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| **Region:** | Pinedale |
| **Habitat Priority Area Name:** | Sublette Deer |
| **Habitat Area Type (s):** | **[ ]  Aquatic [x]  Terrestrial [ ]  Combined**Sagebrush, mixed mountain shrub and aspen. |
| **Habitat Issues:** | Ungulate browse levels have been historically severe and regeneration is minimal in many sagebrush and mountain shrub communities. Historic ungulate population levels and drought have most likely contributed to these conditions in many cases.Lack of disturbance has preventing many communities from regeneration and recruitment of a mixed age class across the landscape. Vegetation communities are functioning below their potential level.  |
| **Reason Selected:** | This area contains habitats crucial to mule deer, pronghorn, moose, and other sagebrush obligates. It includes important habitats identified for treatment through the Sublette Mule Deer Mitigation Plan. |
| **Area Boundary Description:** | Areas commonly referred to as the Ryegrass, Soapholes and portions of the Mesa. This area adjoins the Transitional and Aspen Enhancement Priority Area.  |
| **Focal species or species assemblage(s) (limit 6):** **SWAP Tier 1 species:** |  Mule deer, pronghorn, and other sagebrush-obligate speciesBald Eagle, Boreal Toad, Burrowing Owl, Canada Lynx, Common Loon, Ferruginous Hawk, Great Basin Spadefoot, Great Gray Owl, Greater Sage-grouse, Mountain Plover, Northern Goshawk, Townsend's Big-eared Bat |
| **Solutions or actions:** | 1. Sagebrush, mixed mountain shrub and aspen communities could benefit from a variety of disturbance tools including: chemical, mechanical, and fire as identified in the Sublette Mule Deer Mitigation Plan on BLM lands. Success of the project will require grazing rest post-treatment. Ungulate and livestock utilization levels need to be monitored to adjust management accordingly. Management actions to encourage spring herbaceous forage should be a priority.
2. Develop gazing management agreements with BLM, grazing permittes and private landowners such as rest-rotation systems to allow for alternating spring use areas, adjusting intensity and duration, or leaving standing forage for wildlife utilization.
3. Maintain wild ungulate populations that will allow habitat recovery and maintenance.
4. Seek forage reserves, grass banks and conservation easements.
5. Insure sufficient grass residual cover for successful sage grouse nesting.
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| **Additional Information:** | Energy and urban development activities have compromised winter ranges adjacent to this area over the last 10+ years and more development has been approved. Much of this area is identified as Sage Grouse Core Area which will require additional analysis for any identified treatments.  |
| **General land ownership and surface area:** |

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| BLM: 108,751 ac (42%), USFS: 56 ac (0%), State: 13,076 ac (5%), Private: 138,665 ac (53%), Water: 1,008 ac (0%), Total area: 261,555 ac |  |

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