variety of habitats including pools, riffles, and eddies; they seem to prefer whitewater reaches with deep, swirling eddies and the turbulent waters near boulders and submerged rocks. Spawning in LCR is thought to occur over gravel beds in swift water.



Humpback Chub

Gila cypha

Habitat: Forms highly localized populations from 4 - 20 acres in size. It is typically found on large, nearly flat sheets of exfoliating whitish-tan colored sandstone, in small depressions and sand filled cracks on or near ledges and mesa tops in slickrock communities of Point Lookout & Cliff house Sandstone.



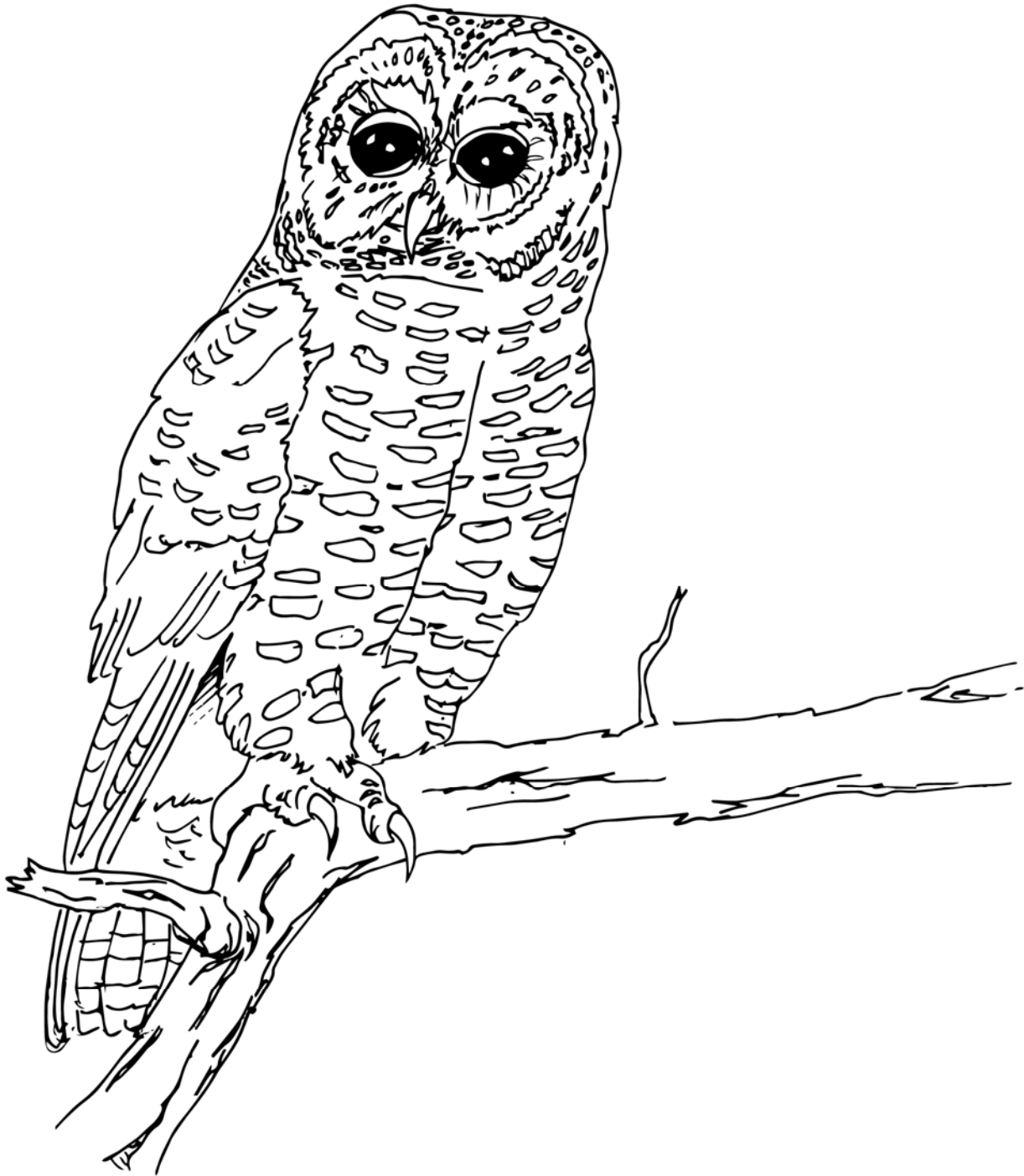
Mancos Milk-vetch
Astragalus humillumus

Habitat: Mesa Verde Cactus grows in clay-rich soils derived from the Fruitland and Mancos shale formations. It also grows in Menefee Formation soils near Sheep Springs, NM, but in that case