

**BIOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
ENERGY FUELS-PIÑON RIDGE MILL
MONTROSE COUNTY COLORADO**



Cover Photo: View of site, looking northeast.

**Prepared for:
ENERGY FUELS RESOURCES**

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August 2009

INTRODUCTION

Project Description

Energy Fuels Resources (Energy), requested WestWater Engineering (WWE) to provide a biological survey of a property in the Paradox Valley of western Colorado. Energy is proposing to develop a uranium mill at the site, which lies approximately 11.4 miles west of Naturita, Colorado, in Sections 7, 8, and 17, Township 46 North, Range 17 West (Figure 1). The site is within Montrose County, Colorado, and is entirely private land. The property consists of two parcels totaling approximately 960 acres (an 880 +/- acre parcel and an 80 +/- acre parcel). A 20 acre portion of the 880 acre parcel is located on the north side of Colorado Highway 90. Since no project activities are planned for this area, this survey and report includes only the 860 acre portion of the 880 acre parcel located south of Highway 90 (see Figure 1). Access to the project site is available via an unpaved road on the south side of Colorado Highway 90.

The primary use of the site and surrounding area is rangeland, wildlife habitat, and natural resource development. The general area has been subject to uranium and vanadium mining operations both currently and historically.

General Survey Information

In preparation for developing the following report, WWE biologists performed field surveys and assessments of wildlife, wildlife habitats, and habitats for sensitive plant species on the site. WWE conducted surveys on August 24, 2009. The purpose of the survey was to determine the wildlife and sensitive plant species that occupy the project area at varying periods of the year, and species that would potentially be impacted as a result of development and operation of a uranium mill. Factors considered include: 1) absence or presence of wildlife and plant species including Gunnison's prairie dog, Burrowing Owl, Colorado hookless cactus, sensitive plants, raptors, and migratory birds; 2) the existing natural vegetation community. Surveys focused primarily on the 80 acre parcel, as the larger parcel was previously surveyed. This report provides written documentation that describes survey findings.

LANDSCAPE SETTING

Vegetation

Vegetation communities on the property range from piñon-juniper and mountain shrub communities on the steep, north facing slopes on the southern portion of the property to sagebrush dominated shrublands on the northern portion near the highway. Between the woodlands and shrublands lies a mixed grassland/shrubland dominated by four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), prickly pear (*Opuntia spp*), and a variety of native and exotic grasses. The woodlands are dominated by Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) and piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*) mixed with singleleaf ash (*Fraxinus anomala*), forbs, and grasses. The shrublands within the project area are characterized by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), prickly pear, and various grasses. Invasive downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), also known as cheatgrass, is prevalent on the site, especially in the mixed grassland and in the understory of the shrubland community. Dominant vegetation types on the 80 acre parcel are illustrated in Figure 2.

