

March 12, 2021

Mr. Jerry Schoeppner, Division Director NEW MEXICO MINING AND MINERALS DIVISION (MMD) 1220 South Saint Francis Drive Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 And via email:
Gerard.schoeppner@state.nm.us
Holland.Shepherd@state.nm.us

RE: SUMMA SILVER CORPORATION PART 3 MINIMAL IMPACT EXPLORATION OPERATION PERMIT APPLICATION

Dear Mr. Schoeppner:

On behalf of Summa Silver Corporation (Summa Silver), WestLand Resources, Inc. (WestLand), is pleased to submit the attached Part 3 Minimal Impact Exploration Operation Permit Application for your review. To facilitate review, this submittal is being provided in electronic form by email and FTP link; hard copies have been mailed to your office with the \$500 application fee. We would like to request a meeting, once an MMD project manager is assigned, to discuss the next steps in the permitting process and schedule a site visit, if requested.

WestLand has prepared the cultural resources report for the permit application (included in FTP link). It is our understanding that MMD will provide New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with electronic access to the report. Hard copies of the cultural resources report will also be sent to the SHPO separately by WestLand.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this permit application, please contact Galen McNamara at 604-288-8004 or Chris Leslie at 604-861-0371.

Respectfully,

Westland Resources, inc.

Aaron R. Graham

Senior Environmental Consultant

Attachment: Part 3 Minimal Impact Exploration Operation Permit Application

(including Check No. 138257, \$500 and Attachments)

FTP Link: Summa Silver Part 3 Min Impact Expl Permit Application

cc: Holland Shepherd, MMD, Program Manager

David Ohori, MMD, Senior Reclamation Specialist

Darcy Anderson, WestLand Resources, Inc.

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PART 3 MINIMAL IMPACT EXPLORATION OPERATION

PERMIT APPLICATION

Accompanying instructions for this permit application are available from MMD, and on MMD webpage:

http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/MARP/MARPApplicationandReportingForms.htm

Send 6 copies of the completed application to:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Director

Mining and Minerals Division 1220 South Saint Francis Drive Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 Telephone: (505) 476-3400

Webpage: www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/index.htm

CHECK OFF LIST TO DETERMINE YOUR PROJECT'S STATUS AS A MINIMAL IMPACT EXPLORATION OPERATION:

☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project will exceed 1000 cubic yards of excavation, per permit (drill pads, mud pits, and roads will not be counted in excavated materials).
☐ Yes	⊠ No	Surface disturbances for constructed roads, drill pads and mud pits <u>will</u> <u>exceed 5 acres</u> total for my project.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is located in or is expected to have a direct surface impact on wetlands, springs, perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, rivers reservoirs or riparian areas.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is located in designated critical habitat areas as determined in accordance with the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 or in areas determined by the Department of Game and Fish likely to result in an adverse impact on an endangered species designated in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act, Sections 17-2-37 through 17-2-46 NMSA 1978 or by the State Forestry Division for the Endangered Plants Act, section 75-6-1 NMSA 1978.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is located in an area designated as Federal Wilderness Area, Wilderness Study Area, Area of Critical Environmental Concern, or an area within the National Wild and Scenic River System.

☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is located in a known cemetery or other burial ground.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is located in an area with cultural resources listed on either the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Cultural Properties.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project will or is expected to have a direct impact on ground water that has a total dissolved solids concentration of less than 10,000 mg/L, except exploratory drilling intersecting ground water may be performed as a minimal impact operation.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is expected to use or using cyanide, mercury amalgam, heap leaching or dump leaching in its operations.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project is expected to result in point or non-point source surface or subsurface releases of acid or other toxic substances from the permit area.
☐ Yes	⊠ No	My project requires a variance from any part of the Mining Act Rules as part of the permit application.
-	swer <u>yes</u> to a on operation	any of the above questions, your project <u>does not</u> qualify as a minimal impact
Confider	itial Inform	ation
☐ Yes	⊠ No	Is any of the information submitted in this application considered by the applicant to be confidential in nature? If yes, please provide this information separately and marked as "confidential."
Timeline		
	-	pplications must be provided no less than 45 days prior to the anticipated tions desired by the applicant.
• R	enewal app	lications shall be filed at least 30 days preceding expiration of the current

permit. Permits are valid for one year.

• Approved permit is valid for one year from the date of approval.

SECTION 1 – OPERATOR INFORMATION (§304.D.1)

Project Name: Mogollon Project Nearest Town To Project: Mogollon, New Mexico Applicant Name and Contact Information (entity obligated under the Mining Act): Name: Galen McNamara Address: 918-1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC, V6E 2Y3 Office Phone: 604-288-8004 Cell Phone: 604-788-3677 Fax Number: N/A Email: galen@summasilver.com Name of On-Site Contact, Representative, or Consultant: Name: Chris York Address: 2552 Hamilton Creek Trail, Elko, Nevada, 89801 Office Phone: <u>618-263-8664</u> Cell Phone: <u>618-263-8664</u> Fax Number: N/A Email: cyork@summasilvier.com

SECTION 2 - RIGHT TO ENTER INFORMATION (§302.D.1)

A. Describe or attach copies of documents that give the applicant the right to enter the property to conduct the exploration and reclamation, include: lease agreements, access agreements, right of way agreements, surface owner agreements, and claim numbers, if applicable.

Exploration activities will be conducted on patented claims owned or leased by: <u>Summa Silver Corp.</u>

Attachment A: Patented Mine Claims and Patented Mine Claim Lease Agreements.

B. List the names and addresses of surface and mineral ownership within the proposed permit area. If the mineral is federal mineral, indicate as federal mineral, but provide the name of the claim holder or lease holder.

Surface Estate Owner(s):

Lease Holder(s) of Surface Estate (if applicable):

Name	Address	Phone #
Summa Silver Corp. 918-1030 Wes	st Georgia Street, Vancouver BC, V6E 2	2Y3 (604) 778-3677
		-
Mineral Estate Owner(s):		
Name	Address	Phone #
☐ Bureau of Land Management		-
US Forest Service		
☐ State of NM		
⊠ Claim/Lease Holder		
Name: Mack, John Jr. and Hott, An Address: 9A Cherokee Sq, Wilkes I		
Claim Numbers: See Attachment: A	A SSVR Patent Information Catron C	ounty 20210302
☐ Claim/Lease Holder		
Name:		
Claim Numbers:		
Other		

Name:
C. Has a Cultural Resource Survey been performed on the site?
\boxtimes Yes $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
John M.D. Hooper/WestLand Resources, Inc. "A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 21 Acres
of Private Land Near Mogollon, Catron County, New Mexico, For a Proposed Mineral Exploration
Drilling Project, Summa Silver Corporation" February 4, 2021, Cultural Resources Report 2021-
16: NMCRIS Activity No. 147264
Attachment B-Cultural Resources Report – This report has been provided directly to the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and is not included with this submittal for confidentiality reasons.
D. Has a wildlife survey or vegetation survey been performed for the permit area?
\boxtimes Yes $\ \square$ No If yes, please provide the author, title, date and report number, and include a copy of the survey with this application, if possible:
Ahvi Potticary/WestLand Resources, Inc., "Desktop Screening And Habitat Assessment For Area
Of Proposed Exploration Near Mogollon, New Mexico" December 8, 2020. Project 2172.01
Attachment C – Biological Evaluation Report

SECTION 3 – MAPS AND PROJECT LOCATION (§302.D.2) A. Project Location: Township 10S Range 19 W Section 27 Township 10S Range 19 W Section 28

List the drill hole/exploration name and the GPS coordinates for each site.

I.D.	Northing /	Easting /	I.D.	Northing /	Easting /
Number	Latitude	Longitude	Number	Latitude	Longitude
10	3698381.98	704904.34	28	3698772.02	704921.60
11	3698417.44	704961.31	29	3698679.83	704972.92
12	3698467.07	704951.85			
13	3698527.96	704975.41			
14	3698322.71	704956.97			
15	3698351.33	704920.98			
17	3698476.06	705028.91			
18	3698573.93	705042.15			
19	3698640.11	705022.77			
20	3698633.97	705057.75			
21	3698683.13	705069.80			
22	3698734.66	705071.22			
23	3698798.75	705018.05			
24	3698827.65	704979.03			
25	3698858.52	704935.30			
26	3698714.34	705009.76			
27	3698754.05	704968.64			

Coordinate system used to collect GPS data points:

☐ NAD83 Geographic	☐ NAD27 Geographic
NAD83 UTM Zone 12	□ NAD27 UTM Zone 13 (or 12)
☐ WGS 1984	Other:

Attachment N/A (for listing additional boreholes)

B. Maps ((see application form instructions for examples of maps to be included):
Are top	pographic maps included with the application that show the following items:
⊠ Yes	s – The boundary of the proposed exploration project Permit Area
⊠ Yes	s – The proposed exploration locations (i.e., borehole locations)
⊠ Yes	s – Existing roads, new roads and overland travel routes
⊠ Yes	s N/A – Areas of proposed road improvement
Attachmen	nts <u>D</u>
	aps or figures included with the application showing the approximate dimensions and one of drill pads and other disturbances:
⊠ Yes	s – Drill pad dimensions and constructed drill pad locations
Attachmen	nts <u>E</u>

C. Provide detailed driving directions to access the site:

The proposed exploration areas are located just west and north of the town of Mogollon, NM and approximately seven (7) miles east of the town of Alma, NM. To reach the site, travel east on NM State Road 159 for approximately seven (7) miles from the junction with US HWY 180. Drill sites will be accessed from spur roads originating from SR 159 just west of Mogollon, including Fanny Road (See Map D).

SECTION 4 – EXPLORATION DESCRIPTION (§302.D.3 & 4)

A.	Anticipated exploration: Start Date: <u>June 21, 2021</u> End Date: <u>June 20, 2022</u>						
В.	List the mineral(s)/element(s) to be explored for: Gold, Silver						
C.	Proposed method(s) of exploration:						
	Air drilling (air rotary, coring, etc.):						
	# of holesDepth (ft.)Diameter (in.)						
	# of drill padsLength (ft.)Width (ft.)						
	Will drill pads be graded/bladed or overland: Graded/bladed Overland						
	Will drill pads need some mechanical leveling (grading/blading): ☐ Yes ☐ No						
	Approx. Weight of Drill Rig (lbs.) Number of Axles:						
	Total length of drill stem that can be carried on the rig:						
	Is a support pipe truck anticipated? Yes No Weight (lbs.)						
	Weight of support compressor (lbs.):Trailer mounted?						
	Anticipated Drilling Contractor: License No						
\boxtimes	Mud/fluid drilling:						
	# of holes <u>~600-2000 / hole</u> Depth (ft.) <u>4-5" Diameter</u> (in.)						
	Will drill pads be graded/bladed or overland: ⊠ Graded/bladed □ Overland						
	Will drill pads need some mechanical leveling (grading/blading): $oximes$ Yes $oximes$ No						
	Will a closed loop system be used, or will mud/fluid pits be used? The project does not ve constructing ponds or impoundments. Drilling mud/fluid will be contained within abovened mobile storage tanks at each drill site.						

If mud/fluid pits are proposed: N/A
of pitsLength (ft.)Width (ft.)Depth (ft.)
Anticipated excavating equipment:
Will mud pits be lined? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, proposed material to line the mud pits: N/A
Approx. Weight of Drill Rig (lbs) ~ 18,000 lbs Number of Axles: 3 or track mounted. Anticipated Drilling Contractor: contract not awarded yet License No
Test pits / exploratory trenches:
of pitsLength (ft.)Width (ft.)Depth (ft.) Anticipated excavating equipment:
How will excavating equipment be transported to the site (i.e., driven, low-boy, etc.):
Other methods of exploration (i.e., cuts, shafts, tunnels, adits, declines, blasting, etc.). Indicate method and details: mineral exploration, diamond core drilling. A small footprint wheel or track mounted diamond drill rig will be used to drill a series of exploration holes averaging 1100 feet from 19 pads on patented claims. One to four HQ diameter, angled exploration holes will be completed from each pad.

TOTAL ACREAGE TO BE DISTURBED DUE TO DRILL PADS = $\underline{1.1 \text{ acres}}$ (to convert to acres, multiply total square footage of drill pads by 0.0000229)

If this exploration project is for uranium or other radioactive elements/minerals, applicant agrees to perform a gamma radiation survey at each drill site prior to, and after, exploration activities. Applicant/Owner/Operator agrees to restore gamma radiation levels at each drill site to pre-exploration levels. \square Yes \square No \boxtimes N/A								
	Will excess drill cuttings be buried at each drill site location or within a single disposal pit? \square At each drill pad location \square Within a single disposal pit							
!	If a single disposal pit is proposed, please provide the following:							
! -	Description or GPS coordina	ates of the propos	ed cuttings disposal pit location:					
I	Dimensions of the single pro	oposed cuttings di	sposal pit (length, width, and depth):					
-	Length (ft.)	V	Vidth (ft.)Depth (ft.)					
	ACREAGE TO BE DISTUR							
E. Othe	er Supporting Equipment (ch	neck all that apply	r):					
	4x4 Trucks/Vehicles	Quantity:	3					
	Water Truck	Weight (lbs.):	~35,000 lbs					
	Geophysical Truck	Weight (lbs.):						
\boxtimes	Pipe Truck (rig support)	Weight (lbs.):	~35,000 lbs					
	Bulldozer	Туре:	CAT® bulldozer (size = D6 or D7, weight ~80,000 lbs)					
\boxtimes	Backhoe	Type:	Cat 420					
	Trackhoe	Type:						
	Scaper/Grader	Type:						
\boxtimes	Trailers	Quantity/Type:	trailers (lowboys) to mobilize equipment					
\boxtimes	Portable Toilet	Quantity:	one					
	Other	List:	Fuel and lube truck, wheel loader, mud system tank					

F. Roads and Overland Travel:

D. Disposal of drill cuttings

Access to the project is provided via the existing road in Graveyard Gulch, an ephemeral drainage.

Use of this existing road for access should not impact this ephemeral drainage feature. There are no other natural surface water features in the project area and the project will have no direct surface impact on wetlands, springs, perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, rivers, reservoirs, or riparian areas.

List of new roads to be constructed for this exploration project:

Description of <i>NEW</i> Roads	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Total Acres (length x width x 0.0000229)
Access from DS 19 to DS 20	98.4	12	0.027427724
Access to relocated DS 15	175.5	12	0.048912775
Access from relocated DS 15 to relocated DS 14	181.1	12	0.050467013
Access to DS 12	190.2	12	0.053026934
Access from DS 13 to DS 18	229.7	12	0.063998023
TOTAL ACRES DISTURBED BY NEW ROAD	0.24		

Describe how new roads will be constructed: See below

Road construction and widening will be completed using heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, wheel loader, backhoe, and track excavator. Equipment and operations will be maintained with light service vehicles (pick-ups), water tender, and lube/fuel truck. Construction will be located to minimize disturbance to land and wildlife and enhance stability. Road stability will be maintained by following the land contour to the extent possible and using good road building practices such as constructing water turn-outs and water bars at suitable intervals. Road construction and widening locations have been selected to make use of natural features such as shelves and to avoid drainages, excessively steep slopes, and loose soil material. To ensure good engineering methods are employed, the BLM/USFS Gold Book for road construction will be consulted.

If it is necessary for road construction or widening to be conducted in loose soil or tailings, adequate steps will be taken to ensure road stability. Steps may include the import of rip-rap and filter fabric to stabilize soil and avoid head-cuts, and the frequent installation of water bars.

List for <u>extension or widening of existing</u> roads:

Description of Modification to EXISTING Roads	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Total Acres (length x width x 0.0000229)
Access to DS 28	98.4	5	0.011119348
Access to DS 22	167.3	5	0.018902891
Access to DS 19 from north	159.1	5	0.017976279
Access to DS 13	226.4	5	0.0255745
Access from DS 19 to DS 18	216.5	5	0.024462565
TOTAL ACRES DISTURBED BY ROAD I	0.10		

Describe how existing roads will be extended or widened: See below

Road construction and widening will be completed using heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, wheel loader, backhoe, and track excavator. Equipment and operations will be maintained with light service vehicles (pick-ups), water tender, and lube/fuel truck. Construction will be located to minimize disturbance to land and wildlife and enhance stability. Road stability will be maintained by following the land contour to the extent possible and using good road building practices such as constructing water turn-outs and water bars at suitable intervals. Road construction and widening locations have been selected to make use of natural features such as shelves and to avoid drainages, excessively steep slopes, and loose soil material. To ensure good engineering methods are employed, the BLM/USFS Gold Book for road construction will be consulted. If it is necessary for road construction or widening to be conducted in loose soil or tailings, adequate steps will be taken to ensure road stability. Steps may include the import of rip-rap and filter fabric to stabilize soil and avoid head-cuts, and the frequent installation of water bars.

