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

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

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

Black-footed Ferret

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

**Brady Pincushion Cactus**

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

**Colorado Pikeminnow**

*Ptychocheilus lucius*
Crossword

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

Down
1 - Species in peril
2 - Organisms that grow out of the ground, often green
3 - Watch, keep track of, or check usually for a special purpose
4 - Watch carefully especially with attention to details or behavior for the purpose of arriving at a judgment
Habitat: Generally, in spruce-fir forests and mixed conifer forests; in the Chuska Mts also under Gambel oak thickets interspersed with aspen, dogwood, and Douglas fir; in moist, shady canyon bottoms and north-facing slopes, often along streams. 6400 - 9400 ft elevation

Gooding’s Onion

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

Humpback Chub

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

Mancos Milk-vetch

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

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

**Mexican Spotted Owl**

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

Northern Leopard Frog

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

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

Roundtail Chub

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

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

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

*Coccyzus americanus*
## Word Search

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

### Words
- Conservation
- Habitat
- Navajo
- Wildlife
- Endangered
- Plant
- Animal
- Observe
- Monitor
NAVAJO ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST
Resources Committee Resolution
No. RDCJA-01-20

February 13, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAMMALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis lupus</td>
<td>Gray Wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mustela nigripes</td>
<td>Black-footed Ferret</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ursus arctos</td>
<td>Grizzly or Brown Bear</td>
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<td><strong>FISHES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gila elegans</td>
<td>Bonytail</td>
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<td><strong>PLANTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens</td>
<td>Yellow Lady's Slipper</td>
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### GROUP 2:

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Coccyzus americanus</td>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
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<td>Empidonax traillii extimus</td>
<td>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
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<td><strong>AMPHIBIANS</strong></td>
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<td>Lithobates pipiens</td>
<td>Northern Leopard Frog</td>
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<td><strong>FISHES</strong></td>
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<td>Catostomus discobulus jarrovi</td>
<td>Zuni Bluehead Sucker</td>
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<td>Gila cypha</td>
<td>Humpback Chub</td>
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<td>Gila robusta</td>
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<td>Astragalus cutleri</td>
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<td>Astragalus humillimus</td>
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<td>Erigeron rhizomatus</td>
<td>Rhizome Fleabane</td>
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<td>Pediocactus bradyi</td>
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<td>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</td>
<td>Mesa Verde Cactus</td>
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<td>American Dipper</td>
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<td>Speyeria nokomis</td>
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<td>Aliciella formosa</td>
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<td>Allium gooddingii</td>
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<td>Anticlea vaginatus</td>
<td>Alcove Death Camas</td>
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<td>Marble Canyon Milk-vetch</td>
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<td>Astragalus naturitensis</td>
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<td>Acoma Fleabane</td>
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<td>Round Dunebroom</td>
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<td>Fickeisen Plains Cactus</td>
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<td>Navajo Penstemon</td>
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<td>Perityle specucioltra</td>
<td>Alcove Rock Daisy</td>
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<td>Physaria navajoensis</td>
<td>Navajo Bladderpod</td>
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<td>Platanthera zothecina</td>
<td>Alcove Bog-orchid</td>
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<td>Scientific name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sclerocactus cloveriae brackii</td>
<td>Brack Hardwall Cactus</td>
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</table>

**GROUP 4:**

**MAMMALS**

- Corynorhinus townsendii
- Dipodomys microps
- Dipodomys spectabilis
- Lontra canadensis
- Microtus molossinus
- Perognathus amplus cineris
- Vulpes macrotis

**BIRDS**

- Accipiter gentilis
- Aechmophorus clarkia
- Aegolius acadicus
- Athene cunicularia
- Ceryle alcyon
- Charadrius montanus
- Dendragapus obscurus
- Dendroica petechia
- Empidonax hammondii
- Glaucidium gnoma
- Gymnogyps californianus
- Otus flammeolus
- Patagioenas fasciata
- Picooides dorsalis
- Porzana carolina
- Tachycineta bicolor

**REPTILES**

- Lampropeltis triangulum
- Sauromalus ater

**INVERTEBRATES**

- Oreohelix strigosa
- Oreohelix yavapai
- Oxyloma kanabense

**FISHES**

- Catostomus discobulus

**PLANTS**

- Asclepias sanjuanensis
- Astragalus heilii
- Atriplex garrettii var. navajoensis
- Camissonia atwoodii
- Cirsium rydbergii
- Cystopteris utahensis
- Erigeron sivinski
- Erigonum lachnogynum var. sarahiae
- Phacelia indecora
- Primula specuciola
- Psorothamnus arborescens var. pubescens
- Puccinella parishii
- Salvia pachyphylla ssp. eremopictus
- Symphyotrichum welshii

- Townsend’s Big-eared Bat
- Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat
- Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat
- Northern River Otter
- Navajo Mountain Vole
- Wupatki [Arizona] Pocket Mouse
- Kit Fox
- Northern Goshawk
- Clark’s Grebe
- Northern Saw-whet Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Belted Kingfisher
- Mountain Plover
- Dusky Grouse
- Yellow Warbler
- Hammond’s Flycatcher
- Northern Pygmy-Owl
- California Condor
- Flammulated Owl
- Band-tailed Pigeon
- American Three-toed Woodpecker
- Sora
- Tree Swallow
- Gray Vireo
- Milk Snake
- Chuckwalla
- Rocky Mountainsnail
- Yavapai Mountainsnail
- Kanab Ambersnail
- Bluehead Sucker
- San Juan Milkweed
- Hei’s Milk-vetch
- Navajo Saltbush
- Atwood’s Camissonia
- Rydberg's Thistle
- Utah Bladder-fern
- Sivinski’s Fleabane
- Sarah’s Buckwheat
- Bluff Phacelia
- Cave Primrose
- Marble Canyon Dalea
- Parish’s Alkali Grass
- Arizona Rose Sage
- Welsh’s American-aster
1 G3 designation excludes NNDFW Management Unit 16 ‘New Lands’, the boundaries of which are: From Sanders, AZ east along Unit 4 boundary to the Zuni boundary; south along the boundary past AZ Hwy 61 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; west along the boundary past US Hwy 666 to the Navajo Nation/state boundary; north along Rd 2007 to Navajo, AZ; west to the north and south of Interstate 40 to the state/Petrified Forest National Park boundary; north along the boundary to the Unit 8 boundary; east along the boundary to US Hwy 191; south to Chambers and east to Sanders. For a Unit 16 map, contact NNDFW, P.O. Box 1480, Window Rock, AZ, 86515, 928 871-6451.

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