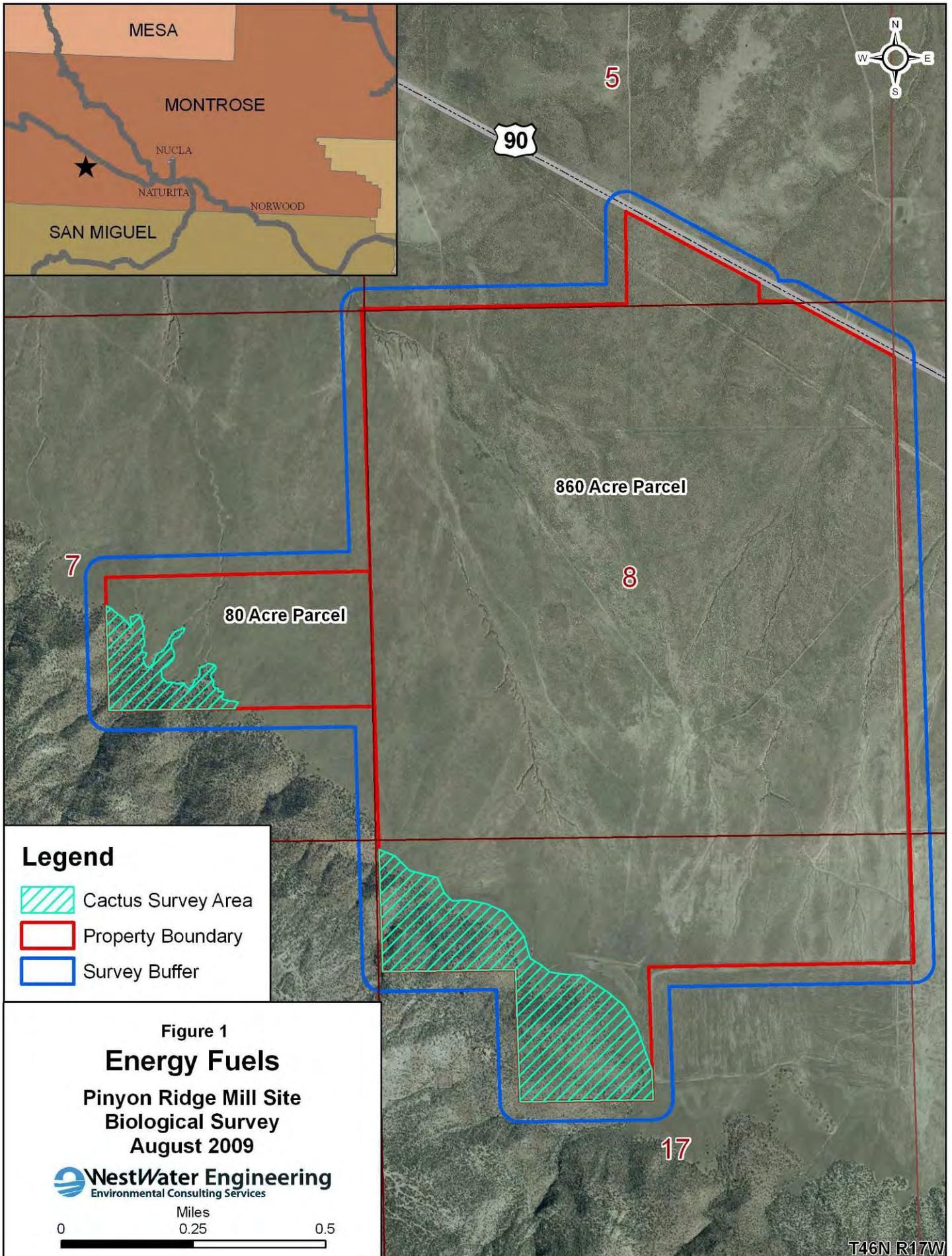
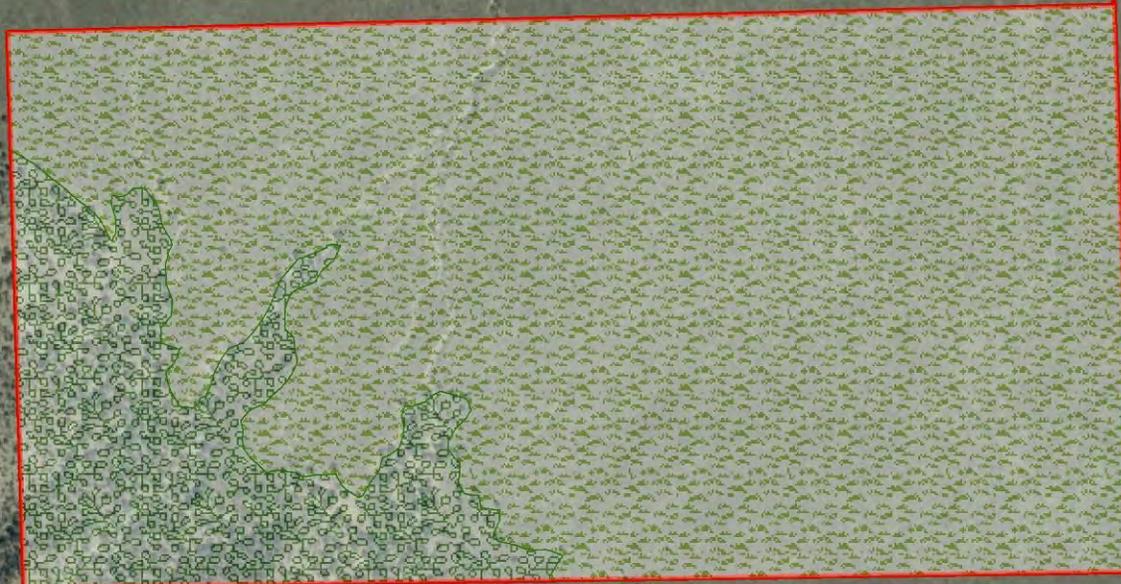