List for routes of overland travel: N/A

Description of OVERLAND TRAVEL Routes	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Total Acres (length x width x 0.0000229)
TOTAL ACRES DISTURBED BY OVE	N/A		

G. Support Facilities Describe (location and size) any support facility disturbances (equipment staging, equipment staging, equipment as

Describe (location and size) any support facility disturbances (equipment staging, equipment and material storage and/or lay down areas, vehicle parking, temporary housing and/or trailers) to be created or situated on the site during exploration operations.

The drill program will be staged from an off-site location. Vehicles and equipment will be parked
on existing roads or on permitted drill pads while on-site.
H. TOTAL ACREAGE TO BE DISTURBED BY PROJECT = 1.44 acres (include all disturbed acreage from drill pads, cuttings disposal pit, new roads, improved roads and overland travel routes)

SECTION 5 - CHEMICAL USE (§302.D.4)

A. Check any and all chemicals that will be used for this project.

	Drilling Mud (i.e., EZ Mud)	Type/Quantity:	Alumina/Wyoming sodium bentonite/sodium montmorillonite. 3 5-gallon buckets.
\boxtimes	Diesel Fuel	Quantity:	For drill and heavy equipment 100 to 150 gallons/day
\boxtimes	Down-hole Lubricants	Type/Quantity:	Rod grease – 17kg pails
	Lost Circulation Materials	Type/Quantity:	Kwik-Plug
	Oils/Grease	Quantity:	5 gallons
	Gasoline	Quantity:	5 to 10 gallons/day
	Hydraulic Fluid	Quantity:	10 gallons
	Ethylene Glycol	Quantity:	
\boxtimes	Cement	Type/Quantity:	Portland II – 65 50-lb bags
\boxtimes	Water	Source:	Water tender
\boxtimes	Bentonite	Quantity:	Quick Gel – 65 50-lb bags
	Fertilizer	Type/Quantity:	
	Other	Type/Quantity:	

- B. Describe, in detail, a plan for the containment, use and disposal of all chemicals listed above:

 The proposed drilling program will not use cyanide, solvents, laboratory agents or mill processing. Drill samples will be taken off-site for analysis. The drilling fluid/mud is not considered hazardous and will be contained in an appropriately labeled aboveground mobile storage tank. Any lubricants or hydraulic fluids needed for operations will be stored in small quantities within vehicles in clearly labeled containers. It is not anticipated that significant quantities of hazardous or toxic substances will be used during the proposed exploration project. The most plausible scenario for a release of a hazardous substance would result from a leaking or overfilled fuel tank.
- C. Describe where equipment fueling/refueling will occur:

Fuel for heavy equipment and the drill rig will be brought on-site in clearly labeled fuel tanks, mounted in the bed of a 4x4 pickup. Smaller more mobile equipment will be fueled off-site. Any lubricants or hydraulic fluids needed for operations will be stored in small quantities within vehicles in clearly labeled containers.

D. Describe how hazardous material spills/leaks will be handled:

Spill kits will be maintained on site within designated vehicles and on the drilling rig in case of a petroleum product release. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared and initiated prior to the commencement of drilling operations. Personnel on site will receive training on best management practices (BMPs) outlined in the SWPPP prior to commencing operations. A copy of the SWPPP will be provided to the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division upon request.

De minimis spills will be cleaned up with absorbent materials and the materials will be disposed of properly. Petroleum contaminated soils will be removed and taken to a certified disposal location. Reportable spills will be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency Spill Reporting Center and the New Mexico Environment Department.

⊏.	identity spili c	leanup materials that will be kept on-site (check all that apply):
	⊠ B	entonite clay or cat litter
	⊠ A	dsorbent pads, rolls, mats, socks, pillows, dikes, etc.
		rum or barrel for containing contaminated soil/adsorbent materials
		Other/list:
		Other/list:
		Other/list:
F.	• •	ner/representative agrees to immediately notify the State of New Mexico of any spills of hazardous materials (see page 1 of this application for phone notify):

SECTION 6 - GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER INFORMATION (§302.D.5)

۹.	Provide an estimate of depth to ground water and the total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration.
	Depth to groundwater (ft.): 55 ft TDS concentration (mg/L): within Catron County TDS concentrations range from 120 mg/L to 1440 mg/L.
	Describe the source of this information:
Ve	w Mexico State Engineer's W.A.T.E.R.S web site
	http://nmwrrs.ose.state.nm.us/meterReport.html).
His	storic Mining References
19	220. Scott, D. B., Ore deposits of the Mogollon district: Am. Inst. Min. Eng. Trans., vol. 63, pp.
	<u>289-310, 1920.</u>
.19	27. Ferguson, Geology and Ore Deposits: U.S.G.S. Bulletin 787
	https://geoinfo.nmt.edu/resources/water/projects/home.cfml?id=105
_ar	nd, Lewis, 2016, Overview of Fresh and Brackish Water Quality in New Mexico - San Agustin
	Basin, Project Summary Sheet.
_aı	nd, Lewis, 2016, Overview of Fresh and Brackish Water Quality in New Mexico, New Mexico
	Bureau of Geology Mineral Resources, Open-file Report, v. 0583, pp. 55.
3.	Will dewatering activities be conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No
	If yes, please describe: N/A
_	
С.	Is groundwater anticipated to be encountered during exploration: X Yes No
	If <u>YES</u> :
	Have you completed Form WR-07 (Application for permit to drill a well with no consumptive use of water) and mailed it to the District Office of the State Engineer? Yes

	Have you completed Form WD-08 (Well plugging plan of operations) and mailed it to the District Office of the State Engineer? $\ $ Yes
COI	Attachment <u>F These attachments will be provided when the driller is selected.</u> (copies of the mpleted WR-07 and WD-08 forms)
D.	Exploration Borehole Abandonment
	Dry Boreholes
	☐ Dry hole abandonment (option 1): 100% bentonite pellets/chips (i.e. HOLEPLUG® manufactured by Baroid Industrial Products), dropped from surface then hydrated in place according to the manufacturer's recommendations, emplaced from total depth to within 12 feet of the original ground surface, followed by 10 feet of neat cement, followed by 2 feet of topsoil/topdressing.
	Dry hole abandonment (option 2): Neat cement slurry, mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, emplaced with a tremie pipe from total depth to within 2 feet of the original ground surface, followed by 2 feet of topsoil/topdressing.
	Dry hole abandonment (option 3): Cement + 6% bentonite slurry, mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, emplaced with a tremie pipe from total depth to within 2 feet of the original ground surface, followed by 2 feet of topsoil/topdressing.
	Dry hole abandonment (option 4): High-density bentonite clay (≥ 20% active solids; i.e. QUIK-GROUT® manufactured by Baroid Industrial Products), mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, emplaced with a tremie pipe from total depth to within 12 feet of the original ground surface, followed by 10 feet of neat cement, followed by 2 feet of topsoil/topdressing.
	Dry hole abandonment (option 5): Other materials / describe and justify use:
	Wet Boreholes
	Wet hole abandonment (option 2): High-density bentonite clay (≥ 20% active solids; i.e. QUIK-GROUT® manufactured by Baroid Industrial Products), mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, emplaced with a tremie pipe from total depth to within 12 feet of the original ground surface, followed by 10 feet of neat cement, followed by 2 feet of topsoil/topdressing.

		Wet hole abandonment (option 3): Other sealing material approved by the Office of the State Engineer. Describe and include well plugging plan approval by the State Engineer:
D.	and	olicant agrees to contain any water produced from the exploration borehole at the drill site dacknowledges that discharge of this water to a watercourse may be a violation of the deral Clean Water Act: \square Yes \square No
E.		any drilling proposed to occur <u>within the channel</u> of any perennial, intermittent, or nemeral streams?
F.		any drilling anticipated to occur <u>within 100 feet</u> of any perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral eams? $\ \ \Box$ Yes $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$

SECTION 7 – RECLAMATION & OPERATION PLAN (§302.D.6 AND 302.I.K)

A. Salvage/Preservation of Topsoil

	Before any grading/blading or similar activities occur in relation to this project, operator agrees to salvage and preserve all topsoil and topdressing for use in future reclamation of this project Yes No					
	Desc	•	e salvaged prior to	o initiation of exploration activities (check all that		
	□N	/A – no construction w	ork will occur, the	refore no soil salvage is needed.		
	⊠E	xcavated from drill pac	ls and stored at e	ach drill pad		
	⊠E	xcavated from road im	provements/cons	truction and stored adjacent to road		
	□ E	xcavated from mud/flu	id pits and storage	e at each pit		
		ther, describe:				
В.	Eros	ion Control				
	Desc	cribe the best manager	ment practices tha	at will be implemented to control erosion:		
	Describe the best management practices that will be implemented to control erosion:					
		Silt fencing	Location:			
		Straw waddles	Location:			
	_					
		Straw bales	Location:			
		Ditabaa/awalaa	l a a a tia m			
	Ш	Ditches/swales	Location:	_		
	\bowtie	Berms/dikes/dams	Location:	Around perimeter of drill pads		
		Borrio, aixoo, aarrio	Location.	/ Would polimeter of drill page		
		Sediment basins	Location:			
	\boxtimes	Other or N/A	Type/Location:	Drill pads will be constructed with no more than a 2% grade to minimize run off. Reconstructed slopes will have a minimal length and gradient.		

Reclamation of drill pads will include revegetation with native species. Re-vegetation seed rows will be established perpendicular to the slope to minimize erosion.

C. Wildlife Protection / Noxious Weed Prevention

Will the perimeter of drill pits be fenced to prevent wildlife entrapment? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Proposed pit perimeter fence material: No mud pits but temporary fences will be installed
around shallow cutting sumps. Chain link or high-visibility orange safety fencing will be used.
Describe how the pit perimeter fencing will be installed and secured (i.e., T-posts, wooden stakes, etc.):
Temporary sump fences will be secured with either T-posts or wooden stakes depending on
fencing material.
Will at least one side of the interior of the drill pits be sloped at 3:1 as a ramp for wildlife escape? \square Yes \square No
If No, will another type of constructed escape ramp be installed? Describe:
Yes, a ramp will be constructed for the shallow cutting sumps.
Applicant/Owner/Operator commits to pressure-washing or steam-clean all equipment prior to entering the permit area:

D. Reclamation Details

Describe in general how re-contouring or re-establishment of the surface topography will be restored:

Disturbed areas will be returned to their original contour during reclamation as much as practicable. Stockpiled topsoil will be re-applied to the area from which it was removed upon completion of re-contouring disturbed areas. Soil application will be performed with a frontend loader or excavator. The topsoil will be smoothed and scarified to provide a good seed bed. Small seed rows will be created perpendicular to the slope of the land to slow storm water run-off, promote infiltration, and create micro-habitats conducive to seed germination.

Describe how the reclamation of portals, adits, drilling fluid/mud and/or waste pits, shafts, ponds, roads and other disturbances will be performed:

Reclamation of drill pads will be conducted upon completion of drilling activities.

Reclamation activities will proceed as described in Section 7.0 Part B. All disturbed areas will be re-contoured, covered with topsoil, prepped, and seeded with a mixture approved by the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division. Seed mixtures will be certified "Free of Noxious Weeds." Seeding and scarifying will be conducted with the contour, to minimize erosion. Revegetation efforts will be monitored. Areas which fail to establish perennial vegetation will be re-seeded.

Summa Silver Corp. does not anticipate the installation of culverts or construction of bridges as part of the scope of work for the proposed exploration drilling project. If culverts are required, Summa Silver Corp. will provide drawings of the culvert crossing to the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division. Culverts will not be installed without approval by the Division. If any culverts are installed, they will be removed upon completion of the project or road segment, and the area will be re-contoured and revegetated.

Mine tailing, sludges and waste rock will not be generated by the exploration drilling project. Care will be taken to avoid disturbing pre-existing structures, adits, shafts, and tailings piles. Is seeding of the reclaimed areas proposed: X Yes ☐ No If no, provide a justification as to why no revegetation is needed: Plant mix to be used in the re-establishment of vegetation: US Forest Service specified mix applied through broadcast at their recommended rate BLM specified mix applied through broadcast at their recommended rate Other: New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division. Seed mixtures will be certified "Free of Noxious Weeds". Plant Name Seeding Rate (lbs./acre) Blue grama 4.0 Sideoats grama 3.0 Bottlebrush squirrel tail 3.0

2.0

2.0

2.0

☐ Drill-seeded

Mountain bromegrass

Slender wheatgrass

Mountain mahogany

Broadcast applied or drill-seeded: X Broadcast

	Scarification Methods (check all that apply): Primary tillage to greater than 6-inches depth of all constructed drill pads and roads Secondary tillage of all constructed drill pads and roads, and/or overland travel routes Chain drag or tire drag over seeds in areas used for overland travel Light raking of soil over seeds in areas used for overland travel None Other/describe:
	Mulch Use: ☐ Certified weed-free straw mulch will be placed over areas that have been tilled/disced or ripped at a rate of 2 tons per acre, and will be crimped in place ☐ No mulch is proposed
E.	Reclamation Timeline
	Applicant/Owner/Operator commits to reclamation of the disturbed area as soon as possible following the completion or abandonment of the exploration operation, unless the disturbed area is included within a complete permit application for a new mining permit: \boxtimes Yes \square No
	Anticipated Start of Reclamation:
	 □ 0-30 days after completion of drilling □ 31-60 days after completion of drilling ☑ Other/specify: Within 90 days of final assay results.

Section 8 – Permit Fees and Financial Assurance (§302.1.2 and 5)

A.	Financial assurance must be posted with Mining and Minerals Division prior to approval of this application. The acceptable forms of financial assurance are surety bonds, letters of credit, and certificates of deposit. Provide an estimate of, and an instrument for, the proposed financial assurance required by Subpart 3.
	☐ Surety Bond ☐ Letter of Credit ☐ Cash Account / Certificate of Deposit
	Estimated amount of financial assurance:
	Or
	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Applicant will provide the amount of financial assurance calculated by MMD.
В.	Attach the permit fees as determined pursuant to Subpart 2. The application fee for a minimal impact exploration permit is \$500.00.
	☐ Money Order/Cashier's Check☑ Check
	Check Number: 138257
	Financial Institution: BBVA Compass

SECTION 9 - CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT (§302.1.3 & 4)

I certify that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein, and based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information; I believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I agree to comply with the reclamation requirements set forth in this permit application and related correspondence, the New Mexico Mining Act and the Rules. Further, I certify that I am not in violation of any other obligation under the New Mexico Mining Act or the Rules adopted pursuant to that Act and I allow the Director to enter the permit area, without delay, for the purposes of conducting inspections during exploration and reclamation.

Signature of Permittee or Authorized Agent:

Name (type or print): Galen McNamara

Title/Position: CEO

Date: <u>March 9, 2021</u>





March 3rd, 2021

Mr. John Mack 9A Cherokee Sq. Wilkes-Barre, PA, 18702

RE. Lehigh Mining Claims

Dear Mr. Mack,

This letter confirms your approval for Summa Silver Corp. by way of an option agreement with Allegiant Gold Corp dated August 24th, 2020 (www.SEDAR.com) to use those patented mining claims (the Lehigh Patents; Socorro No. 1 etc.) subject to the Lease Consent Acknowledgement and Extension Agreement dated July 6, 2018 between yourself and partners and Allegiant Gold Corp to provide access for its exploration and development programs on your claims in the Mogollon district. Such approval covers, among other things, construction of permitted roads and drill pads. All such activities will follow Federal, state or county laws or regulations, including reclamation.

Your signature below will constitute approval as outlined above.

Sincerely,

Galen McNamara

CEO Summa Silver Corp.

Approved this 4th day of March 2021.



Summa Silver Options Property Within Historic Mogollon Silver-Gold Mining District from Allegiant Gold

August 24, 2020 – Summa Silver Corp. ("Summa" or the "Company") (CSE: SSVR) (Frankfurt: 48X) is pleased to announce that is has signed a definitive agreement to earn up to a 100% interest in a dominant land position in the historic Mogollon silver-gold mining district (the "Property") of southwestern New Mexico from Allegiant Gold Ltd ("Allegiant") (TSXV: AUAU).

Key Mogollon Property Highlights

- **Significant historic production reported:** Between 1904 and 1925 the district is reported to have produced 13.1M ounces of Ag and 271k ounces of Au from 1.39M tons of rock¹. Production stopped in 1942 due to the wartime cessation of all gold and silver mining in the United States.
- **Near-mine discovery potential:** The Property features poorly explored to completely unexplored veins with strong potential for further mineralization immediately surrounding historically producing high-grade mines (see attached figures).
- Blue-sky upside prospects: The Property hosts a number of undrilled veins with documented small-scale underground exploration workings that were driven above the main mineralized target elevation window. The depth projections of these veins represent strong conceptual drill targets.
- **Historic exploration and underground data preserved:** An extensive technical dataset is available and compilation for drill targeting is in progress.
- Mining critical to local economy: The economy of southwestern New Mexico is heavily reliant on mining and two large open-pit copper mines owned by Freeport-McMoRan are in operation within 90 km of the Property.