the plant is rooted in Mancos Shale, which closely underlies the soil surface. Soil surfaces within appropriate habitat can have a cover of gravel or cobbles ranging from 0% to 100%. Gravel composition is variable, and can be igneous or sedimentary in origin. The key to appropriate Mesa Verde Cactus habitat seems to be the underlying clay soil, and is independent of any overlying cover of cobbles or gravel. Plants are frequently found on the tops of hills or benches and along slopes. Vegetative cover in Mesa Verde Cactus habitat is low, usually below 15%. The species occurs in salt- desert scrub communities, and is commonly associated with mat saltbush (*Atriplex corrugata*) and Gardner's saltbush (*Atriplex gardneri*). Known populations occur between 4,900 to 5,500ft.



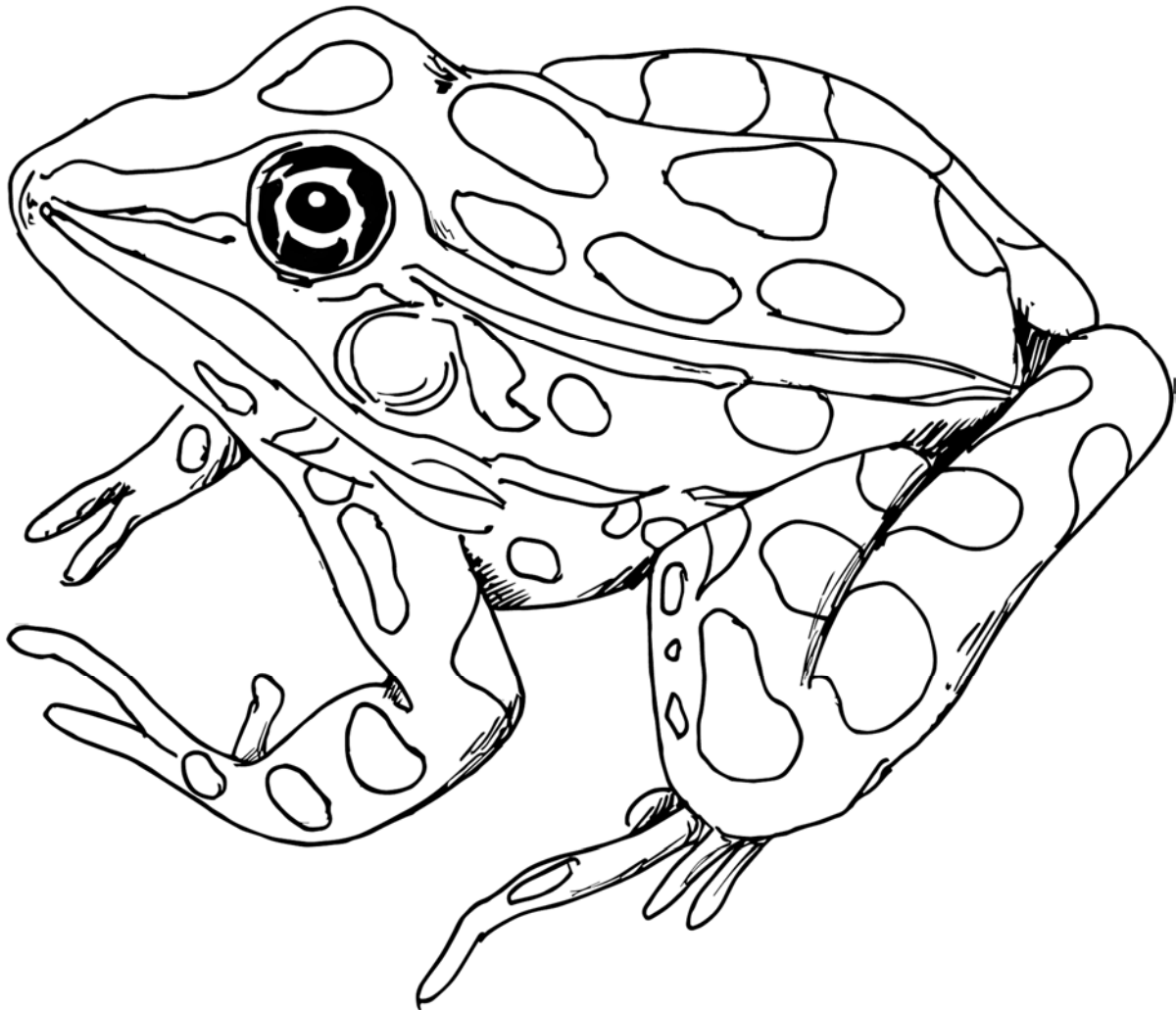
Mesa Verde Cactus
Sclerocactus mesae-verdae