Figure 1
Energy Fuels
 Pinyon Ridge Mill Site
 Biological Survey
 August 2009

WestWater Engineering
 Environmental Consulting Services

Miles
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T46N R17W



Vegetation Types

-  Mixed Grassland
-  Pinyon-Juniper Woodland

Figure 2

Energy Fuels

**Pinyon Ridge Mill Site
Biological Survey
August 2009**



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Other common plants observed on the property include blue grama grass (*Condrosium gracile*), galleta grass (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), three-awn grass (*Aristida* spp.), Indian ricegrass (*Acnatherum hymenoides*), needle-and-thread grass (*Hesperostipa comata*), sand drop-seed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus*) nipple cactus (*Coryphantha zizipara*), plantain (*Plantago major*), yucca (*Yucca baccata*), four o'clock (*Mirabilis multiflora*), and mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*). Photo 1 depicts some of the common species on the southern boundary of the 80 acre parcel.



Photo 1. Common vegetation on the southern edge of the 80 acre parcel of the property.

Climate

The climate for the Paradox Valley is considered arid with a wide annual range of temperatures and precipitation. The Nucla weather station, situated at an elevation of 5,859 feet, reflects general climate conditions for the region. The station records an average annual precipitation of 10.88 inches, with a record low temperature of minus 6° F and a record high temperature of 101° F. The Paradox Valley likely experiences higher summer temperatures than those recorded by the Nucla station.

Soils

Soil types include sandy loams and loams derived from shale and sandstone. Soil depths on the site are generally deep, with bedrock near or at the surface on the southern edge of the property. Soil types and vegetation vary with elevation and slope aspect. Mapped soil types, as published

by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), were reviewed to determine the soil types and vegetation characteristics of the project site and surrounding property (NRCS 2009). Six soil types are found in the project area and include the following types, listed from most abundant to least, with slope description and approximate percentage of property:

1. Begay fine sandy loam; 1 to 6 percent slopes, 26.1%.
2. Paradox fine sandy loam; 1 to 4 percent slopes, 25.9%.
3. Barx fine sandy loam; 3 to 6 percent slopes, 19.3%.
4. Mikim loam; 1 to 6 percent slopes, 14.9%.
5. Rock outcrop; steep slopes, 8.6%.
6. Vananda silty clay; 1 to 6 percent slopes, 5.2%.

Terrain and Anthropogenic Features

The terrain varies from nearly flat to steep hillsides with elevations ranging from about 5,400 ft to about 6,100 ft. There are several small drainages dissecting the property, flowing in a south to north direction. At the southern end of the 860 acre parcel, a stock tank has been built. A series of unimproved roads is found on the property. Fencing consists of a drift fence which runs north-south, and a fence along the highway. Several air monitoring stations and water wells exist on the site.

WILDLIFE AND PLANT SURVEYS

Background Information

Descriptions of critical habitats for federally-listed threatened, endangered and candidate fish and wildlife species were reviewed in the Federal Register, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Wildlife habitat (activities) maps, provided via the internet by the Colorado Division of Wildlife's (CDOW) "Natural Diversity Information Source" (NDIS), were reviewed and incorporated into this report for wildlife distribution determinations (CDOW 2008a).

A list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and their habitats was reviewed. This list is published by the USFWS through a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), which places high conservation priorities for BCC species (USFWS 2008). Not all of these BCC species occur regularly in Colorado, and some are present only as seasonal migrants. Of those known to breed in Colorado, only a select few are known or suspected to breed within the vicinity of the property.

Avian literature sources such as the "Birds of Western Colorado Plateau and Mesa County" (Righter et al. 2004) and the "Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas" (Kingery 1998) were reviewed to determine the likelihood for species occurrence within the project area. Bird identification and taxonomic nomenclature are in accordance with that applied by the Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas Project (Kingery 1998).