Galen McNamara, CEO of Summa Silver, stated: "Both the Tonopah and Mogollon districts represent two of the best discovery opportunities I've seen in my career. As shareholders, this deal effectively doubles our exposure to substantially under-explored districts with legacies of prolific historic production. I would like to thank Allegiant Gold and we look forward to aggressively pursuing both Hughes and Mogollon."

Peter Gianulis, CEO of Allegiant Gold, commented: "We are very excited to have reached an agreement with Summa. Their dedication and professionalism throughout this process was unparalleled and are confident we selected the right partner to develop one of the best undeveloped silver projects in the U.S. We look forward to their progress and our ability to focus on the development of Eastside, our flagship gold-oxide project in Nevada."

Significant Intersections from Historic Drill Programs at Mogollon Include²:

Hole	Hole Type	Area		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq* (g/t)
MGR-2	Core	South Queen		77.7	85.3	7.6	7.9	40	711
			incl.	80.8	82.3	1.5	19.4	88	1,735
MGR-8	RC	Consolidated		257.6	279.7	22.1	2.2	147	334
			incl.	275.1	279.7	4.6	4.8	372	777
MGR-12	RC	Consolidated		211.1	240.8	29.7	1.3	43	153
MGR-13	Core	Consolidated		320.7	329.3	8.5	3.7	250	562
			incl.	323.2	323.9	0.6	23.6	1,619	3,627
			incl.	325.2	325.9	0.7	11.9	626	1,638
MGR-14	Core	Consolidated		290.6	312.7	22.1	2.9	135	380
			incl.	306.6	310.6	4.0	5.7	322	805
MGR-15	Core	Consolidated		349.6	352.3	2.7	1.1	99	192
			incl.	350.8	351.1	0.3	4.8	422	833
MGR-18	Core	Clifton		268.2	276.6	8.4	4.6	200	591
			incl.	273.6	275.8	2.3	15.4	671	1,983
MGR-30	RC	Anna E		79.2	80.8	1.5	14.2	531	1,741
MGR-35	Core	Consolidated		343.7	346.4	2.7	7.1	523	1,127
MGR-38	Core	Consolidated		299.0	313.0	14.0	4.5	219	598
MGR-40	Core	Consolidated		430.7	434.9	4.3	4.3	267	632

Hole	Easting	Northing	Orientation (Azimuth/Dip)
MGR-2	704473	3696881	270/-46
MGR-8	705011	3698228	280/-60
MGR-12	705100	3698526	280/-62
MGR-13	705059	3698204	280/-64
MGR-14	705150	3698507	280/-60
MGR-15	705104	3698376	280/-63.5
MGR-18	704927	3697630	280/-54
MGR-30	704346	3696982	180/-55
MGR-35	705082	3698090	280/-60
MGR-38	705120	3698436	287/-65
MGR-40	705199	3698423	282/-67

^{*} Silver equivalent ("AgEq") based on 85:1 Au/Ag. Historic drill holes were drilled via reverse circulation and core methods between 1984 and 1989 by Cordex Exploration Company, and John Livermore. Intersections are reported in downhole lengths. True thicknesses are currently unknown but estimated to be approximately 70-80% of downhole lengths. Hole locations are UTM coordinates (NAD 27, Zone 12N)

Data Verification

The data disclosed in this news release relating to production and drilling is historic in nature. Historic production records for the Property are incomplete and are of unknown accuracy. Neither the Company nor the qualified persons are able to verify the historic production data and therefore investors should not place undue reliance on such data. The Company is unable to verify the data as drill hole rock samples are unavailable, precise drill hole collar locations are unknown, and down-hole survey data is incomplete. As such, the Company is treating the drill results as historical in nature and investors should not place undue reliance on such data. The Company's future exploration work will include verification of the data.

Exploration Plans

The Company is now beginning the data compilation, drill targeting, and permitting process with a view to be ready to drill in early 2021.

Acquisition Terms

The Company may earn up to a 100% interest in the Property from Allegiant in two phases.

Phase I is an option to earn a 75% interest in the Property over three years for staged payments totalling US\$350,000 in cash, 200,000 shares, US\$1,450,000 of value in shares*, and a final payment of US\$1,000,000 which may be paid in cash and/or shares at the election of Summa. Additionally, the Phase I earn-in includes a US\$3,000,000 work commitment on the Property.

Phase I – Payment Schedule on Option to Earn 75%:

Date	Cash (USD)	Shares (USD)
Effective Date	\$50,000	200,000 shares
1st Anniversary	\$100,000	\$300,000
2nd Anniversary	\$100,000	\$500,000
3rd Anniversary	\$100,000	\$650,000
3rd Anniversary	\$1,000,000	
Total Consideration (USD)	\$2,800,000	+ 200,000 shares

^{*}Shares calculated from 20-day volume-weighted-average-price

Phase I – Work Commitment:

Date	Work Commitment (USD)	
1st Anniversary	\$250,000	
2nd Anniversary	\$1,250,000	
3rd Anniversary	\$1,500,000	
Total	\$3,000,000	

After the 75% earn in, Summa can then elect to either form a 75/25 Joint Venture with Allegiant, or purchase the remaining 25% interest for US\$3,000,000 in cash and shares, a minimum of US\$1,000,000 of which must be in cash.

Property Summary

The Property consists of 81 patented mining claims and 86 unpatented lode mining claims located in Catron County, New Mexico. The patented claims are surrounded by lands administered by the United States Forest Service. Seventy-one of the patented claims are leased under two separate agreements. Sixty-four of the unpatented claims are leased under one agreement. The remaining patented and unpatented claims are 100% owned by Allegiant.

The leases are summarized as follows:

Leasor	Property Description	Annual Advanced Royalty Payments (Beginning in 2009) (USD)
Mogollon Enterprises	22 Patented Claims	\$10,000
Sage Associates	64 Unpatented Lode Mining Claims	\$10,000
Mack-Parker-Hott	49 Patented Claims	\$20,000

The leases have ten-year terms and are renewable indefinitely. The annual advanced royalty payments began in 2009 and are indexed to inflation via the Production Price Index for Industrial Commodities from the U.S. Bureau of Labour and Statistics. The properties comprising each lease are subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return royalty, which increases to 4% for gold and silver when the price of gold exceeds USD \$1000. Additionally, if a feasibility study is completed which recommends the development of a mine on the Property, a one-time USD \$500,000 payment is due to former owners of the Property.

Qualified Persons

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by both, Andy Wallace, CPG, Director of Allegiant Gold, and Galen McNamara, P. Geo., CEO of the Company. Both individuals are a qualified persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The Qualified Persons have not verified the data disclosed, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information or opinions contained in the written disclosure.

About Summa Silver Corp

Summa Silver Corp is a Canadian junior mineral exploration company. The Company has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Hughes property located in central Nevada. The Hughes property is host to the high-grade past-producing Belmont Mine, one of the most prolific silver producers in the United States between 1903 and 1929. The mine has remained inactive since commercial production ceased in 1929 due to heavily depressed metal prices and little to no modern exploration work has ever been completed.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Galen McNamara"

Galen McNamara, Chief Executive Officer info@summasilver.com www.summasilver.com

Investor Relations Contact:

Kin Communications
Arlen Hansen
604-684-6730
SSVR@kincommunications.com

References

¹Geology and Ore Deposits of the Mogollon Mining District, New Mexico, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 787, Henry G. Ferguson, 1927

²Drill Logs, Cordex Exploration Company Records, 1984-1989

There are no assurances that the Company will achieve the same results for the Property as past producers. Past production figures are historical and there are no assurances that the Company will be able to reconcile these to current NI 43-101 categories. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this information as a current mineral resource estimate and the Company is not treating the historical production as a current NI 43-101 mineral resource.

This news release contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements" with respect to the Company within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could" or "should" occur. Although Summa believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance, are subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results or realities may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Such material risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the Company's ability to raise sufficient capital to fund its obligations under its property agreements going forward, to maintain its mineral tenures and concessions in good standing, to explore and develop the Hughes and Mogollon projects, and for general working capital purposes; changes in economic conditions or financial markets; the inherent hazards associated with mineral exploration and mining operations, future prices of silver and other metals, changes in general economic conditions, accuracy of mineral resource and reserve estimates, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary permits and consents required to explore, drill and develop the project and if obtained, to obtain such permits and consents in a timely fashion relative to the Company's plans and business objectives for the projects; the general ability of the Company to monetize its mineral resources; changes in environmental and other laws or regulations that could have an impact on the Company's operations, compliance with environmental laws and regulations, aboriginal title claims

and rights to consultation and accommodation; dependence on key management personnel; general competition in the mining industry; and uncertainties surrounding the COVID 19 pandemic. Forward-looking statements are based on the reasonable beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change.

Click to Print

Owner Information

Owner # 2283 District 1 MACK, JOHN JR. & HOTT, ANN & PARKER, MARY K.

9A CHEROKEE SQ WILKES BARRE PA 18702

Estimated Taxes for Owner

Estimated Tax Estimated Year used \$3304.38 2020

Calculate Estimated Tax

Recap Value Information

Central Full Value 0 Full Value 520551 Land Full Value 516501 Taxable Value 173517

Improvements Full value 4050 **Exempt Value** 0

Personal Property Full Value 0 **Net Value** 173517

Manufactured Home Full Value 0 Livestock Full Value 0

Property Information

Property Code 3112058184475 Book 17 Page 330 Reception# 0

1 of 3 2021-03-02, 3:10 p.m.

Physical Address
Bldg Apt
Section 21 Township 10 S Range 19 W

LEAP YEAR #1070

Property Value Information

 112 Non-Residential Land
 796.800 0.00 511545

 101 Residential
 Land
 1.000 0.00 4956

 223 Non-Residential Improvements 1
 0.00 234

 221 Residential
 Improvements 1
 0.00 3816

Property Information

Property Code 3112060220000

Book 17 Page 330 Reception# 0

Physical Address

Bldg Apt

Section 28 Township 10 S Range 19 W

LITTLE FANNY #840 CHAMPION #1392 LITTLE CHARLIE #1689 MAUDE S. #912-A SILVER FOUNTAIN #304

ANDREW JACKSON & CONSOLIDATED #1392

LEXINGTON GUNBOAT #1392

VIRGINIA #1656

SANDY #1689

HOMESTAKE #1689

JOHNSON #20 #1653

JOHNSON #21 #1653

JOHNSON #25 #1625

JOHNSON #26 #1625

LAST ATTEMPT #967

Property Information

2 of 3 2021-03-02, 3:10 p.m.

Property Code 3112060220000 28 Book 17 Page 330 Reception# 0 Physical Address Bldg Apt Section 28 Township 10 S Range 19 W

OLD STRIK #524 27 &28
SILVER BAR #305 21 & 28
SOCORRO #1 #1392 27 & 28
SOCORRO #2 #1392 28 & 33
LENA #1689 28 & 29
LITTLE GIANT #1689 28 & 29
SELMA #1689 28 & 33
JOHNSON #11 #1625 28 & 29
JOHNSON #13 #1625 28 & 29
FIRST ATTEMPT #1653 28 & 29
FREE MILLING #561-A20 & 29
LEXINGTON CONSTENTION #1392 28 & 33
1216 SQ. FT. HOUSE HERE

Property Information

Property Code 3113059264198

Book 17 Page 330 Reception# 0

Physical Address

Bldg Apt

Section 29 Township 10 S Range 19 W

JOHNSON #1365

JOHNSON #2 #1625

JOHNSON #3 #1625

JOHNSON #4 #1625

JOHNSON #5 #1625

JOHNSON #6 #1625

JOHNSON #10 #1625

JOHNSON #12 #1625

JOHNSON #14 #1625

JOHNSON #15 #1625

JOHNSON #16 #1625

JOHNSON #18 #1625

SLAY BACK #56-A

Next

3 of 3 2021-03-02, 3:10 p.m.

Attachment B

(Cultural Resources Report Under Separate Cover)



DESKTOP SCREENING AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT FOR AREA OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION NEAR MOGOLLON, NEW MEXICO

Prepared for: Summa Silver, LLC

Prepared by: WestLand Resources, Inc.

Date: December 8, 2020

Project No.: 2172.01

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3.	RESULTS OF HABITAT ASSESSMENT	4
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FIGURES

(follow text)

Figure 1. Vicinity Map Figure 2. Project Area

APPENDICES

Appendix A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC)

Query Results

Appendix B. Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M) Query Results

Appendix C. Representative Photographs of the Project Area

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

WestLand Resources, Inc. (WestLand), was retained by Summa Silver, LLC (Summa Silver), to perform a desktop screening of potential special-status species and conduct a preliminary habitat assessment for special-status species in areas of proposed exploration and drilling (the Project). Summa Silver is proposing to conduct mining activities on an existing, historical mine site in Catron County, near Mogollon, New Mexico (Figure 1). On November 16 and 17, 2020, a WestLand biologist conducted a habitat assessment on an approximately 40-acre area (Project Area; Figure 2). WestLand prioritized habitat features to evaluate for special-status species based on a desktop screening evaluation of special-status species. For the purposes of this report, special-status species include:

- 1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and their designated or proposed critical habitat that have the potential to occur within the Project Area as identified by the USFWS Information, Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool (**Appendix A**);
- 2. Species protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA); and
- 3. Species designated as threatened or endangered by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMGF), as identified by the Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M) query results for Catron County (**Appendix B**); and
- 4. New Mexico rare plant species for Catron County (New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council [NMRPTC] 1999).

The following sections provide the methods for screening special-status species and field habitat assessment (Section 2), results of the habitat assessment (Section 3), conclusions (Section 4), and the references cited (Section 5). Representative photographs of the Project Area are provided in Appendix C.

2. METHODS

This section describes what categories of special-status species were identified for analysis and how the biological site visit was performed to assess habitat for the identified special-status species.

2.1. SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

A desktop screening analysis was completed to identify which special-status species, or their critical habitats, may occur in the Project Area. As stated in **Section 1**, special-status species were defined as those designated by USFWS as Endangered or Threatened under the ESA as identified by the USFWS IPaC tool (**Appendix A**), species protected under the BGEPA, New Mexico threatened or endangered species as identified by BISON-M tool (**Appendix B**), and New Mexico rare plants for Catron County that may occur in the vicinity of Project Area. Proposed or designated critical habitat in the Project Area for ESA-listed species was also identified using USFWS IPaC tool (**Appendix A**). Critical habitats are areas that are determined by the USFWS to be essential to the conservation of ESA-listed

species (USFWS 2020, accessed December 7, 2020). There was no critical habitat identified for any species that coincides with the Project Area. Even though there was no critical habitat present, habitat features associated with each species were determined to inform the habitat characteristics to be evaluated during the biological field visit. Special-status species identified by this screening and the habitat features commonly associated with each species are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table I. Special-Status Species Identified in Desktop Screening for the Project Area

Special-Status Species Common Name, Agency, Scientific Name and Preferred Habitat									
Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS	NMGF ²	Habitat Features					
Gila chub	Gila intermedia	Е	Е	Perennial water features (USFWS 2015)					
Gila trout	Oncorhynchus gilae	Т	Т	Perennial water features (USFWS 2003)					
Loach minnow	Rhinichthys cobitis	Е	Е	Perennial water features (USFWS 2012a)					
Spikedace	Meda fulgida	Е	Е	Perennial water features (USFWS 2012a)					
Mexican gray wolf	Canis lupus baileyi	Е	Е	Forested mountainous terrain or adjacent grasslands (USFWS 1998)					
Spotted bat	Euderma maculatum		Т	Rocky cliffs and canyons (Gervais 2016)					
Arizona montane vole	Microtus montanus arizonensis		Е	Wet soils and dense graminoids (Frey 2005)					
Baird's sparrow	Centronyx bairdii		Т	Grassland and tall-grass prairies (Green et al. 2020)					
Bald eagle ³	Haliaeetus leucocephalus		Т	Large trees or cliffs near perennial water (Buehler 2020)					
Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii		Т	Dense vegetation in streams or dry arroyos (Kus et al. 2020)					
Gray vireo	Vireo vicinior		Т	Pinyon pine-juniper, mesquite and oak scrub (Barlow, Leckie, and Baril 2020)					
Brown pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis		Е	Perennial water features (Shields 2020)					
Common black hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus		Т	Riparian habitat on perennial or intermittent water features (Schnell 2020)					
Elegant trogon	Trogon elegans		Е	Canyons, often with tall sycamore and streams (Williams 2011)					
Gila woodpecker			Т	Lowland desert near riparian areas					
Golden eagle ³	Aquila chrysaetos			Large cliffs with nearby open areas (Katzner et al. 2020)					
Least Tern	Melanerpes uropygialis	Е		Perennial water features (USFWS 1985)					
Neotropic cormorant	Phalacrocorax brasilianus		Т	Perennial water features (Telfair II and Morrison 2020)					
Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus		Т	Cliffs and open habitat (Burger 2005)					
Southwestern willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii extimus	Е	Е	Dense riparian vegetation along water features (AGFD 2002, USFWS 2013a)					
Mexican spotted owl	Strix occidentalis lucida	Т		Old growth mixed conifer or pine-oak forests along canyons (Gutiérrez, Franklin, and Lahaye 2020, USFWS 2012b)					
Thick-billed kingbird	Tyrannus crassirostris		Е	Riparian habitat with large trees (Lowther, Pyle, and Patten 2020)					
Varied bunting	Passerina versicolor		Т	Undisturbed arid thorn brush at riparian edges (Groschupf and Thompson 2020)					
White-eared hummingbird	Basilinna leucotis		Т	Pine-oak and pine-evergreen forests (Arizmendi et al. 2015)					