Habitat: Three distinct types: 1) mid-aged to mature mixed-conifer stands dominated by Douglas-fir, typically on mountain slopes, with moderate to dense canopies and multiple canopy layers; and 2) steep-walled, narrow canyons (or side and hanging canyons in wide canyons) often with riparian vegetation and cool microclimates; and 3) moderately sloped drainages with Douglas fir, in pinyon-juniper woodland (e.g. Black Mesa). Not known to nest in ponderosa pine-oak forests on Navajo Nation, but will use a variety of habitats, including pinyon-juniper and clearings when foraging.



Mexican Spotted Owl
Strix occidentalis lucida

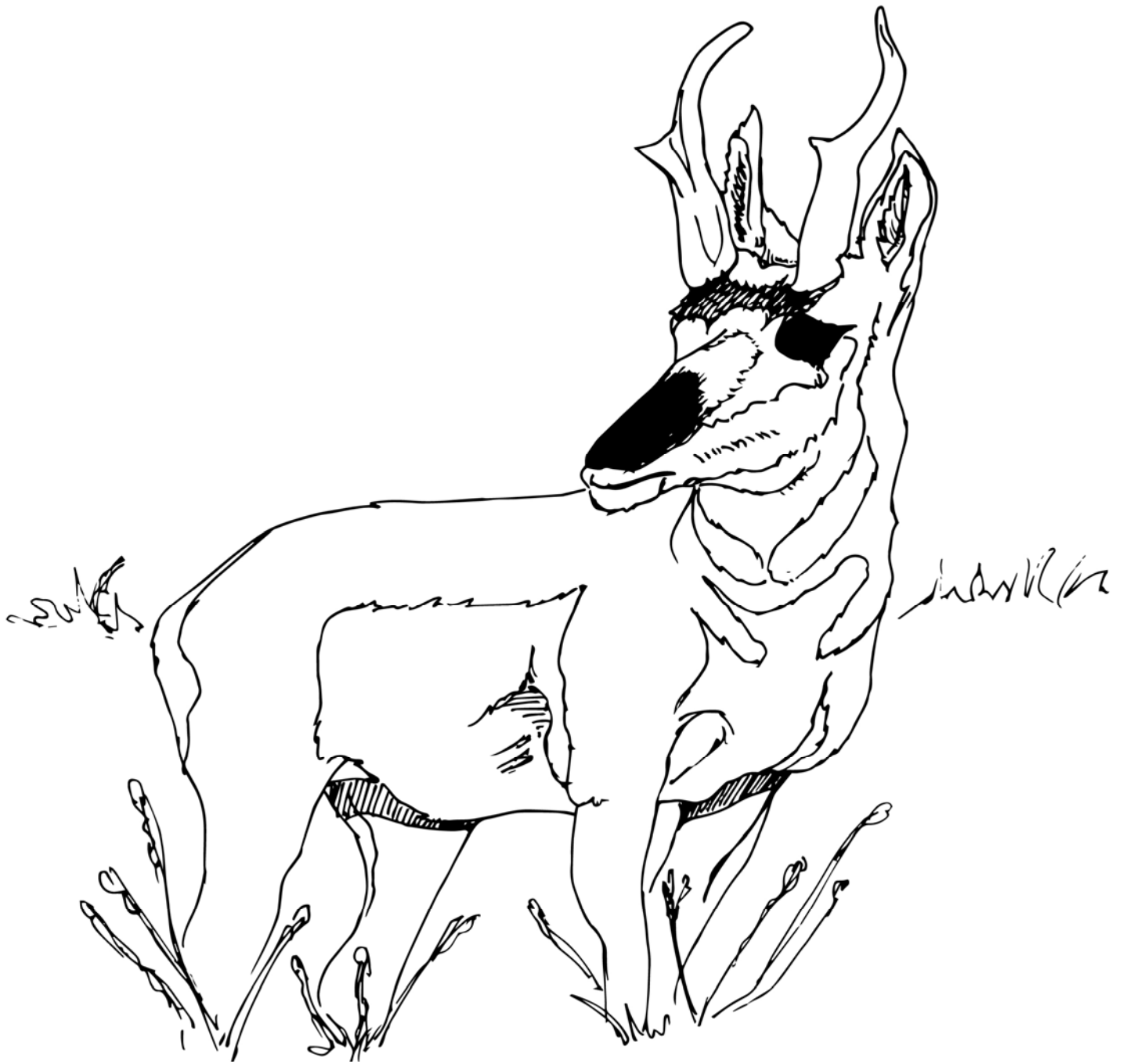
Habitat: Breeds in wetlands usually with permanent water and aquatic vegetation (especially cattails), ranging from irrigation ditches and small streams to rivers, and small ponds and marshes to lakes or reservoirs.