The determination of the presence/absence of suitable habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (TESS) plants was based on previous WWE observations of typical habitat

occupied by BLM sensitive plants, the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) Rare Plant Field Guide (Spackman et al. 1997), and locations of species documented in the CNHP statewide database.

Survey Methods

A review of the project area using aerial photographs, topographic maps, and an initial “drive-by” was conducted to familiarize personnel with vegetation types and terrain and as an aid to help determine the likelihood for the presence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive wildlife and plant species. Field data, including general project location, boundaries, and reported features, were verified and/or recorded with the aid of a handheld global positioning system (GPS) receiver utilizing NAD83/WGS84 map datum, with coordinate locations based on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system in Zone 12. Photographs were taken of the general project location, vegetation, and terrain.

After familiarizing themselves with the property WVE biologists conducted pedestrian surveys to identify and locate wildlife species, wildlife sign (tracks, fecal droppings, and vegetation disturbance), vegetation communities, and wildlife habitats. Pedestrian surveys were conducted within property boundaries, and a visual survey with the aid of binoculars was conducted in a 200 foot buffer from the property boundaries. Vegetation types were determined through field identification of plants, aerial photography, and on-the-ground assessments of plant abundance. Identification of plant species was aided by using pertinent published field guides (CWMA 2007, Kershaw et al. 1998, Weber and Wittman 2001, Whitson et al. 2004). Visual searches for raptor nests and bird species were focused on the woodlands, cliff habitat on the ridge to the south of the property, and the mixed grassland. Nest searches and bird identification were aided with the use of binoculars and song recognition where necessary.

Results

Federal Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species (TESS)

Special status species that may be present in the project area, and their habitats, are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The two categories of TESS listing considered here are 1) Federal Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species and 2) BLM Sensitive Species.

Table 1. Federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may occur on the property

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat Preference
Colorado hookless cactus	<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	T	Endemic to western Colorado; prefers coarse soils on river and stream terrace deposits, or rocky surfaces on mesa slopes at 4,400 to 6,200 feet in elevation.
Gunnison prairie dog	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	C	Endemic to the four corners region; prefers flat areas with soils that permit burrowing. Habitat exists on the property, and it was formerly inhabited.

Table 1. Federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may occur on the property

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat Preference
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	E	Relies on prairie dog towns for cover and foraging throughout its range. No known population in Montrose County, though habitat does exist.