Special-Status Species Common Name, Agency, Scientific Name and Preferred Habitat **Common Name** Scientific Name USFWS¹ NMGF² **Habitat Features** Yellow-billed cuckoo Drainages with primarily dense vegetation, usually Coccyzus americanus riparian woodland (USFWS 2013c) Т Т Narrow-headed Thamnophis Clear, rocky streams and dense bank-line gartersnake rusipunctatus vegetation (USFWS 2014) Northern Mexican Thamnophis eques Т Perennial to semi-permanent water sources gartersnake megalops (AGFD 2012, USFWS 2013b) Т Lithobates chiricahuensis Chiricahua leopard Perennial or intermittent water features (USFWS 2011) frog Lowland leopard frog Lithobates yavapaiensis Е Perennial or intermittent water features (Platz and Frost 1984) Е New Mexico jumping Zapus hudsonius luteus Dense riparian vegetation along waterways (USFWS 2016) Т Aquatic habitat (BISON-M 2017) Gila springsnail Pyrgulopsis gilae Т Thermal aquatic habitat (BISON-M 2019) New Mexico hot Pyrgulopsis thermalis springsnail Goodding's onion Allium gooddingii Е Moist drainage bottoms (USFS and USFWS 1997) Hess' fleabane Erigeron hessii Е Subalpine forest between 9,500 – 10,200 feet (ft) elevation (NMRPTC 2016a) Е Alkaline springs and seeps 2,600-7,200 ft Parish's alkali grass Puccinellia parishii (Roth 2008) Zuni fleabane Е Barren detrital clay hillsides, 7,300-8,000 ft Erigeron rhizomatus (NMRPTC 2016b)

Table I. Special-Status Species Identified in Desktop Screening for the Project Area

2.2. BIOLOGICAL SITE VISIT AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

On November 16 and 17, 2020, a WestLand biologist completed a site visit of the Project Area to assess the habitat suitability for the habitat characteristics identified for each special-status species (**Table 1**). The majority of the special-status species identified above are associated with riparian vegetation and/or aquatic habitat, as well as cliffs or rocky outcrops. At each potential drill pad, WestLand assessed and characterized habitat in the Project Area by documenting the predominant plant species, canopy cover, and by taking photographs in each cardinal direction (**Appendix C**). Potential surface water features that were identified prior to the field survey using aerial imagery and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, including two potential drainages and an earthen cattle tank, were visited during the habitat assessment. While topographic maps and aerial imagery did not detect any cliffs or rocky outcrops that may be suitable for the special-status species listed above, potential cliff habitat was located outside of but near the Project Area. WestLand visited the cliff to assess its suitability as habitat and to determine the presence of sign relevant to identified special-status species, including feces (e.g., whitewash from raptors) and nests. During the site visit, the WestLand biologist also documented any wildlife sightings or sign, including tracks and feces.

¹ Species designated as threatened or endangered by the USFWS IPaC tool.

² Species designated as threatened or endangered by New Mexico Game and Fish.

³ Species protected under the BGEPA.

3. RESULTS OF HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Vegetation in the Project Area is broadly mapped as Great Basin Conifer Woodland (The Nature Conservancy 2012), and the species observed in the Project Area largely corresponded with this description (**Appendix A, Photographs 1 - 3**). Overstory species in the Project Area were almost entirely dominated by pines (*Pinus* spp.), junipers (*Juniperus* spp.), and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), interspersed with some shrubby oaks and mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*). Understory species included cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* spp.), agave (*Agave palmeri*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), beargrass (*Nolina macrocarpa*), bearberry (*Garrya wrightii*), silver leaf oak (*Quercus hypoleucoides*), banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*), and unidentified grasses and forbs. The canopy was primarily open across the Project Area, with a canopy below approximately seven meters in height (**Appendix C, Photographs 2 - 3**).

Elevation in the Project Area ranged from 6,900 ft to 7,100 ft above-mean-sea-level (amsl). The geomorphology of the site was characterized by gently sloping hills interspersed by several small, shallow drainages. The ground cover in the Project Area was primarily bare, consisting of loose, gravelly rock, with some exposed bedrock (**Appendix C, Photograph 3**).

There were no surface water features nor riparian habitat in the Project Area. The cattle tank and potential drainage features identified prior to survey were dry and did not show any recent evidence of saturation. The drainages were rocky, showed no evidence of recent surface flow, and were entirely composed of upland vegetation in similar densities to the surrounding uplands (**Appendix C**, **Photographs 4-5**). The cattle tank was dry, with minimal to low cracking, and grasses were present in the bottom of the tank (**Appendix C**, **Photograph 6**).

There was no suitable riparian, canyon, or cliff habitat for special-status species in the Project Area. While no wildlife was visually detected in the area, bear, rabbit, and deer scat was detected in the Project Area. No nests were detected in the Project Area. While there was no suitable cliff habitat in the Project Area, there were cliffs identified approximately 0.4 km outside of the Project Area (Appendix C, Photograph 7) that showed sign of use by raptors, including a small patch of whitewash (Appendix C, Photograph 8), although no nests were visible. It is possible that a raptor species has used the cliffs for foraging in the past.

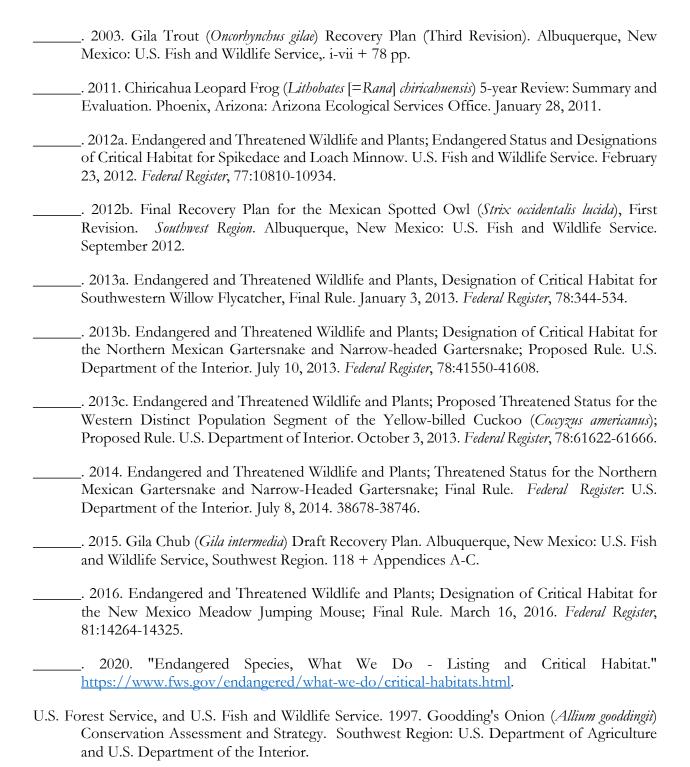
4. CONCLUSIONS

WestLand conducted a desktop screening and habitat assessment for special-status species in areas proposed for exploration and drilling by Summa Silver. There were no suitable water features, riparian habitat, cliff, or rocky outcrops generally used by most of the special-status species identified within the Project Area. Further, there was no sign (i.e., nests, tracks, or scat) of special-status species identified in the Project Area. There may be potentially suitable cliff habitat outside of the Project Area, approximately 0.4 km west of the proposed activities, although this area showed limited evidence of use by wildlife. WestLand's preliminary conclusion is that the habitat present in the Project Area is unlikely to be suitable for the identified special-status species.

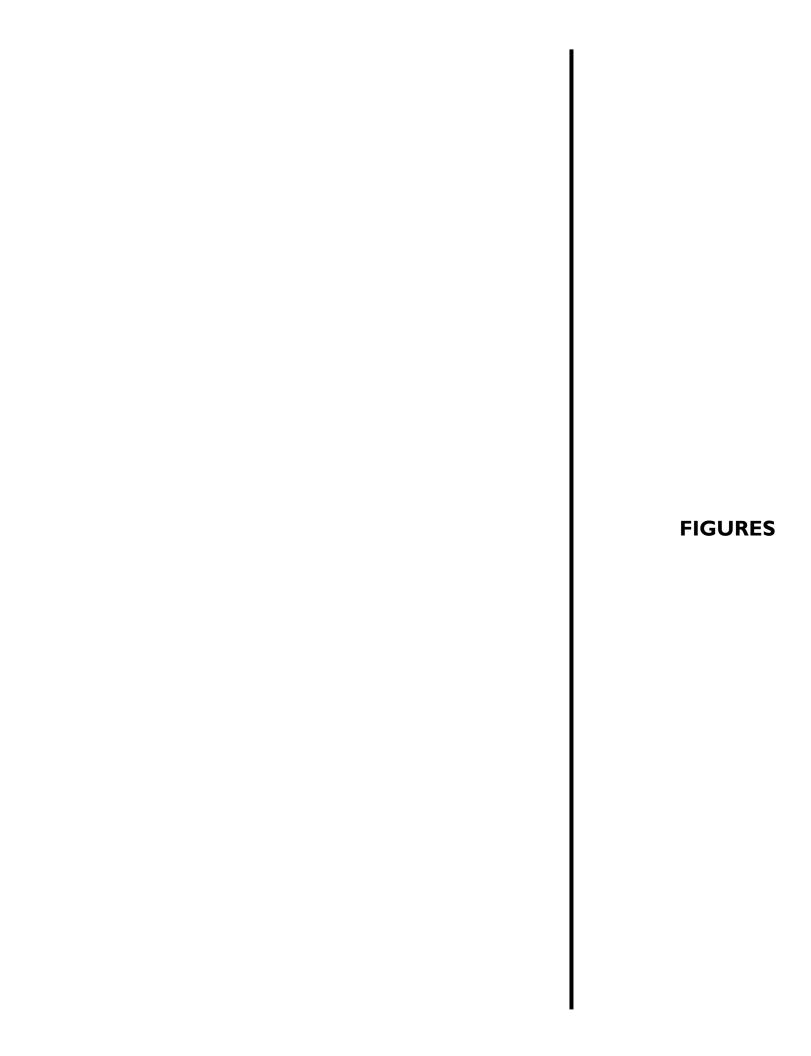
5. REFERENCES

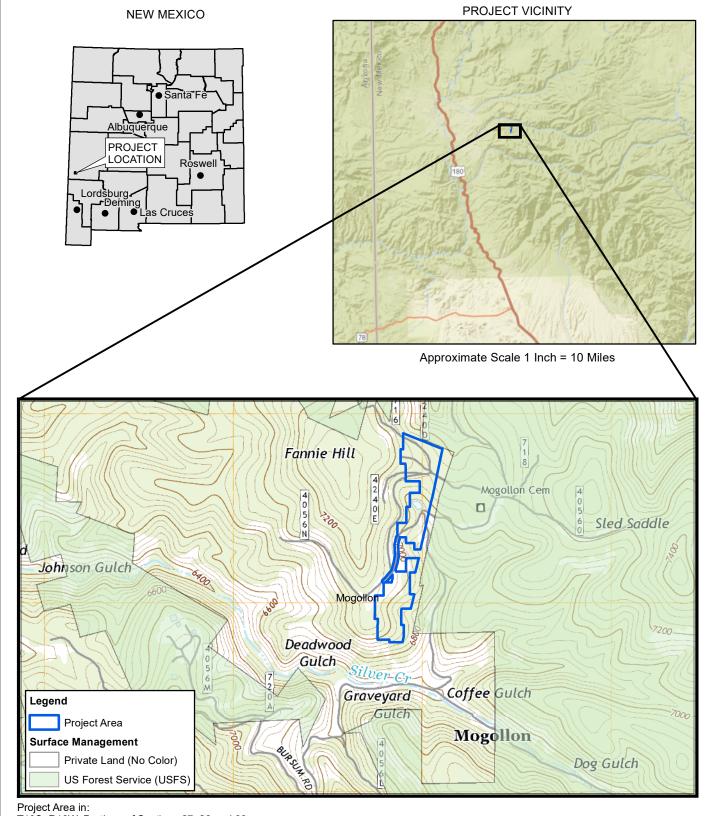
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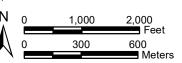
T10S, R19W, Portions of Sections 27, 28 and 33, Catron County, New Mexico,

Mogollon USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (2020)

Data Source: Rangefront Technical Services

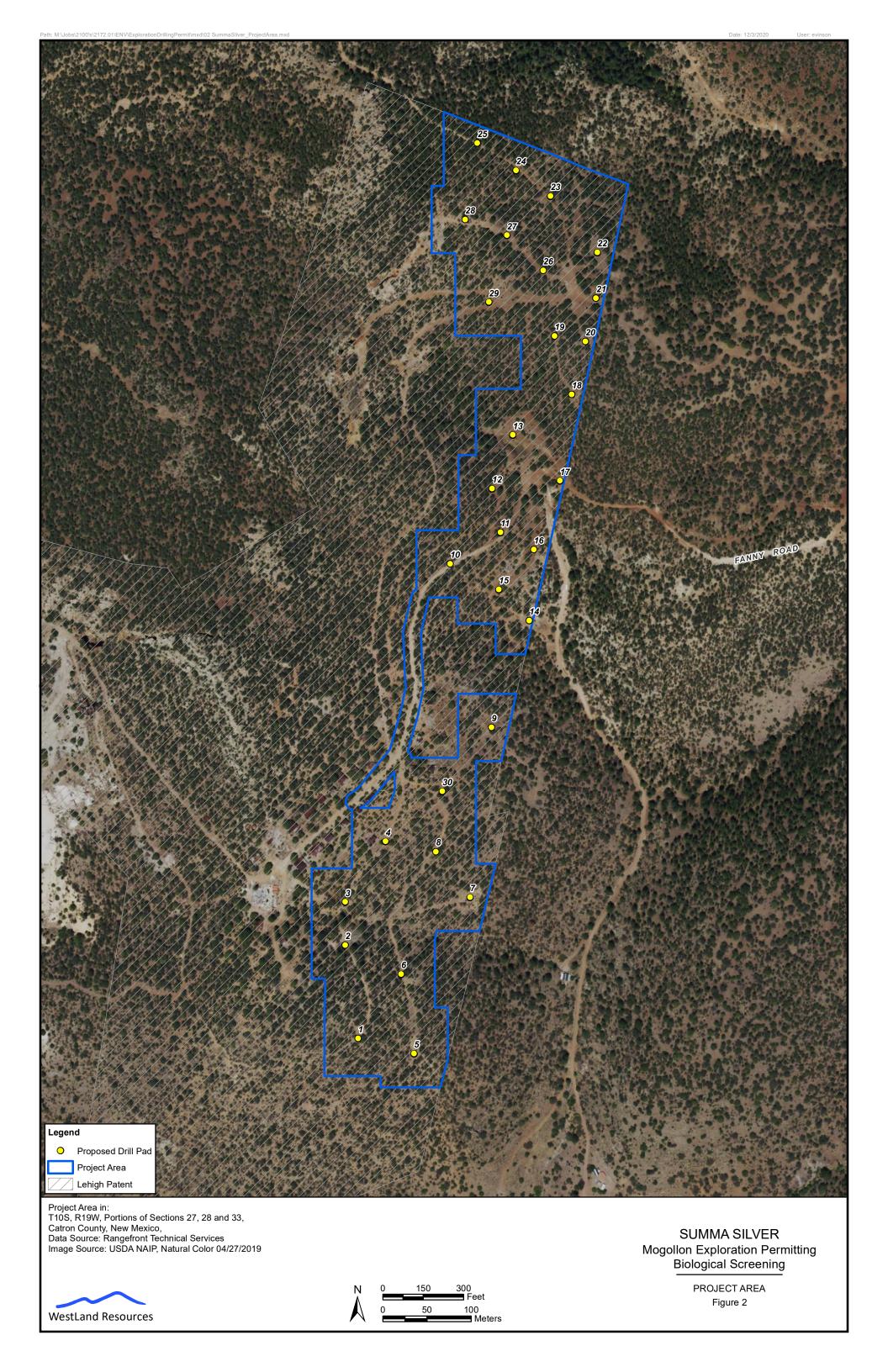
New Mexico BLM Surface Management (2014) Image Source: ArcGIS Online, World Street Map