Northern Leopard Frog

Lithobates pipiens

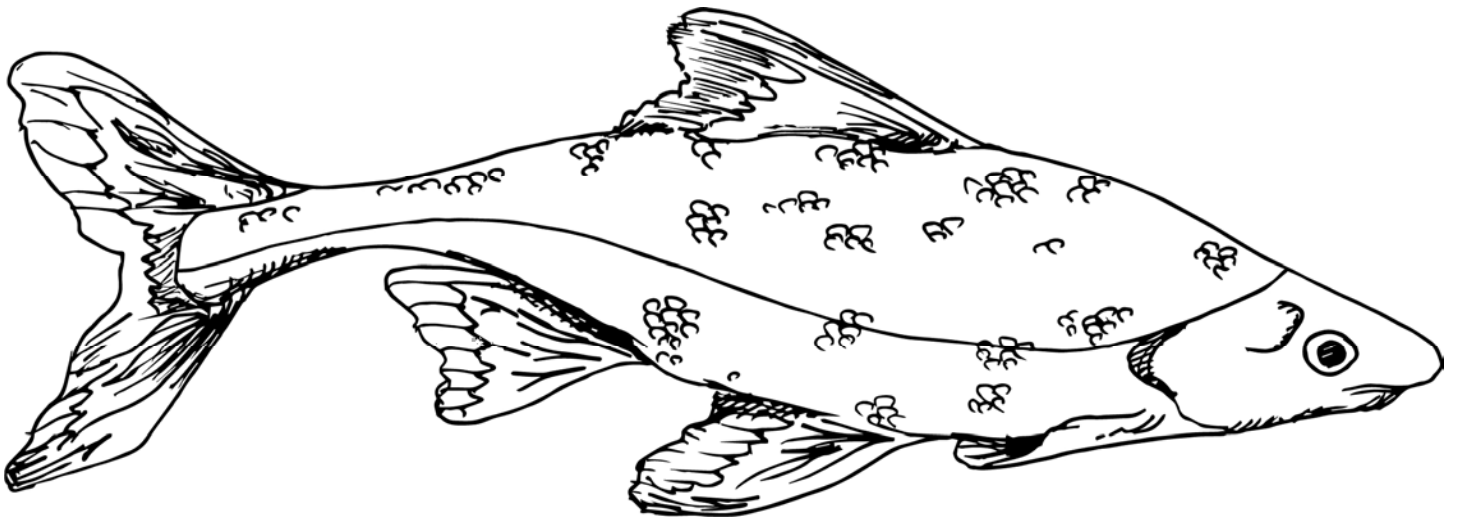
Habitat: Found in grasslands or desert scrub areas with rolling or dissected hills or small mesas, and usually with scattered shrubs and trees (typically juniper and sagebrush).