T= Federal Threatened; C=Federal Candidate

Table 2. BLM Sensitive Species that may occur in the project area

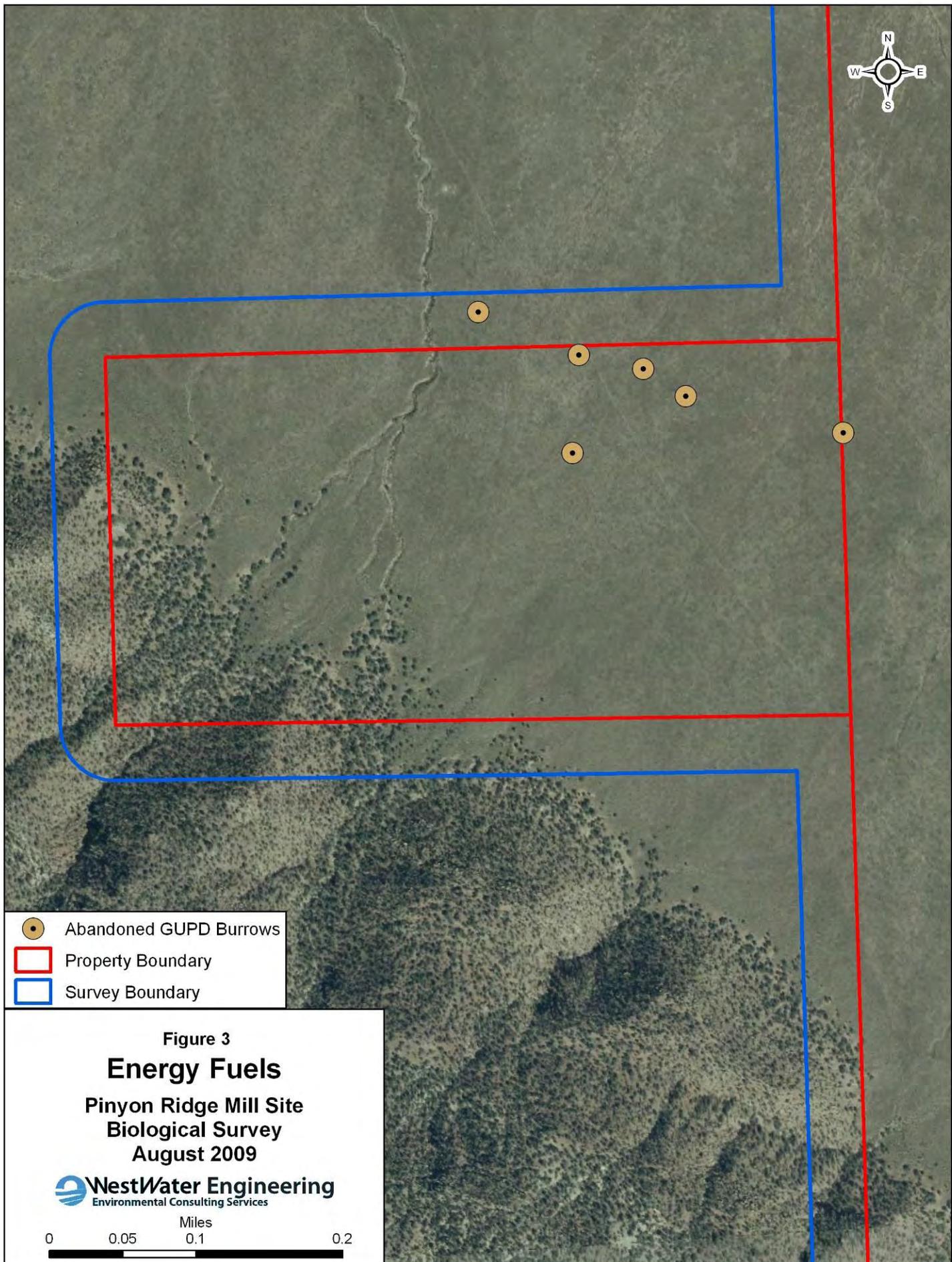
Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Preference
Naturita milkvetch	<i>Astragalus naturitensis</i>	Sandstone mesas, ledges, crevices and slopes in piñon-juniper woodlands. Elevation; 5000-7000 feet
Aromatic indian breadroot	<i>Pediomelum aromaticum</i>	Open piñon-juniper woodlands with sandy soils or adobe hills. Elevation; 4,800-5,700 feet.
Paradox Valley lupine	<i>Lupinus crassus</i>	Piñon-juniper woodlands within the Chinle formation in Paradox Valley. Elevation; 5,000-5,800 feet.
Gunnison Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	Large, unbroken sagebrush shrublands with a diverse grass and forb understory.

An intensive survey of potential Colorado hookless cactus habitat present on the site was performed on August 24, 2009 (see Figure 1). WestWater biologists did not observe any individuals of this species. Colorado hookless cactus has not been found in the Paradox Valley area in previous survey efforts (USFWS 1990, Lyon and Sovell 2000, Ferguson 2009). No other TESS or sensitive plant species were observed during surveys of the property.

Gunnison prairie dogs (GUPD) are listed by the USFWS as a Candidate species. Prairie dogs are known to inhabit the Paradox Valley and were observed at two sites near the property by WWE biologists. A colony was observed approximately one mile east of the site. A larger colony was noted approximately 1 ½ miles west of the site. Both populations were observed from Highway 90. No active prairie dog towns were observed on the property; however there was evidence that prairie dogs have previously inhabited the property. Six locations were documented on the 80 acre parcel and are shown in Figure 3. Photos 2 and 3 depict typical abandoned prairie dog burrows on the property.

Black-footed ferrets are listed as Endangered by the USFWS in all of its former range in 6 states including Colorado and Montrose County. The ferret relies upon prairie dog towns for foraging as well as protection. There is potential habitat on the property, however no black-footed ferrets are known to inhabit Montrose County and no ferrets or their sign was observed during surveys.