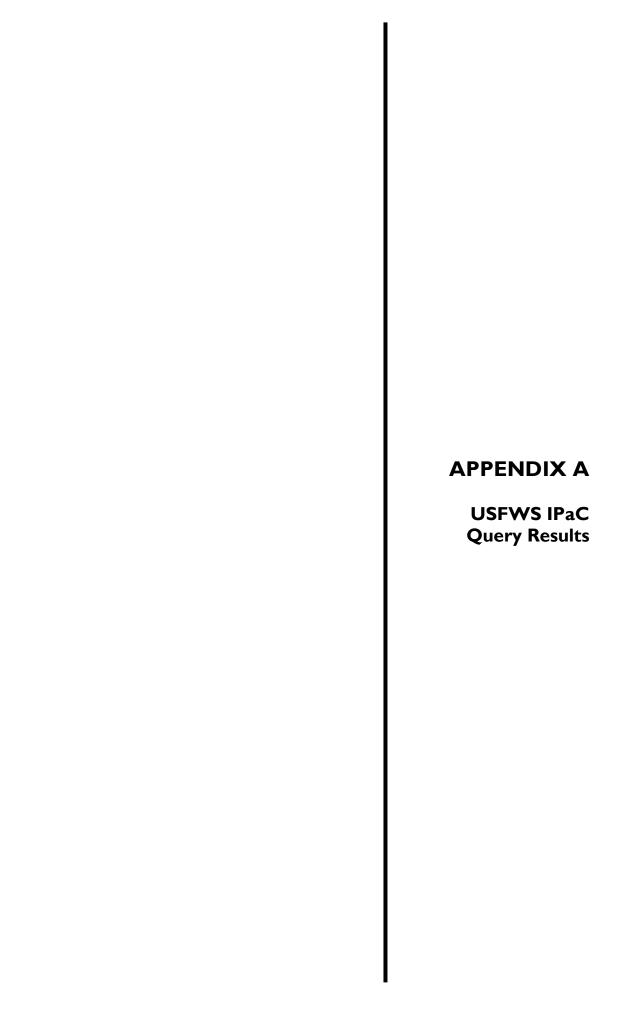
WestLand Resources



SUMMA SILVER Mogollon Exploration Permitting Biological Screening

VICINITY MAP Figure 1





IPaCU.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Catron County, New Mexico



Local office

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

(505) 346-2525

(505) 346-2542

2105 Osuna Road Ne Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/ http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

- 1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
- 2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
- 3. Log in (if directed to do so).
- 4. Provide a name and description for your project.
- 5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the <u>Ecological Services Program</u> of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact <u>NOAA Fisheries</u> for <u>species under their jurisdiction</u>.

- Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information.
- 2. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME STATUS

Gray Wolf Canis lupus

10/9/2020

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Proposed Endangered

Mexican Wolf Canis lupus baileyi

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3916

EXPN

New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Zapus hudsonius luteus This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

• If project affects dense herbaceous riparian vegetation along waterways (stream, seep, canal/ditch).

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965

Endangered

Birds

NAME STATUS

Least Tern Sterna antillarum

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8505

Endangered

Mexican Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis lucida

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196

Threatened

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749

Endangered

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911

Threatened

Reptiles

NAME STATUS

Narrow-headed Gartersnake Thamnophis rufipunctatus

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2204

Threatened

10/9/2020 IPaC: Explore Location

Northern Mexican Gartersnake Thamnophis eques megalops There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7655

Threatened

Amphibians

NAME STATUS

Chiricahua Leopard Frog Rana chiricahuensis

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1516

Threatened

Threatened

Fishes

NAME STATUS

Gila Trout Oncorhynchus gilae

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/781

Loach Minnow Tiaroga cobitis Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6922

Spikedace Meda fulgida Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6493

Flowering Plants

NAME

Zuni Fleabane Erigeron rhizomatus

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5700

Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act 1 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act 2 .

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described <u>below</u>.

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
 http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the <u>USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ <u>below</u>. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the <u>E-bird data mapping tool</u> (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found <u>below</u>.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A
BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED
FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE
BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR
PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN
THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED,
WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL
ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE
WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS
ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE.

"BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES
THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY
BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

Black-throated Gray Warbler Dendroica nigrescens

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 1 to Jul 20

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Grace's Warbler Dendroica graciae

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 20 to Jul 20

Gray Vireo Vireo vicinior

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8680

Breeds May 10 to Aug 20

Mexican Whip-poor-will Antrostomus arizonae

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 1 to Aug 20

Phainopepla phainopepla nitens

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1372

Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 20

Pinyon Jay Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420

Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15

Red-faced Warbler Cardellina rubrifrons

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 10 to Jul 15

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Breeds elsewhere

Rufous-winged Sparrow Aimophila carpalis

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 30

Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441

Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
- 3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (1)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

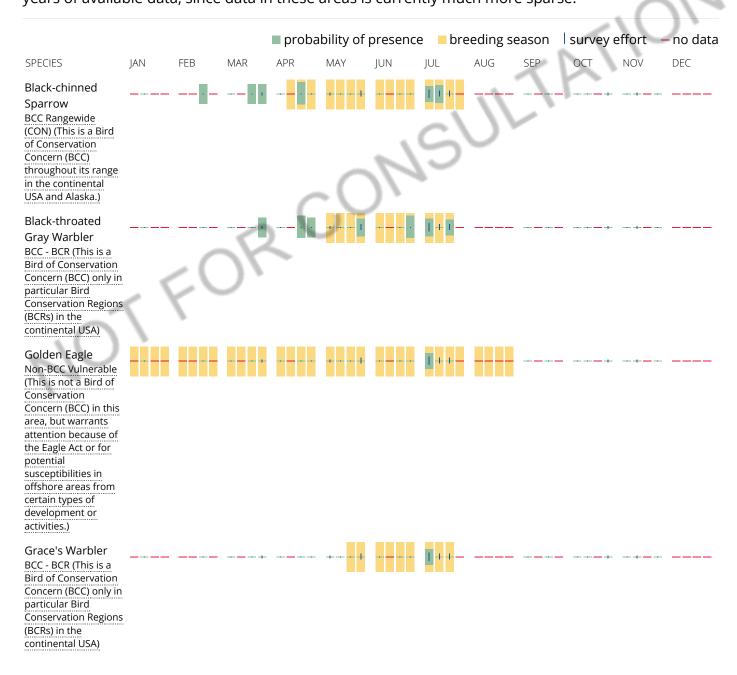
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

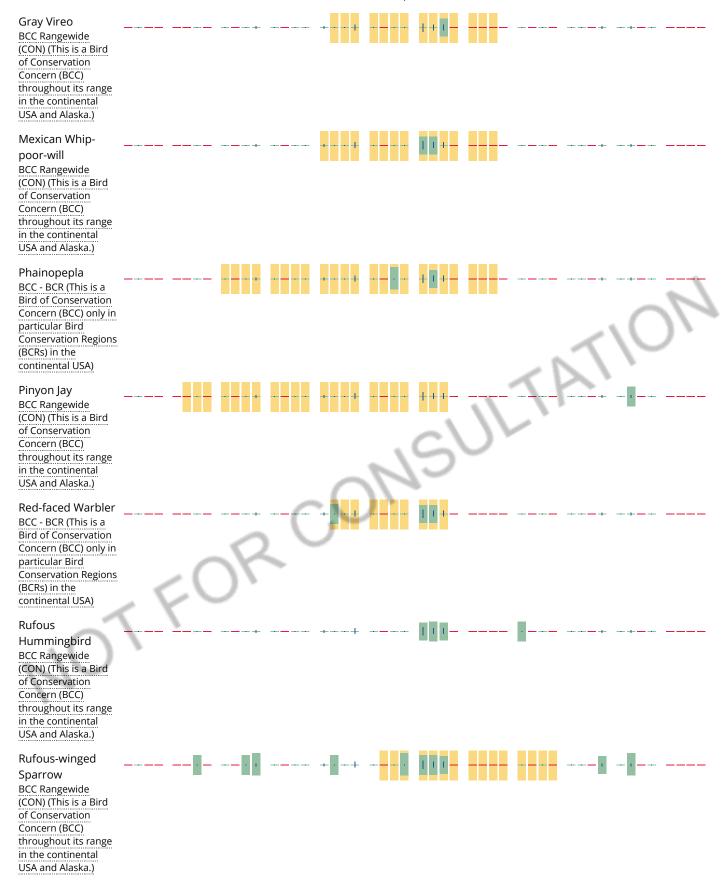
No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

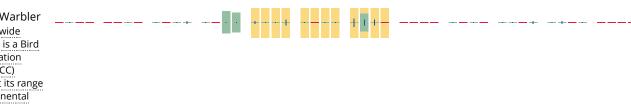
Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Virginia's Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)</u> and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>AKN Phenology Tool</u>.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen</u> science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the <u>Eagle Act</u> requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the <u>Northeast Ocean Data Portal</u>. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the <u>NOAA NCCOS</u> <u>Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf</u> project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or contact <u>Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to <u>obtain a permit</u> to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.



National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District</u>.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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APPENDIX B

Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M) Query Results





<u>Taxonomic Group</u>	<u>#Species</u>	<u>TaxonomicGroup</u>	#Species
Amphibians	13	Birds	252
Coleoptera; beetles	14	Crustaceans	2
Ephemeroptera; mayfiles	36	Fish	28
Hymenoptera; ants, bees, wasps	1	Lepidoptera; moths and butterflies	162
Mammals	90	Misc. Arachnids	5
Molluscs	36	Odonata; dragonflies	56
Orthoptera; grasshoppers & crickets	49	Plecoptera; stoneflies	1
Reptiles	40	Spiders	8
Tricoptera; caddisflies	3		

TOTAL SPECIES: 796

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	Lepus californicus					<u>View</u>
Desert Cottontail Rabbit	Sylvilagus audubonii					<u>View</u>
Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	Sylvilagus floridanus holzneri					No Photo
<u>Crawford's Desert Shrew</u>	Notiosorex crawfordi					<u>View</u>
<u>Dusky Shrew</u>	Sorex monticola					No Photo
Big Free-tailed Bat	Nyctinomops macrotis					No Photo
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	Tadarida brasiliensis					<u>View</u>
Hoary Bat	Aeorestes cinereus					No Photo
Pallid Bat	Antrozous pallidus					<u>View</u>
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Corynorhinus townsendii				Υ	<u>View</u>
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus					No Photo
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Allen's Big-eared Bat	Idionycteris phyllotis					<u>View</u>
Silver-haired Bat	Lasionycteris noctivagans					No Photo
Western Red Bat	Lasiurus blossevillii					<u>View</u>
Southwestern Myotis	Myotis auriculus					No Photo
California Myotis	Myotis californicus					No Photo
Western Small-footed Myotis	Myotis ciliolabrum					<u>View</u>
Long-eared Myotis	Myotis evotis					No Photo
Southwestern Little Brown Myotis	Myotis occultus					No Photo

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Critical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Fringed Myotis	Myotis thysanodes					No Photo
Cave Myotis	Myotis velifer					No Photo
Long-legged Myotis	Myotis volans					<u>View</u>
Yuma Myotis	Myotis yumanensis					<u>View</u>
Canyon Bat	Parastrellus hesperus					<u>View</u>
<u>Coyote</u>	Canis latrans					<u>View</u>
Mexican Gray Wolf	Canis lupus baileyi	E	Е		Υ	<u>View</u>
Common Gray Fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus					<u>View</u>
<u>Kit Fox</u>	Vulpes macrotis					<u>View</u>
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes					<u>View</u>
<u>Bobcat</u>	Lynx rufus					<u>View</u>
Mountain Lion	Puma concolor					<u>View</u>
Common Hog-nosed Skunk	Conepatus leuconotus					<u>View</u>
Hooded Skunk	Mephitis macroura					<u>View</u>
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis					<u>View</u>
Western Spotted Skunk	Spilogale gracilis					<u>View</u>
Long-tailed Weasel	Mustela frenata					<u>View</u>
American Badger	Taxidea taxus					<u>View</u>
Ringtail	Bassariscus astutus					<u>View</u>
White-nosed Coati	Nasua narica					<u>View</u>
Common Raccoon	Procyon lotor					<u>View</u>
Black Bear	Ursus americanus					<u>View</u>
<u>Pronghorn</u>	Antilocapra americana americana					<u>View</u>
Rocky Mtn. Bighorn Sheep	Ovis canadensis canadensis					<u>View</u>
<u>Elk</u>	Cervus canadensis nelsoni					<u>View</u>
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus					<u>View</u>
Coues' White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus couesi					<u>View</u>
Collared Peccary	Peccari tajacu sonoriensis; angulatus					<u>View</u>
American Beaver	Castor canadensis					<u>View</u>
Long-tailed Vole	Microtus longicaudus longicaudus; alticola; baileyi; mordax					No Photo



Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	SGON	<u>Photo</u>
Mogollon Vole	Microtus mogollonensis guadalupensis; mogollonensis					No Photo
<u>Arizona Montane Vole</u>	Microtus montanus arizonensis	Е			Υ	No Photo
Montane Vole	Microtus montanus fusus					No Photo
<u>Prairie Vole</u>	Microtus ochrogaster					No Photo
<u>Meadow Vole</u>	Microtus pennsylvanicus					No Photo
Southern Red-backed Vole	Myodes gapperi					No Photo
White-throated Woodrat	Neotoma albigula					<u>View</u>
Mexican Woodrat	Neotoma mexicana mexicana; inopinata; pinetorum; scopulorum					No Photo
Southern Plains Woodrat	Neotoma micropus canescens					No Photo
Stephen's Woodrat	Neotoma stephensi					No Photo
Common Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus pallidus; osoyooensis; cinnamominus					<u>View</u>
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	Onychomys leucogaster					No Photo
Brush Mouse	Peromyscus boylii					No Photo
<u>Cactus Mouse</u>	Peromyscus eremicus anthonyi; eremicus					<u>View</u>
Osgood's Mouse	Peromyscus gratus					No Photo
White-footed Mouse	Peromyscus leucopus					<u>View</u>
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus					No Photo
Northern Rock Mouse	Peromyscus nasutus					No Photo
Pinyon Mouse	Peromyscus truei					No Photo
Western Harvest Mouse	Reithrodontomys megalotis megalotis; aztecus					No Photo
Common Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum					<u>View</u>
Botta's Pocket Gopher	Thomomys bottae actuosus; alienus; aureus; collis; connectens; cultellus; fulvus; guadalupensis; lachuguilla; mearnsi; morulus; opulentus; paguatae; pectoralis; peramplus; pervagus; planorum; rufidulus; ruidosae; tol					No Photo
Hispid Pocket Mouse	Chaetodipus hispidus					No Photo
Rock Pocket Mouse	Chaetodipus intermedius intermedius; crititus; phasma; umbrosus					No Photo

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	Dipodomys ordii					No Photo
Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat	Dipodomys spectabilis baileyi; darencei; spectabilis					No Photo
Silky Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavus flavus; hopiensis					No Photo
Springerville Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavus goodpasteri					No Photo
House Mouse	Mus musculus					<u>View</u>
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	Callospermophilus lateralis					<u>View</u>
Gunnison's prairie dog	Cynomys gunnisoni				Υ	<u>View</u>
White Mountains Ground Squirrel	Ictidomys tridecemlineatus monticola					No Photo
Rock Squirrel	Otospermophilus variegatus grammurus					<u>View</u>
Abert's Squirrel	Sciurus aberti aberti; chuscensis; ferreus					<u>View</u>
Arizona Gray Squirrel	Sciurus arizonensis arizonensis					<u>View</u>
Gray-collared Chipmunk	Neotamias cinereicollis cinereicollis	S				No Photo
Cliff Chipmunk	Neotamias dorsalis					<u>View</u>
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus fremonti					No Photo
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus Iychnuchus; mogollonensis					<u>View</u>
Spotted Ground Squirrel	Xerospermophilus spilosoma					No Photo
<u>Snow Goose</u>	Anser caerulescens					<u>View</u>
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa					<u>View</u>
Northern Pintail	Anas acuta					<u>View</u>
Green-winged Teal Duck	Anas crecca					<u>View</u>
Redhead Duck	Aythya americana					<u>View</u>
Hooded Merganser Duck	Lophodytes cucullatus					<u>View</u>
Common Merganser Duck	Mergus merganser					<u>View</u>
Ruddy Duck	Oxyura jamaicensis					<u>View</u>
Scaled Quail	Callipepla squamata					<u>View</u>
Gambel's Quail	Callipepla gambelii					<u>View</u>
Montezuma Quail	Cyrtonyx montezumae					<u>View</u>
Ring-necked Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus					<u>View</u>