Pronghorn

Antilocapra americana

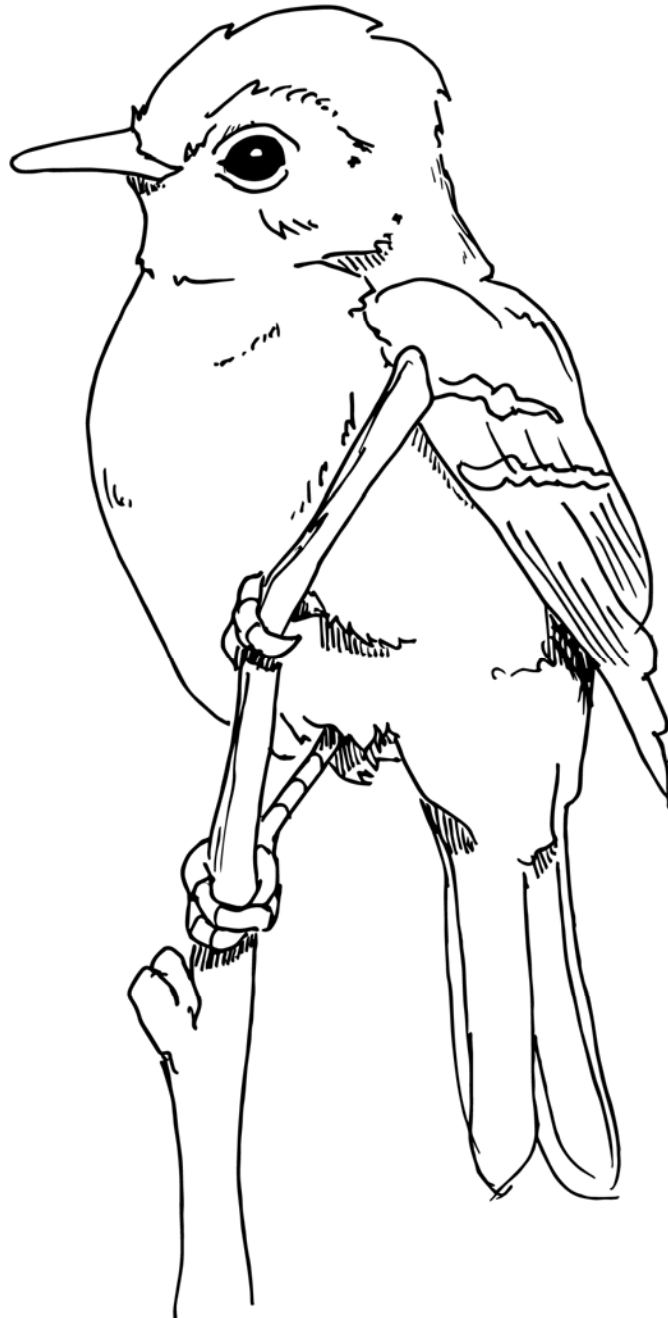
Habitat: Adults inhabit the most permanent water in cool to warm water mid-elevation streams, typically using pools and eddies, adjacent to rapids and boulders. They are often found near cover (e.g., rocks, plant roots) and in pools behind irrigation diversions. Juveniles prefer the margins of flowing water and backwater areas. Spawning occurs over gravel bottoms in runs and pools with > 25 cm water depth.