No Sage-grouse or Sage-grouse sign was observed during the surveys, but the habitat along the northern edge of the property may be suitable for this species. The property is located outside the NDIS mapped habitat for Gunnison Sage-grouse. The nearest known population is in Dry



- Abandoned GUPD Burrows
- ▭ Property Boundary
- ▭ Survey Boundary

Figure 3
Energy Fuels
Pinyon Ridge Mill Site
Biological Survey
August 2009

WestWater Engineering
Environmental Consulting Services

Miles
0 0.05 0.1 0.2



Photo 2: Typical abandoned Gunnison prairie dog burrows found on the property.



Photo 3: A close up of a burrow showing spider webs over the entrance, indicating the burrow has not recently been inhabited by prairie dogs or owls.

Creek Basin, and that population may no longer exist as recent spring lek counts have been unsuccessful in detecting breeding Sage-grouse (Ferguson 2009, pers. comm.).

Raptors

Several raptor species nest, reside, forage, or pass through the general project area. Raptor species that are common to the area include Golden Eagle, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, and Great Horned Owl. The piñon-juniper woodland and sandstone cliffs existing in and near the project area are of sufficient height and density to provide nesting habitat for tree and cliff nesting raptors.

Raptor species which may occur in the project area are listed in Table 4. Raptors that are considered Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2008) are indicated.

No raptor nests were observed on the site during surveys. One Red-tailed Hawk was observed flying above the property. A pair of Golden Eagles, as well as two Burrowing Owls were observed approximately 1 ½ miles west of the property.

Burrowing Owls are known to inhabit rodent burrows in areas of sparse vegetation such as that found on the property. None were observed on the property and no sign of owls inhabiting abandoned burrows was found. Burrowing Owls are known to inhabit the Paradox Valley, and were observed in a Gunnison prairie dog town approximately 1 ½ mile west of the property on the day of surveys by WWE biologists.

No known Bald Eagle nest sites are located near the site. CDOW records indicate the property lies within a Bald Eagle winter forage area (NDIS 2007). Bald Eagles often feed on the carcasses of mule deer and other animals which have died due to winter stress or highway road-kills which may attract them to the property during winter months.

Table 4. Raptor species that may be present in the project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	Habitat & Breeding Records
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coniferous and deciduous forests and open terrain with suitable perches. Nests in cavities in trees, cliffs and buildings. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally nest near larger bodies of water that support fish populations. Nests in large trees and cliffs. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparsely vegetated grasslands with an abundance of rodent burrows, especially in prairie dog towns. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County. • Observed near the site.
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottonwood riparian to spruce/fir forests, including piñon/juniper woodlands. Nests most frequently in pines and aspen. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast grassland/shrubland sites with hills/ridges nearby. • No breeding record in Montrose County.
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasslands, shrublands, agricultural areas, piñon-juniper woodlands, and ponderosa forests. Prefers nest sites on cliffs and sometimes in trees in rugged areas. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County. • Observed near the property.
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupies diverse habitats including riparian, deciduous and coniferous forests with adjacent open terrain for hunting. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupies mixed shrublands near forests. Nests and roost in sites in dense cottonwoods, willows, scrub oak, junipers and dense forest of mixed conifers and aspens. • Possible breeder in Montrose County.
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of coniferous or deciduous forests at all elevations. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassland, shrubland, agricultural areas, and marshes. Nests in areas with abundant cover (e.g., tall reeds, cattails, grasses) in grasslands and marshes. Also known to nest in high-elevation sagebrush. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Northern Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coniferous and deciduous forests including piñon-juniper woodlands. • Possible breeder in Montrose County.
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain and foothill forests and canyon country. Significant use of piñon-juniper woodland and Douglas-fir. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.