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
<u>Dusky Grouse</u>	Dendragapus obscurus					<u>View</u>
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo merriami; intermedia; silvestris					<u>View</u>
Eared Grebe	Podiceps nigricollis				Υ	<u>View</u>
Rock Pigeon	Columba livia					<u>View</u>
Band-tailed Pigeon	Patagioenas fasciata					<u>View</u>
Eurasian Collared-Dove	Streptopelia decaocto					<u>View</u>
Inca Dove	Columbina inca					<u>View</u>
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura					<u>View</u>
Greater Roadrunner	Geococcyx californianus					<u>View</u>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (western pop)	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis		T		Υ	<u>View</u>
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor				Υ	<u>View</u>
Common Poorwill	Phalaenoptilus nuttalli					No Photo
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Antrostomus vociferus					No Photo
Mexican Whip-poor-will	Antrostomus arizonae				Υ	<u>View</u>
Black Swift	Cypseloides niger				Υ	<u>View</u>
White-throated Swift	Aeronautes saxatalis					<u>View</u>
Rivoli's Hummingbird	Eugenes fulgens					<u>View</u>
Blue-throated Mountain-gem	Lampornis demendae					<u>View</u>
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri					<u>View</u>
Anna's Hummingbird	Calypte anna					<u>View</u>
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Selasphorus platycercus					<u>View</u>
Rufous Hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus					<u>View</u>
Calliope Hummingbird	Selasphorus calliope					<u>View</u>
White-eared Hummingbird	Hylocharis leucotis	T				<u>View</u>
<u>Virginia Rail</u>	Rallus limicola					<u>View</u>
<u>Sora</u>	Porzana carolina					<u>View</u>
Common Gallinule	Gallinula galeata					<u>View</u>
Sandhill Crane	Antigone canadensis					<u>View</u>
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus					<u>View</u>
Mountain Plover	Charadrius montanus				Υ	<u>View</u>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Long-billed Curlew	Numenius americanus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularius					<u>View</u>
Willet	Tringa semipalmata					<u>View</u>
Wilson's Phalarope	Phalaropus tricolor					<u>View</u>
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis					<u>View</u>
<u>Least Tern</u>	Sternula antillarum	E	E		Υ	<u>View</u>
Common Loon	Gavia immer					No Photo
Neotropic Cormorant	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Double-crested Cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus					<u>View</u>
Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis	E				<u>View</u>
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Great Blue Heron</u>	Ardea herodias					<u>View</u>
Green Heron	Butorides virescens					<u>View</u>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax					<u>View</u>
White-faced Ibis	Plegadis chihi					<u>View</u>
<u>Turkey Vulture</u>	Cathartes aura					<u>View</u>
<u>Osprey</u>	Pandion haliaetus					<u>View</u>
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos					<u>View</u>
Northern Harrier	Circus hudsonius					<u>View</u>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus					<u>View</u>
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis					<u>View</u>
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Mississippi Kite	Ictinia mississippiensis					<u>View</u>
Common Black Hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsoni					<u>View</u>
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis					<u>View</u>
Ferruginous Hawk	Buteo regalis					<u>View</u>
Barn Owl	Tyto alba					<u>View</u>
Flammulated Owl	Psiloscops flammeolus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Western Screech-Owl	Megascops kennicottii					<u>View</u>
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus					<u>View</u>

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	NIMGF	<u>USFWS</u>	Critical <u>Habitat</u>	SGCN	<u>Photo</u>
Northern Pygmy Owl	Glaucidium gnoma					<u>View</u>
ElfOw	Micrathene whitneyi				Υ	<u>View</u>
Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia				Υ	<u>View</u>
Mexican Spotted OW	Strix occidentalis lucida		T	Υ	Υ	<u>View</u>
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus					<u>View</u>
Short-eared OW	Asio flammeus					<u>View</u>
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus					<u>View</u>
Elegant Trogon	Trogon elegans	E			Υ	<u>View</u>
Belted Kingfisher	Megaceryle alcyon					<u>View</u>
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis				Υ	<u>View</u>
Acorn Woodpecker	Melanerpes formicivorus					<u>View</u>
Gila Woodpecker	Melanerpes uropygialis	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius					<u>View</u>
Red-naped Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus nuchalis					<u>View</u>
American Three-toed Woodpecker	Picoides dorsalis					No Photo
<u>Downy Woodpecker</u>	Dryobates pubescens					<u>View</u>
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	Dryobates scalaris					<u>View</u>
Hairy Woodpecker	Dryobates villosus					<u>View</u>
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus					<u>View</u>
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius					<u>View</u>
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus tundrius					No Photo
<u>Prairie Falcon</u>	Falco mexicanus					<u>View</u>
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens					<u>View</u>
Brown-crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus tyrannulus					<u>View</u>
Cassin's Kingbird	Tyrannus vociferans					<u>View</u>
Thick-billed Kingbird	Tyrannus crassirostris	E			Υ	<u>View</u>
Western Kingbird	Tyrannus verticalis					<u>View</u>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus cooperi				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Greater Pewee</u>	Contopus pertinax					<u>View</u>

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	NMGF	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Western Wood Pewee	Contopus sordidulus					<u>View</u>
Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii brewsteri; adastus					<u>View</u>
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii extimus	E	Е	Υ	Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Hammond's Flycatcher</u>	Empidonax hammondii					<u>View</u>
Gray Flycatcher	Empidonax wrightii					<u>View</u>
<u>Dusky Flycatcher</u>	Empidonax oberholseri					<u>View</u>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	Empidonax occidentalis					<u>View</u>
Black Phoebe	Sayornis nigricans					<u>View</u>
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe					<u>View</u>
Say's Phoebe	Sayornis saya					<u>View</u>
Vermilion Flycatcher	Pyrocephalus rubinus					<u>View</u>
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius Iudovicianus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Northern Shrike	Lanius borealis					No Photo
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Gray Vireo</u>	Vireo vicinior	Т			Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Hutton's Vireo</u>	Vireo huttoni					<u>View</u>
Cassin's Vireo	Vireo cassinii					<u>View</u>
Blue-headed Vireo	Vireo solitarius					<u>View</u>
<u>Plumbeous Vireo</u>	Vireo plumbeus					<u>View</u>
Warbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus					<u>View</u>
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Steller's Jay	Cyanocitta stelleri					<u>View</u>
Woodhouse's Scrub Jay	Aphelocoma woodhouseii					<u>View</u>
Mexican Jay	Aphelocoma woolweberi					<u>View</u>
<u>Clark's Nutcracker</u>	Nucifraga columbiana				Υ	<u>View</u>
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos					<u>View</u>
Chihuahuan Raven	Corvus cryptoleucus					<u>View</u>
Common Raven	Corvus corax					<u>View</u>
Horned Lark	Eremophila alpestris					<u>View</u>
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor					<u>View</u>

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Violet-green Swallow	Tachycineta thalassina					<u>View</u>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis					<u>View</u>
Purple Martin	Progne subis					<u>View</u>
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica					<u>View</u>
<u>Cliff Swallow</u>	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota					<u>View</u>
Mountain Chickadee	Poecile gambeli					<u>View</u>
Bridled Titmouse	Baeolophus wollweberi					<u>View</u>
<u>Juniper Titmouse</u>	Baeolophus ridgwayi				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Bushtit</u>	Psaltriparus minimus					<u>View</u>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis					<u>View</u>
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis					<u>View</u>
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea				Υ	<u>View</u>
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana					<u>View</u>
Rock Wren	Salpinctes obsoletus					<u>View</u>
Canyon Wren	Catherpes mexicanus					<u>View</u>
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon					<u>View</u>
Winter Wren	Troglodytes hemialis					No Photo
Marsh Wren	Cistothorus palustris					<u>View</u>
Bewick's Wren	Thryomanes bewickii					<u>View</u>
<u>Cactus Wren</u>	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus					<u>View</u>
American Dipper	Cindus mexicanus					<u>View</u>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa					No Photo
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula					<u>View</u>
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis					<u>View</u>
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana				Υ	<u>View</u>
Mountain Bluebird	Sialia currucoides				Υ	<u>View</u>
Townsend's Solitaire	Myadestes townsendi					<u>View</u>
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus					<u>View</u>
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus					<u>View</u>
American Robin	Turdus migratorius					<u>View</u>
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis					<u>View</u>

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
<u>Curve-billed Thrasher</u>	Toxostoma curvirostre					<u>View</u>
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum					<u>View</u>
Bendire's Thrasher	Toxostoma bendirei				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Crissal Thrasher</u>	Toxostoma crissale					<u>View</u>
Sage Thrasher	Oreoscoptes montanus					<u>View</u>
Northern Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos					<u>View</u>
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris					<u>View</u>
<u>Cedar Waxwing</u>	Bombycilla cedrorum					<u>View</u>
<u>Phainopepla</u>	Phainopepla nitens					<u>View</u>
Olive Warbler	Peucedramus taeniatus					<u>View</u>
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus					<u>View</u>
American Pipit	Anthusrubescens					<u>View</u>
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Pine Grosbeak	Pinicola enudeator					No Photo
House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus					<u>View</u>
Cassin's Finch	Haemorhous cassinii				Υ	<u>View</u>
Red Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra					<u>View</u>
<u>Pine Siskin</u>	Spinus pinus					<u>View</u>
Lesser Goldfinch	Spinus psaltria					<u>View</u>
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis					<u>View</u>
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Calcarius ornatus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Cassin's Sparrow	Peucaea cassinii				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Grasshopper Sparrow</u>	Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus					<u>View</u>
Black-throated Sparrow	Amphispiza bilineata					<u>View</u>
Lark Sparrow	Chondestes grammacus					<u>View</u>
Lark Bunting	Calamospiza melanocorys					<u>View</u>
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina					<u>View</u>
Clay-colored Sparrow	Spizella pallida					<u>View</u>
Black-chinned Sparrow	Spizella atrogularis				Υ	<u>View</u>
Brewer's Sparrow	Spizella breweri					<u>View</u>

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<u>Fox Sparrow</u>	Passerella iliaca					<u>View</u>
<u>Dark-eyed Junco</u>	Junco hyemalis					<u>View</u>
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys					<u>View</u>
Sagebrush Sparrow	Artemisiospiza nevadensis				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Vesper Sparrow</u>	Pooecetes gramineus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Baird's Sparrow	Centronyx bairdii	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia					<u>View</u>
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii					<u>View</u>
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana					<u>View</u>
<u>Canyon Towhee</u>	Melozone fusca					<u>View</u>
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	Aimophila ruficeps					<u>View</u>
Green-tailed Towhee	Pipilo chlorurus					<u>View</u>
Spotted Towhee	Pipilo maculatus					<u>View</u>
Yellow-breasted Chat	Icteria virens					<u>View</u>
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus					<u>View</u>
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus					No Photo
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna					<u>View</u>
Western Meadowlark	Sturnella neglecta					<u>View</u>
Hooded Oriole	Icterus cucullatus					<u>View</u>
Bullock's Oriole	Icterus bullockii					<u>View</u>
Baltimore Oriole	Icterus galbula					<u>View</u>
Scott's Oriole	Icterus parisorum					<u>View</u>
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus					<u>View</u>
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrusater					<u>View</u>
Brewer's Blackbird	Euphagus cyanocephalus					<u>View</u>
Great-tailed Grackle	Quiscalus mexicanus					<u>View</u>
Northern Waterthrush	Parkesia noveboracensis					<u>View</u>
Orange-crowned Warbler	Leiothlypis celata					<u>View</u>
<u>Lucy's Warbler</u>	Leiothlypis luciae				Υ	<u>View</u>
Nashville Warbler	Leiothlypis ruficapilla					<u>View</u>
<u>Virginia's Warbler</u>	Leiothlypis virginiae				Υ	<u>View</u>

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Macgillivray's Warbler	Geothlypis tolmiei					<u>View</u>
<u>Kentucky Warbler</u>	Geothlypis formosa					<u>View</u>
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas					<u>View</u>
<u>Hooded Warbler</u>	Setophaga citrina					<u>View</u>
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla					<u>View</u>
<u>Yellow Warbler</u>	Setophaga petechia					<u>View</u>
Palm Warbler	Setophaga palmarum					<u>View</u>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Setophaga coronata					<u>View</u>
Grace's Warbler	Setophaga graciae				Υ	<u>View</u>
Black-throated Gray Warbler	Setophaga nigrescens				Υ	<u>View</u>
Townsend's Warbler	Setophaga townsendi					<u>View</u>
<u>Hermit Warbler</u>	Setophaga occidentalis					<u>View</u>
Wilson's Warbler	Cardellina pusilla					<u>View</u>
Red-faced Warbler	Cardellina rubrifrons				Υ	<u>View</u>
Painted Redstart	Myioborus pictus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Hepatic Tanager	Piranga flava					<u>View</u>
Summer Tanager	Piranga rubra					<u>View</u>
Western Tanager	Piranga ludoviciana					<u>View</u>
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis					<u>View</u>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus Iudovicianus					<u>View</u>
Black-headed Grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus					<u>View</u>
Blue Grosbeak	Passerina caerulea					<u>View</u>
Lazuli Bunting	Passerina amoena					<u>View</u>
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea					<u>View</u>
<u>Varied Bunting</u>	Passerina versicolor	T			Υ	<u>View</u>
Painted Bunting	Passerina ciris					<u>View</u>
Sonoran Mud Turtle	Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense	9			Υ	<u>View</u>
Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera					<u>View</u>
Eastern Collared Lizard	Crotaphytus collaris					<u>View</u>
Common Lesser Earless Lizard	Holbrookia maculata maculata; bunkeri; ruthveni					<u>View</u>

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Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard	Phrynosoma hernandesi					<u>View</u>
Twin-spotted Spiny Lizard	Sceloporus bimaculosus					<u>View</u>
Clark's Spiny Lizard	Sceloporus darkii					<u>View</u>
Greater Earless Lizard	Cophosaurus texanus					<u>View</u>
Southwestern Fence Lizard	Sceloporus cowlesi					<u>View</u>
Crevice Spiny Lizard	Sceloporus poinsettii					<u>View</u>
Northern Tree Lizard	Urosaurus ornatus					<u>View</u>
Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail	Aspidoscelis exsanguis					<u>View</u>
Sonoran Spotted Whiptail	Aspidoscelis sonorae					<u>View</u>
Desert Grassland Whiptail	Aspidoscelis uniparens					No Photo
Plateau Striped Whiptail	Aspidoscelis velox					<u>View</u>
Many-lined Skink	Plestiodon multivirgatus					<u>View</u>
Great Plains Skink	Plestiodon obsoletus					<u>View</u>
Madrean Alligator Lizard	Elgaria kingii					<u>View</u>
Glossy Snake	Arizona elegans					<u>View</u>
Sonoran Whipsnake	Coluber bilineatus					<u>View</u>
Coachwhip	Coluber flagellum					<u>View</u>
Desert Striped Whipsnake	Coluber taeniatus					<u>View</u>
Ringneck Snake	Diadophis punctatus					<u>View</u>
<u>Chihuahuan Nightsnake</u>	Hypsiglena jani					<u>View</u>
Milk Snake	Lampropeltis gentilis					<u>View</u>
Pyro Mountain Kingsnake	Lampropeltis pyromelana					<u>View</u>
Gophersnake	Pituophis catenifer					<u>View</u>
Texas Long-nosed Snake	Rhinocheilus lecontei					<u>View</u>
Mountain Patchnose Snake	Salvadora grahamiae					<u>View</u>
Black-necked Gartersnake	Thamnophis cyrtopsis					<u>View</u>
Wandering Gartersnake	Thamnophis elegans					<u>View</u>
Marcy's Checkered Gartersnake	Thamnophis marcianus					<u>View</u>
Narrow-headed Gartersnake	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	T	T		Υ	<u>View</u>
Sonoran Lyresnake	Trimorphodon lambda					<u>View</u>
Western Coral Snake	Micruroides euryxanthus					<u>View</u>