Roundtail Chub

Gila robusta

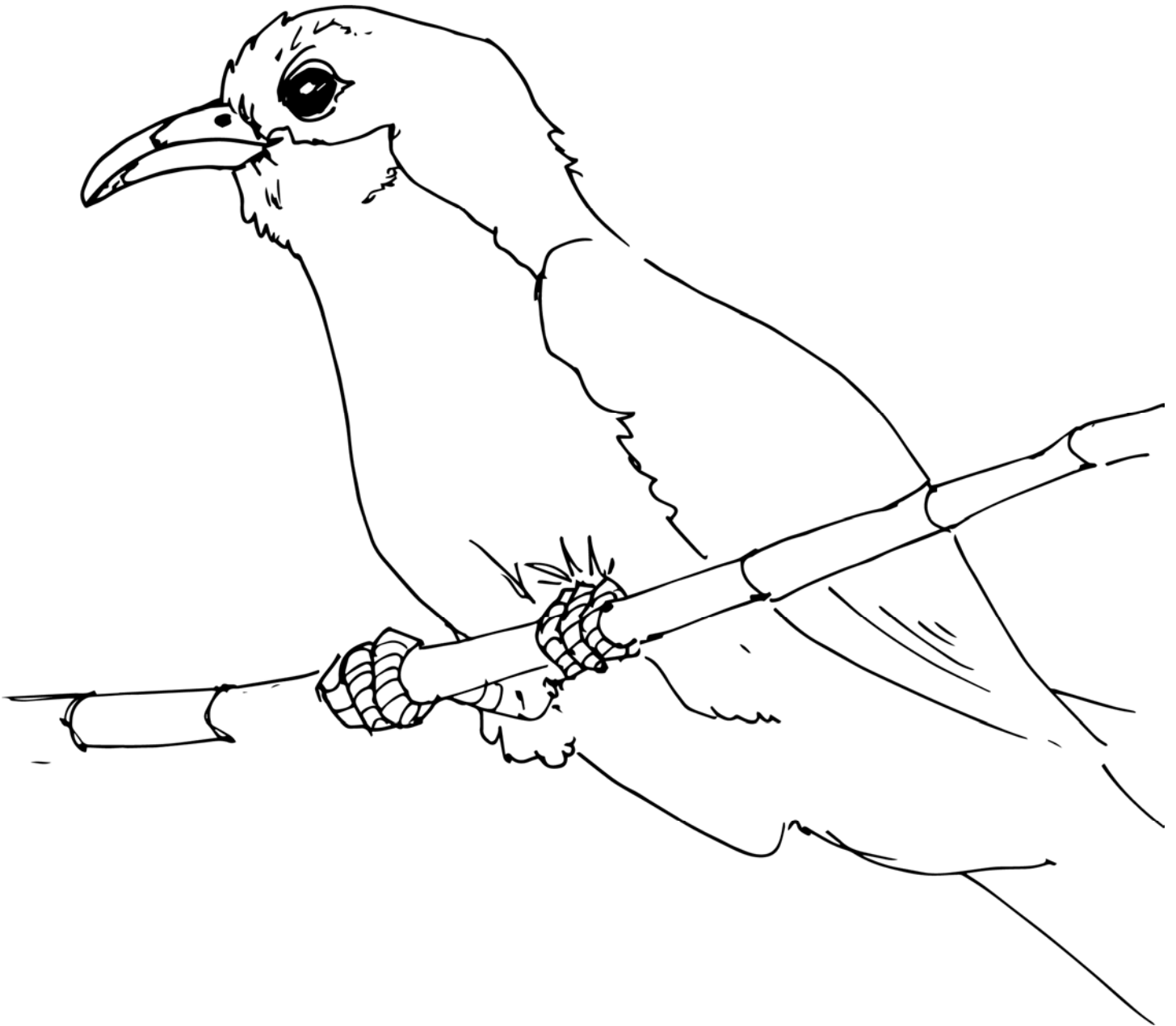
Habitat: Nesting is in dense riparian vegetation near surface water or saturated soil; either in monotypic or mixed stands of native (e.g., willow) and/or exotic (e.g., tamarisk or Russian olive) species, with or without an over-story. Vegetation is typically > 3 m high, dense (i.e., a thicket) with a closed canopy, although the understory may be dispersed or clumped especially when tamarisk or Russian olive). Nesting habitat greatly varies in size and shape, may be as small as 0.8 ha, but does not include linear riparian zones < 10 m wide. Migrant flycatchers may use riparian habitats unsuitable for breeding and non-riparian areas.



Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

Empidonax traillii extimus

Habitat: Nests within close proximity to water in mature riparian woodlands with dense understories that are, preferably, > 17 ha with a minimum of 3 ha of closed-canopy broad-leaved forest; will also nest in orchards adjacent to river bottoms. Preferred riparian woodlands and nest substrate consists of willow, cottonwood, alder, mesquite, hackberry, soapberry, and cultivated fruit trees.



Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Coccyzus americanus

Word Search

h	s	r	y	s	a	u	h	t	l	a	e	i	c	t	s
t	y	o	w	e	y	u	e	p	i	p	e	a	n	t	r
s	s	t	v	f	u	i	n	u	l	s	d	f	g	j	f
a	f	i	g	e	y	u	d	j	k	a	o	t	s	v	q
c	o	n	s	e	r	v	a	t	i	o	n	i	o	k	b
n	m	o	c	a	r	b	n	e	f	s	u	t	i	l	r
b	e	m	y	p	i	t	g	k	h	g	n	z	y	x	s
w	e	r	m	k	a	o	e	l	k	a	o	y	h	i	t
t	v	k	l	n	y	e	r	a	e	u	b	m	n	w	l
q	f	t	i	e	d	f	e	t	u	i	s	i	w	c	n
a	g	m	w	w	i	l	d	l	i	f	e	s	t	f	s
v	a	s	r	y	i	p	o	y	r	d	r	w	o	a	r
l	h	g	e	o	i	a	z	o	j	a	v	a	n	b	t
w	j	t	b	d	g	u	t	e	e	g	e	f	r	w	u
k	l	h	g	t	y	s	x	c	y	g	e	d	a	e	h

Words

Conservation

Habitat

Navajo

Wildlife

Endangered

Plant

Animal

Observe

Monitor

NAVAJO NATION
DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST
Resources Committee Resolution
No. RDCJA-01-20

February 13, 2020

GROUP 1: Those species or subspecies that no longer occur on the Navajo Nation.

GROUP 2 (G2) & GROUP 3 (G3): “Endangered” -- Any species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation are in jeopardy or are likely within the foreseeable future to become so.

G2: A species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment are in jeopardy.

G3: A species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment are likely to be in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.

GROUP 4: Any species or subspecies for which the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife NNDFW does not currently have sufficient information to support their being listed in G2 or G3 but has reason to consider them. The NNDFWL will actively seek information on these species to determine if they warrant inclusion in a different group or removal from the list.

The NNDFW shall determine the appropriate group for listing a species or subspecies due to any of the following factors:

1. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat;
2. Over-utilization for commercial, sporting or scientific purposes;
3. The effect of disease or predation;
4. Other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the Navajo Nation; or
5. Any combination of the foregoing factors.