Table 4. Raptor species that may be present in the project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCC	Habitat & Breeding Records
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piñon-juniper woodlands and coniferous and riparian forest near cliffs. Nests on ledges of high cliffs away from human disturbance. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasslands, shrublands, and alpine tundra. Nests on cliffs or bluffs in open areas. • Possible breeder in Montrose County.
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse habitats including grasslands, piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous, coniferous and riparian forests. Nests in mature trees (especially cottonwood, aspen, and pines) and on cliffs and utility poles. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County. • Observed near the property.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High density young, or even-aged, stands of coniferous forest and deciduous forests of aspen or oak brush with small stands of conifers. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arid grassland, desert, and agricultural areas, shrublands, and riparian forests. Nests in trees in or near open areas. • Possible breeder in Montrose County.
Western Screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily riparian woodland, but also found in piñon-juniper woodlands. • Probable breeder in Montrose County.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)

WWE biologists surveyed the area for the presence of BCC and their habitat (Table 5) in order to evaluate the potential impacts of site development. BCC habitat and nesting records, as described in the Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas (Kingery 1998), Colorado Birds (Andrews and Righter 1992), and Birds of Western Colorado Plateau and Mesa County (Righter et al. 2004) in the vicinity, are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. BCC species that may be present in the project area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat & Breeding Records
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sagebrush shrublands. • Confirmed resident in Montrose County.
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canyons and mesas with scattered piñon-juniper woodlands. • Confirmed resident in Montrose County.

Table 5. BCC species that may be present in the project area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat & Breeding Records
Gunnison Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sagebrush shrublands. • Confirmed resident in Montrose County.
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piñon-juniper woodlands. • Confirmed resident in Montrose County. • Observed on the site.
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open pine forests, riparian woodlands, or piñon-juniper woodlands with open foraging habitat nearby. • Confirmed breeder in Montrose County.
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piñon-juniper woodlands. • Confirmed resident in Montrose County.

One BCC species was observed during the survey. A pair of Juniper Titmice was observed in the woodlands on the southeast side of the 80 acre parcel. Suitable habitat for the species listed in Table 5 was observed on the property.

Other Bird Species

The woodlands, shrublands, and mixed grasslands within the project area provide nesting and foraging habitats for migratory bird species at various times of year. Bird species observed during the surveys include Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), Common Raven (*Corvus corax*), Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

Other birds that may inhabit the property include, but are not limited to, American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*), Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*), Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), and Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), among others.

American Elk and Mule Deer

The property lies within CDOW Game Management Unit (GMU) 70. The project area is situated within mule deer and American elk severe winter range and an elk winter concentration area. During the survey, deer and elk droppings and tracks were observed throughout the project area.

Elk and mule deer utilize the winter range in the Paradox Valley extensively in winter when snow pushes them to lower elevations to find food. Mule deer rely on the existing sagebrush and shrubs for their primary food source, while elk rely primarily on grasses. Piñon-juniper woodlands, mixed grasslands, and sagebrush shrublands provide necessary forage and production areas as well as escape, thermal, and loafing cover for deer and elk.

Other Mammals

Coyote (*Canis latrans*) and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) tracks were observed in damp soil in the vicinity of a recent well drilling site on the property. Desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) were also observed during the survey.

Mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) likely follow wintering big game to the area. A variety of small mammal species may be present on the project site including long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), Ord's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ordii*), least chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*), Hopi chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*), valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and other rodent species.

Species of bats from the genera *Myotis* that may be present in the woodlands include Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) and Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*), and little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*). No bats were observed during the surveys.

Reptiles

Western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), collared lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*), and sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*), were observed during surveys. Other reptiles that may inhabit the property include plateau striped whiptail (*Cnemidophorus velox*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), tree lizard (*Urosaurus ornatus*), plateau lizard (*Sceloporus undulates*), short-horned lizard (*Phrynosoma hernandesi*), western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*), striped whipsnake (*Masticophis taeniatus*), bull snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

Amphibians

Tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) and Woodhouse's toad (*Bufo woodhousii*) may occur in the pond at the southern end of the 860 acre parcel, but none were observed. Other amphibians are unlikely to inhabit the property.

Fish

No fish were observed in the pond at the southern end of the 860 acre parcel and no other water bodies were encountered.

Weeds

The timing of the survey was not ideal for the detection of weeds. The most commonly observed weed was downy brome (a.k.a. cheatgrass) (*Bromus tectorum*) which was found throughout the property. Downy brome is listed as a State "C" List weed. Red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) was observed in the mixed grassland, and is also a State "B" List weed (CWMA 2007). No other state or Montrose County listed weeds were detected.

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