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<u>Arizona Black Rattlesnake</u>	Crotalus cerberus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Banded Rock Rattlesnake	Crotalus lepidus klauberi				Υ	<u>View</u>
Western Black-tailed Rattlesnake	Crotalus molossus					<u>View</u>
Eastern Black-tailed Rattlesnake	Crotalus ornatus					No Photo
<u>Prairie Rattlesnake</u>	Crotalus viridis					<u>View</u>
<u>Tiger Salamander</u>	Ambystoma mavortium mavortium; nebulosum					<u>View</u>
<u>Plains Spadefoot</u>	Spea bombifrons					<u>View</u>
New Mexico Spadefoot	Spea multiplicata					<u>View</u>
Arizona Toad	Anaxyrus microscaphus				Υ	<u>View</u>
Red-spotted Toad	Anaxyrus punctatus					<u>View</u>
Woodhouse's Toad	Anaxyrus woodhousii					<u>View</u>
Canyon Treefrog	Hyla arenicolor					<u>View</u>
Arizona Treefrog	Hyla wrightorum				Υ	<u>View</u>
Boreal Chorus Frog	Pseudacris maculata				Υ	<u>View</u>
Bullfrog	Lithobates catesbeianus					<u>View</u>
Chiricahua Leopard Frog	Lithobates chiricahuensis		T	Υ	Υ	<u>View</u>
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens				Υ	<u>View</u>
Lowland Leopard Frog	Lithobates yavapaiensis	E			Υ	<u>View</u>
Longfin Dace	Agosia chrysogaster					No Photo
Grass Carp	Ctenopharyngodon idella					No Photo
Red Shiner	Cyprinella lutrensis					<u>View</u>
Common Carp	Cyprinus carpio					<u>View</u>
Gila Chub	Gila intermedia	E	Е	Υ	Υ	<u>View</u>
Headwater Chub	Gila nigra				Υ	No Photo
<u>Spikedace</u>	Meda fulgida	E	E	Υ	Υ	No Photo
Fathead Minnow	Pimephales promelas					<u>View</u>
Loach Minnow	Rhinichthys cobitis	E	Е	Υ	Υ	No Photo
Speckled Dace (Gila pop.)	Rhinichthys osculus					No Photo
Speckled Dace (Non-Gila pop.)	Rhinichthys osculus					No Photo
Desert Sucker	Catostomus darkii				Υ	No Photo

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White Sucker	Catostomus commersoni					<u>View</u>
Sonora Sucker	Catostomus insignis				Υ	<u>View</u>
Rio Grande Sucker	Catostomus plebeius				Υ	<u>View</u>
Black Bullhead	Ameiurus melas					<u>View</u>
Yellow Bullhead	Ameiurus natalis					<u>View</u>
<u>Channel Catfish</u>	Ictalurus punctatus					<u>View</u>
<u>Chihuahua Catfish</u>	lctalurus s					<u>View</u>
Flathead Catfish	Pylodictis olivaris					<u>View</u>
<u>Gila Trout</u>	Oncorhynchus gilae	T	T		Υ	<u>View</u>
Rainbow Trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss					<u>View</u>
Brown Trout	Salmo trutta					<u>View</u>
Western mosquitofish	Gambusia affinis					No Photo
Green Sunfish	Lepomis cyanellus					<u>View</u>
Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus					<u>View</u>
Smallmouth Bass	Microp terus dolomieui					<u>View</u>
Largemouth Bass	Micropterus salmoides					<u>View</u>
Small Spot Snail	Punctum minutissimum					No Photo
Ribbed Pinwheel Snail	Radiodiscus millecostatus					No Photo
Forest Disc Snail	Discus whitneyi					No Photo
Mexican Coil Snail	Helicodiscus eigenmani					No Photo
Bearded Mountainsnail	Oreohelix barbata					No Photo
<u>Diablo Mountainsnail</u>	Oreohelix houghi					No Photo
San Augustin Mountainsnail	Oreohelix litoralis					No Photo
Subalpine Mountainsnail	Oreohelix subrudis					No Photo
Sluice Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta ashmuni					No Photo
Montane Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta pilsbryana					No Photo
Sonoran Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta prototypus					No Photo
Cross Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta quadridens					No Photo
High-spire Column	Columella simplex					No Photo
Rocky Mtn. Column Snail	Pupilla blandi					No Photo
<u>Vertigo Snail</u>	Vertigo arizonensis					No Photo



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<u>Vertigo Snail</u>	Vertigo concinnula					No Photo
Glossy Pillar Snail	Cionella lubrica					No Photo
Silky Vallonia Snail	Vallonia cyclophorella					No Photo
Thin-lipped Vallonia Snail	Vallonia perspectiva					No Photo
False Marsh Slug	Deroceras heterura				Υ	No Photo
Western Glass Snail	Vitrina pellucida					No Photo
Carved Glyph Snail	Glyphyalina indentata					No Photo
Minute Gem Snail	Hawaiia minuscula					No Photo
Amber Glass Snail	Nesovitrea hammonis					No Photo
Median Striate Snail	Striatura meridionalis					No Photo
Quick Gloss Snail	Zonitoides arboreus					No Photo
Brown Hive Snail	Euconulus fulvus					No Photo
Whitewater Creek Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella danielsi danielsi					No Photo
Whitewater Creek Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella danielsi dispar					No Photo
Mogollon Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella mogollonensis					No Photo
Dry Creek Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella tetrodon inermis					No Photo
Dry Creek Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella tetrodon mutator					No Photo
Dry Creek Woodlandsnail	Ashmunella tetrodon tetrodon					No Photo
Spruce Snail	Microphysula ingersolli					No Photo
<u>Gila Springsnail</u>	Pyrgulopsis gilae	T			Υ	No Photo
New Mexico Hot Springsnail	Pyrgulopsis thermalis	T			Υ	No Photo
Brine Shrimp	Artemia franciscana				Υ	<u>View</u>
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela marutha					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela nigrocoerula					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela obsoleta obsoleta; santadarae					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela oregona					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela pulchra					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela punctulata					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela purpurea					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela sedecimpunctata					No Photo



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<u>Variable Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela terricola					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela tranquebarica					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Cicindela willistoni hirtifrons					No Photo
<u>Tiger Beetle</u>	Habroscelimorpha fulgoris fulgoris					No Photo
<u>Beetle</u>	Temnocheila chlorodia					No Photo
<u>Beetle</u>	Tenebroides tenuistriatus					No Photo
Western Bumble Bee	Bombus occidentalis					No Photo
Rustic Sphinx Moth	Manduca rustica					No Photo
White-lined Sphinx Moth	Hyles lineata					<u>View</u>
Golden-Banded Skipper	Autochton cellus					No Photo
Common Streaky Skipper	Celotes nessus					No Photo
<u>Caicus Skipper</u>	Cogia caicus					No Photo
Arizona Silver-Spotted Skipper	Epargyreus darus huachuca					No Photo
Afranius Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis afranius					No Photo
Sleepy Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis brizo					<u>View</u>
Funereal Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis funeralis					<u>View</u>
<u>Dreamy Duskywing Skipper</u>	Erynnisicelus					<u>View</u>
Meridian Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis meridianus					No Photo
Pacuvius Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis pacuvius					No Photo
Persius Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis persius					No Photo
Rocky Mtn Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis telemachus					<u>View</u>
Mournful Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis tristis					No Photo
Northern White Skipper	Heliopetes ericetorum					No Photo
Common Sootywing Skipper	Pholisora catullus					<u>View</u>
White Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus albescens					<u>View</u>
Common Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus communis					<u>View</u>
Small Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus scriptura					<u>View</u>
Mountain Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus xanthus					No Photo
Golden-headed Scallopwing Skipper	Staphylus ceos					No Photo
Arizona Powdered Skipper	Systasea zampa					No Photo
Mexican Cloudwing Skipper	Thorybes mexicanus					No Photo

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Northern Cloudywing Skipper	Thorybes pylades					<u>View</u>
Short-Tailed Skipper	Zestusa dorus					No Photo
Russet Skipperling Skipper	Piruna pirus					<u>View</u>
Four-potted Skipperling Skipper	Piruna polingii					No Photo
Bronze Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes aenus					No Photo
Cassus Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes cassus					No Photo
Large Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes exoteria					No Photo
Slaty Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes nereus					No Photo
Oslar's Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes oslari					No Photo
Orange-headed Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes phylace					No Photo
Simius Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes simius					No Photo
<u>Texas Roadside Skipper</u>	Amblyscirtes texanae					No Photo
<u>Tropical Least Skipper</u>	Ancyloxypha arene					No Photo
Sachem Skipper	Atalopedes campestris					<u>View</u>
<u>Deva Skipper</u>	A trytonopsis deva					No Photo
White-barred Skipper	A trytonopsis pittacus					No Photo
Python Skipper	A trytonopsis python					No Photo
<u>Viereck's Skipper</u>	A trytonopsis vierecki					No Photo
Orange Skipperling Skipper	Copaeodes aurantiacus					<u>View</u>
Kiowa Dun Skipper	Euphyes vestris					<u>View</u>
Susan's Skipper	Hesperia comma susanae					No Photo
Pahaska Skipper	Hesperia pahaska pahaska					No Photo
<u>Uncas Skipper</u>	Hesperia uncas uncas					No Photo
<u>Green Skipper</u>	Hesperia viridis					<u>View</u>
Apache Skipper	Hesperia woodgatei					No Photo
Fiery Skipper	Hylephila phlyeus					<u>View</u>
Edwards' Skipperling Skipper	Oarisma edwardsii					No Photo
Garita Skipperling Skipper	Oarisma garita					<u>View</u>
<u>Snow's Skipper</u>	Paratrytone snowi					No Photo
<u>Taxiles Skipper</u>	Poanes taxiles					<u>View</u>
<u>Tawny-Edged Skipper</u>	Polites themistodes					<u>View</u>

Common Name	Scientific Name	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Morrison's Skipper	Stinga morrisoni					No Photo
<u>Orange Giant Skipper</u>	Agathymus neumoegeni neumoegeni					No Photo
Arizona Yucca Borer Skipper	Megathymus coloradensis arizonae	9				No Photo
Navajo Yucca Borer Skipper	Megathymus coloradensis navajo					No Photo
Roger's False Parnassian Butterfly	Parnassius phoebus					<u>View</u>
Rhesus Skipper	Yvretta rhesus					No Photo
Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly	Battus philenor					<u>View</u>
Baird's Swallowtail Butterfly	Papilio bairdii					No Photo
Black Swallowtail Butterfly	Papilio polyxenes asterius					<u>View</u>
Ingham's Orangetip Butterfly	Anthocharis sara					<u>View</u>
Arizona Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly	Pterourus rutulus arizonensis					No Photo
Two-Tailed Swallowtail Butterfly	Pterourus multicaudatus					<u>View</u>
Southern Marble Butterfly	Euchloe hyantis					No Photo
Pine White Butterfly	Neophasia menapia					<u>View</u>
Mogollon Veined White Butterfly	Pieris napi mogollon					No Photo
Cabbage White Butterfly	Pieris rapae					<u>View</u>
Checkered White Butterfly	Pontia protodice					<u>View</u>
Spring White Butterfly	Pontia sisymbrii elivata					No Photo
Apache Sulphur Butterfly	Colias alexandra apache					No Photo
Orange Sulphur Butterfly	Colias eurytheme					<u>View</u>
Western Common Sulphur Butterfly	Colias philodice					<u>View</u>
Mexican Yellow Butterfly	Eurema mexicanum					No Photo
Sleepy Orange Butterfly	Eurema nicippe					<u>View</u>
<u>Dainty Sulphur Butterfly</u>	Nathalis iole					<u>View</u>
Cloudless Sulphur Butterfly	Phoebis sennae					<u>View</u>
Southern Dogface Butterfly	Zerene cesonia					<u>View</u>
Colorado Hairstreak Butterfly	Hypaurotis crysalus					<u>View</u>
Great Purple Hairstreak Butterfly	Atlides halesus					<u>View</u>
Apama Hairstreak Butterfly	Callophrys affinis apama					No Photo
Arizona Hairstreak Butterfly	Erora quaderna					No Photo

Common Name	Scientific Name	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Annette's Elfin Butterfly	Incisalia augustinus annetteae					No Photo
Western Pine Elfin Butterfly	Incisalia eryphon					No Photo
Juniper Hairstreak Butterfly	Mitoura siva					<u>View</u>
Thicket Hairstreak Butterfly	Mitoura spinetorum					No Photo
<u>Itys Hairstreak Butterfly</u>	Satyrium sylvinum					No Photo
Frank's Common Hairstreak Butterfly	Strymon melinus					<u>View</u>
Rustic Blue Butterfly	Agriades rusticus					<u>View</u>
<u>Arizona Blue Butterfly</u>	Celastrina ladon cinerea					No Photo
Square-spotted Blue Butterfly	Euphilotes battoides centralis					<u>View</u>
<u>Rita Blue Butterfly</u>	Euphilotes rita rita					<u>View</u>
Spalding's Blue Butterfly	Euphilotes spaldingi					<u>View</u>
Western Tailed Blue Butterfly	Everes amyntula					<u>View</u>
Eastern Tailed Blue Butterfly	Everes comyntas					<u>View</u>
Arizona Silvery Blue Butterfly	Glaucopsyche lygdamus arizonensis					No Photo
Ceraunus Blue Butterfly	Hemiargus ceraunus					No Photo
Reakirt's Blue Butterfly	Hemiargus isola					<u>View</u>
Marine Blue Butterfly	Leptotes marina					<u>View</u>
Melissa Blue Butterfly	Lycaeides melissa					<u>View</u>
Texas Blue Butterfly	Plebejus acmon					<u>View</u>
Buchholz's Blue Butterfly	Plebejus icarioides buchholzi					No Photo
Gertsch's Blue Butterfly	Plebejus saepiolus gertschi					No Photo
Mexican Metalmark Butterfly	Apodemia mormo mejicana					No Photo
Mormon Metalmark Butterfly	Apodemia mormo mormo					No Photo
Shellbach's Copper Butterfly	Tharsalea arota					<u>View</u>
Nais Metalmark Butterfly	Apodemia nais					No Photo
Leda Hairstreak Butterfly	Ministrymon leda					No Photo
Palmer's Metalmark Butterfly	Apodemia palmerii					No Photo
Western Pygmy Blue Butterfly	Brephidum exile					<u>View</u>
Zela Metalmark Butterfly	Emesis zela					No Photo
Southern Snout Butterfly	Libytheana bachmanii					No Photo

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Milbert's Tortoise Shell Butterfly	Aglais milberti					<u>View</u>
Buckeye Butterfly	Junonia coenia					<u>View</u>
Dark Buckeye Butterfly	Junonia nigrosuffusa					<u>View</u>
Mourning Cloak Butterfly	Nymphalis antiopa					<u>View</u>
California Tortoise Shell Butterfly	Nymphalis californica					<u>View</u>
Hoary Comma Butterfly	Polygonia gracilis					<u>View</u>
Satyr Anglewing Butterfly	Polygonia satyrus					No Photo
West Coast Lady Butterfly	Vanessa annabella					<u>View</u>
Red Admiral Butterfly	Vanessa atalanta					<u>View</u>
Painted Lady Butterfly	Vanessa cardui					<u>View</u>
American Lady Butterfly	Vanessa virginiensis					<u>View</u>
Variegated Fritillary Butterfly	Euptoieta daudia					<u>View</u>
Nausicaa Fritillary Butterfly	Speyeria hesperis nausicaa					No Photo
Mtn Silverspot Butterfly	Speyeria nokomis nitocris					No Photo
Crocale Patch Butterfly	Chlosyne lacinia					<u>View</u>
<u>Dymas Checkerspot Butterfly</u>	Dymasia dymas					No Photo
Mylitta Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes mylitta					<u>View</u>
Painted Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes pictus					<u>View</u>
Camillus Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes pulchella					<u>View</u>
Pearl Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes tharos Type A					<u>View</u>
Pearl Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes tharos Type B					No Photo
Pearl Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes tharos Type Unknown					<u>View</u>
Montane Penstemon Checkerspot Butterfly	Poladryas minuta arachne					No Photo
Perse Checkerspot Butterfly	Texola elada perse					No Photo
Fulvia Checkerspot Butterfly	Thessalia fulvia					<u>View</u>
Thekla Checkerspot Butterfly	Thessalia theona thekla					No Photo
Arizona Sister Butterfly	Adelpha bredowii					<u>View</u>
Goatweed Butterfly	Anaea andria					No Photo
Hackberry Butterfly	Asterocampa celtis montis					No Photo
Chermock's Satyr Butterfly	Cercyonis meadii mexicana					No Photo