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

	<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name
GROUP 1:		
MAMMALS	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf
	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret
	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly or Brown Bear
FISHES	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Bonytail
PLANTS	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Yellow Lady's Slipper
GROUP 2:		
BIRDS	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
AMPHIBIANS	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog
FISHES	<i>Catostomus discobulus jarrovii</i>	Zuni Bluehead Sucker
	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Humpback Chub
	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub
	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Colorado Pikeminnow
	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker
PLANTS	<i>Astragalus cutleri</i>	Cutler's Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos Milk-vetch
	<i>Erigeron rhizomatus</i>	Rhizome Fleabane
	<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>	Brady Pincushion Cactus
	<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa Verde Cactus
GROUP 3:		
MAMMALS	<i>Antilocapra americana</i> ¹	Pronghorn ¹
BIRDS	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk
	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper
	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl
INVERTEBRATES	<i>Speyeria nokomis</i>	Great Basin Silverspot
PLANTS	<i>Aliciella formosa</i>	Aztec Gilia
	<i>Allium gooddingii</i>	Gooding's Onion
	<i>Anticlea vaginatus</i>	Alcove Death Camas
	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Welsh's Milkweed
	<i>Astragalus cremnophylax</i> var. <i>hevroni</i>	Marble Canyon Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>	Cronquist Milk-vetch
	<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Naturita Milk-vetch
	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Navajo Sedge
	<i>Erigeron acomanus</i>	Acoma Fleabane
	<i>Errazurizia rotundata</i>	Round Dunebroom
	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> ssp. <i>fickeiseniae</i>	Fickeisen Plains Cactus
	<i>Penstemon navajoa</i>	Navajo Penstemon
	<i>Perityle specuicola</i>	Alcove Rock Daisy
	<i>Physaria navajoensis</i>	Navajo Bladderpod
	<i>Platanthera zothecina</i>	Alcove Bog-orchid

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

	<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name
	<i>Sclerocactus cloveriae brackii</i>	Brack Hardwall Cactus
GROUP 4:		
MAMMALS	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat
	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
	<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i> ²	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat ²
	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Northern River Otter
	<i>Microtus mogollonensis</i>	Navajo Mountain Vole
	<i>Perognathus amplus cineris</i>	Wupatki [Arizona] Pocket Mouse
	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Kit Fox
BIRDS	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
	<i>Aechmophorus clarkia</i>	Clark's Grebe
	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl
	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl
	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher
	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover
	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Dusky Grouse
	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher
	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl
	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor
	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl
	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon
	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker
	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora
	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Gray Vireo
REPTILES	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Milk Snake
	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	Chuckwalla
INVERTEBRATES	<i>Oreohelix strigosa</i>	Rocky Mountainsnail
	<i>Oreohelix yavapai</i>	Yavapai Mountainsnail
	<i>Oxyloma kanabense</i>	Kanab Ambersnail
FISHES	<i>Catostomus discobulus</i>	Bluehead Sucker
PLANTS	<i>Asclepias sanjuanensis</i>	San Juan Milkweed
	<i>Astragalus heilii</i>	Heil's Milk-vetch
	<i>Atriplex garrettii</i> var. <i>navajoensis</i>	Navajo Saltbush
	<i>Camissonia atwoodii</i>	Atwood's Camissonia
	<i>Cirsium rydbergii</i>	Rydberg's Thistle
	<i>Cystopteris utahensis</i>	Utah Bladder-fern
	<i>Erigeron sivinskii</i>	Sivinski's Fleabane
	<i>Eriogonum lachnogynum</i> var. <i>sarahiae</i>	Sarah's Buckwheat
	<i>Phacelia indecora</i>	Bluff Phacelia
	<i>Primula specuicola</i>	Cave Primrose
	<i>Psorothamnus arborescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Marble Canyon Dalea
	<i>Puccinella parishii</i>	Parish's Alkali Grass
	<i>Salvia pachyphylla</i> ssp. <i>eremopictus</i>	Arizona Rose Sage
	<i>Symphotrichum welshii</i>	Welsh's American-aster

NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST – February 2020

Footnotes (Exclusions)

¹ G3 designation **excludes** NNDFW Management Unit 16 'New Lands', the boundaries of which are: From Sanders, AZ east along Unit 4 boundary to the Zuni boundary; south along the boundary past AZ Hwy 61 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; west along the boundary past US Hwy 666 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; north along Rd 2007 to Navajo, AZ; west to the north and south of Interstate 40 to the state/Petrified Forest National Park boundary; north along the boundary to the Unit 8 boundary; east along the boundary to US Hwy 191; south to Chambers and east to Sanders. For a Unit 16 map, contact NNDFW, P.O. Box 1480, Window Rock, AZ, 86515, 928 871-6451.

²Group 4 status for this species pertains only to the populations in Arizona and Utah; populations in the New Mexico portion of the Navajo Nation are not considered for this designation.