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIMGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Charon Satyr Butterfly	Cercyonis oetus					<u>View</u>
<u>Little Satyr Butterfly</u>	Cercyonis sthenele					No Photo
White Mountain Ringlet Butterfly	Coenonympha ochracea subfusca					No Photo
Canyonland Satyr Butterfly	Cyllopsis pertepida dorothea					No Photo
Arizona Blackamoor Butterfly	Gyrocheilus patrobas					No Photo
Arizona Red Satyr Butterfly	Megisto rubricata cheneyorum					No Photo
Ridings' Satyr Butterfly	Neominois ridingsii neomexicanus					No Photo
Ridings' Satyr Butterfly	Neominois ridingsii ridingsii					No Photo
Daura Arctic Butterfly	Oeneis alberta daura					No Photo
Striated Queen Butterfly	Danaus gilippus					<u>View</u>
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus plexippus					<u>View</u>
<u>Drusius Checkerspot Butterfly</u>	Charidryas nycteis					<u>View</u>
SW Pearly Checkerspot Butterfly	Charidryas acastus sabina					No Photo
Texan Crescent Butterfly	Anthanassa texana					<u>View</u>
Hermosa Checkerspot Butterfly	Occidryas anicia hermosa					No Photo
Arizona Admiral Butterfly	Limenitisarthemis					<u>View</u>
Narrow-banded Admiral Butterfly	Limenitis weidemeyerii angustifasica					No Photo
<u>Great Spreadwing</u>	Archilestes grandis					<u>View</u>
<u>Plateau Spreadwing</u>	Lestes alacer					<u>View</u>
Southern Spreadwing	Lestes australis					No Photo
Spotted Spreadwing	Lestes congener					<u>View</u>
Northern Spreadwing	Lestes disjunctus					No Photo
American Rubyspot	Hetaerina americana					<u>View</u>
Canyon Rubyspot	Hetaerina vulnerata					<u>View</u>
Western Red Damsel	Amphiagrion abbreviatum					<u>View</u>
<u>Lavender Dancer</u>	Argia hinei					No Photo
Sooty Dancer	Argia lugens					<u>View</u>
Powdered Dancer	Argia moesta					<u>View</u>
<u>Aztec Dancer</u>	Argia nahuana					<u>View</u>
<u>Springwater Dancer</u>	Argia plana					<u>View</u>



Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	NMGF	<u>USFWS</u>	Critical <u>Habitat</u>	SGON	<u>Photo</u>
Blue-ringed Dancer	Argia sedula					<u>View</u>
Tonto Dancer	Argia tonto					No Photo
<u>Dusky Dancer</u>	Argia translata					No Photo
<u>Vivid Dancer</u>	Argia vivida					<u>View</u>
River Bluet	Enallagma anna					<u>View</u>
Northern Bluet	Enallagma annexum					<u>View</u>
Boreal Bluet	Enallagma boreale					No Photo
<u>Tule Bluet</u>	Enallagma carunculatum					<u>View</u>
<u>Familiar Bluet</u>	Enallagma civile					<u>View</u>
<u>Arroyo Bluet</u>	Enallagma praevarum					No Photo
Painted Damsel	Hesperagrion heterodoxum					<u>View</u>
<u>Plains Forktail</u>	Ischnura damula					<u>View</u>
Mexican Forktail	Ischnura demorsa					<u>View</u>
Black-fronted Forktail	Ischnura denticollis					No Photo
<u>Citrine Forktail</u>	Ischnura hastata					No Photo
Western Forktail	Ischnura perparva					No Photo
Desert Firetail	Telebasis salva					<u>View</u>
Paddle-tailed Darner	Aeshna palmata					<u>View</u>
Persephone's Darner	Aeshna persephone					No Photo
Common Green Darner	Anax junius					<u>View</u>
Riffle Darner	Oplonaeschna armata					No Photo
<u>Arroyo Darner</u>	Rhionaeschna dugesi					No Photo
Blue-eyed Darner	Rhionaeschna multicolor					<u>View</u>
White-belted Ringtail	Erpetogomphus compositus					<u>View</u>
Dashed Ringtail	Erpetogomphus heterodon					<u>View</u>
Serpent Ringtail	Erpetogomphus lampropeltis					<u>View</u>
<u>Arizona Snaketail</u>	Ophiogomphus aarizonicus					No Photo
<u>Gray Sanddragon</u>	Progomphus borealis					<u>View</u>
Pacific Spiketail	Cordulegaster dorsalis					No Photo
Pale-faced Clubskimmer	Brechmorhoga mendax					<u>View</u>
Western Pondhawk	Erythemis collocata					No Photo
	,				_	

Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
<u>Hoary Skimmer</u>	Libellula nodisticta					No Photo
Four-spotted Skimmer	Libellula quadrimaculata					<u>View</u>
Flame Skimmer	Libellula saturata					<u>View</u>
Blue Dasher	Pachydiplax longipennis					<u>View</u>
Red Rock Skimmer	Paltothemis lineatipes					No Photo
Eastern Amberwing	Perithemis tenera					<u>View</u>
Common Whitetail	Plathemis lydia					<u>View</u>
Variegated meadowhawk	Sympetrum corruptum					<u>View</u>
Cardinal Meadowhawk	Sympetrum illotum					No Photo
Striped Meadowhawk	Sympetrum pallipes					<u>View</u>
Band-winged Meadowhawk	Sympetrum semicinctum					<u>View</u>
Black Saddlebags	Tramea lacerata					<u>View</u>
<u>Lubber Grasshopper</u>	Brachystola magna					<u>View</u>
Chihuahua Toad Hopper Grasshopper	Phrynotettix tsivavensis					No Photo
<u>Grasshopper</u>	Acrolophitus nevadensis					No Photo
White Whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum					No Photo
Elliott Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti					No Photo
White Cross Grasshopper	Aulocara femoratum					No Photo
Crenulated Grasshopper	Cordillacris crenulata					No Photo
Spotted Wing Grasshopper	Cordillacris occipitalis					No Photo
Rufous Grasshopper	Heliaula rufa					No Photo
Obscure Grasshopper	Opeia obscura					No Photo
Wyoming Toothpick Grasshopper	Paropomala wyomingensis					No Photo
Four-Spotted Grasshopper	Phlibostroma quadrimaculatum					No Photo
Brown Spotted Range Grasshopper	Psoloessa delicatula					No Photo
Grasshopper	Psoloessa texana					No Photo
Speckled Rangeland Grasshopper	Arphia conspera					No Photo
Red-Winged Grasshopper	Arphia pseudonietana					No Photo
Clear-Winged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida					No Photo
Northern Green-Striped Locust Grasshopper	Chortophaga viridifasciata					No Photo

Common Name	Scientific Name	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Wrangler Grasshopper	Circotettix rabula					<u>View</u>
Ridged Grasshopper	Conozoa carinata					No Photo
<u>Grasshopper</u>	Conozoa texana					No Photo
Hayden's Grasshopper	Derotmema haydeni					No Photo
<u>Grasshopper</u>	Derotmema laticinctum					No Photo
Carolina Grasshopper	Dissosteira carolina					No Photo
Three-Banded Range Grasshopper	Hadrotettix trifasciatus					No Photo
Arroyo Grasshopper	Heliastus benjamini					No Photo
Blue-Winged Grasshopper	Leprus intermedius					No Photo
Finned Grasshopper	Trachyrhachys aspera					No Photo
Blue-Winged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis cyaneipennis					No Photo
Black-Winged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis melanoptera					No Photo
Pallid-Winged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pallidipennis					<u>View</u>
Great Crested Grasshopper	Tropidolophus formosus					No Photo
Red Shanks Grasshopper	Xanthippus corallipes					No Photo
Painted Grasshopper	Dactylotum bicolor					No Photo
Green Streak Grasshopper	Hesperotettix viridis					No Photo
Narrow-Winged Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus angustipennis					No Photo
Arid Land's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus aridis					No Photo
Two-Striped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus					No Photo
Bowditch's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus bowditchi					No Photo
<u>Differential Grasshopper</u>	Melanoplus differentialis					No Photo
Red-Legged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum					No Photo
Grasshopper	Melanoplus foedus					No Photo
<u>Grasshopper</u>	Melanoplus franciscanus					No Photo
Gladston's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus gladstoni					No Photo
<u>Grasshopper</u>	Melanoplus mogollona					No Photo
Flabellate Grasshopper	Melanoplus occidentalis					No Photo
Packard's Grasshopper	Melanoplus packardi					No Photo
Lesser Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes					No Photo



Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Oritical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Platte Range Grasshopper	Mestobregna plattei					No Photo
Stonefly	Capnia caryi					No Photo
A Caddisfly	Atopsyche sperryi					No Photo
A Caddisfly	Hydropsyche californica					No Photo
A Caddisfly	Lepidostoma knulli					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Acentrella insignificans					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Baetis bicaudatus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Baetis celestis					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Baetis magnus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Baetis notos					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Baetis tricaudatus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Callibaetis ferrugineus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Callibaetis montanus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Callibaetis pictus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Camelobaetidius musseri					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Camelobaetidius warreni					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Fallceon quilleri					No Photo
Mayfly	Epeorus longimanus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Epeorus margarita					No Photo
Mayfly	Heptagenia solitaria					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Leucrocuta petersi					No Photo
Mayfly	Nixe criddlei					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Nixe simplicioides					No Photo
Mayfly	Isonychia intermedia					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Choroterpes inornata					No Photo
Mayfly	Neochoroterpes kossi					No Photo
Mayfly	Paraleptophlebia memorialis					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Thraulodes brunneus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Thraulodes speciosus					No Photo
Mayfly	Traverella albertana					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Siphlonurus occidentalis					No Photo



Common Name	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NIVIGF</u>	<u>USFWS</u>	Critical <u>Habitat</u>	<u>SGON</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Mayfly	Caenis bajaensis					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Drunella doddsi					No Photo
Mayfly	Ephemerella altana					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Ephemerella inermis					No Photo
Mayfly	Serratella micheneri					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Leptohyphes apache					No Photo
Mayfly	Tricorythodes condylus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Tricorythodes corpulentus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Tricorythodes dimorphus					No Photo
<u>Mayfly</u>	Tricorythodes explicatus					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Euryopis scriptipes					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Steatoda albomaculata					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Steatoda americana					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Steatoda grandis					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Theridion murarium					No Photo
Comb-Footed Spider	Theridion neomexicanum					No Photo
<u>Spider</u>	Metepeira foxi					No Photo
<u>Diving Spider</u>	Dolomedes gertschi					No Photo
<u>Pseudoscorpion</u>	Parachelifer persimilis					No Photo
<u>Pseudoscorpion</u>	Lamprochernes ellipticus					No Photo
<u>Pseudoscorpion</u>	Lustrochernes grossus					No Photo
<u>Pseudoscorpion</u>	Lechytia pacifica					No Photo
<u>Pseudoscorpion</u>	Juxtachelifer fructuosus					No Photo
Northern Crayfish	Orconectes virilis					<u>View</u>

APPENDIX C Representative Photographs of the Project Area



Photo 1.

The general vicinity of the Project Area is characterized by rolling hills with some drainages present. The vicinity of the Project area is broadly mapped as Great Basin Conifer Woodland (The Nature Conservancy 2012).



Photo 2.

The Project Area is traversed by dirt roads, with a relatively open overstory characterized by oaks (Quercus spp.), juniper (Juniperus spp.) and pine (Pinus spp.).



Photo 3.

Ground cover in the Project Area was relatively minimal, with bare, rocky ground interspersed with unidentified grasses. The Project Area was gently sloping. Juniper and oak are present, with some shrubby oaks, mountain mahogany (Cercocarpus montanus), broom snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae), and some unidentified forbs and grasses.





Photo 4.

Drainage A in the Project Area. Rooted vegetation present in the putative drainage, no obvious sign of recent surface flow, and upland species, including pine, oak, and juniper dominate the drainage.



Photo 5.

Drainage B in the Project Area. Rooted vegetation present in drainage. Upland vegetation including juniper and oak present along the drainage.



Photo 6.

Cattle tank in Project Area. Cattle tank is dry, with minimal cracking and grasses present in the bottom of the tank. Vegetation includes juniper and oak.





Photo 7. Cliffs outside of the Project Area. The cliffs are located approximately 0.4 kilometers west of the Project Area.

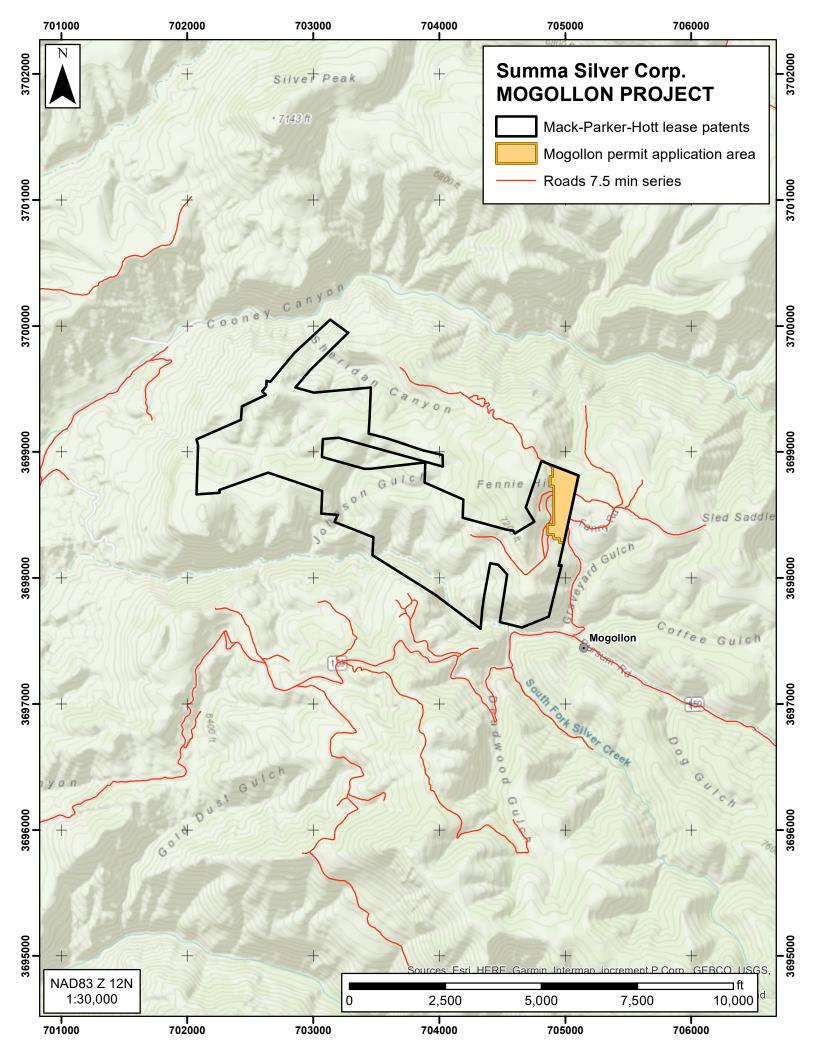


Photo 8.

Cliffs outside of Project Area. Small patch of whitewash, usually created by raptor species, was detected on one of the cliff faces. No nests or larger patches of whitewash were detected.







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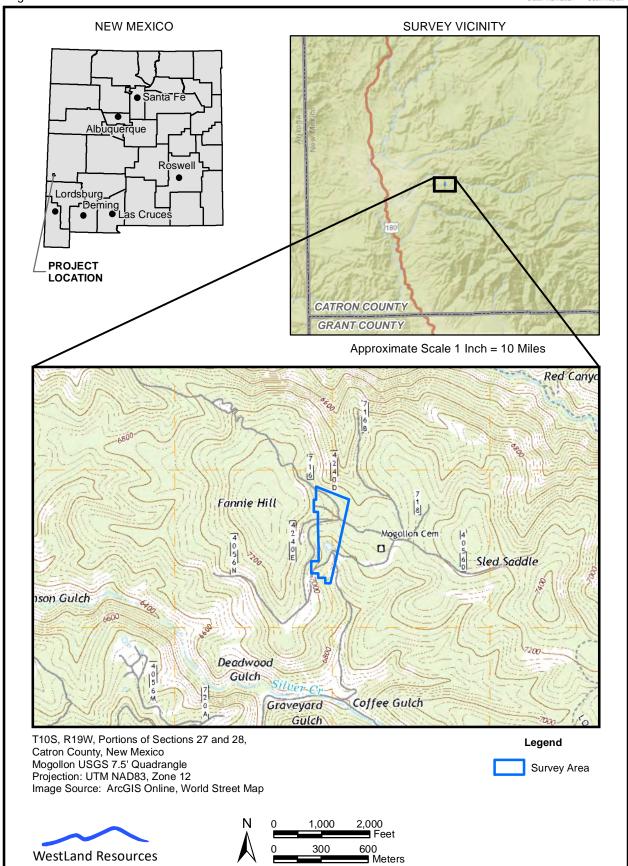


Figure 1. Vicinity map

