

Appendix B: Fish and Wildlife Resources

The MRWA contains a diverse array of wildlife and plant species found within the Blue Mountain Ecoregion. Numerically, birds comprise the largest group of species known to occur on the wildlife area. With approximately 131 species currently inventoried, most of these species utilize the wildlife area seasonally with few year-round residents. Current and past species inventory data and surveys and incidental observations indicate that the MRWA is inhabited by 18 species of fish, 13 species of amphibians and reptiles, 54 species of mammals, and 119 plant species. Further research and surveys are required to establish information regarding the presence and abundance of invertebrates, other small mammals, and species of conservation concern to further understand abundance, timing and frequency of use on the MRWA. See Table 1 for a list of MRWA fish and wildlife species.

Birds

Birds are the most prevalent group of species present on the MRWA. Of the 131 species inventoried, passerines comprise the largest portion. As is the case with most forested land within the Blue Mountain Ecoregion, neotropical migrants seasonally visit or inhabit MRWA due to its abundance of foraging and nesting habitat, and the areas proximity to or use as migratory corridors linking summering and wintering habitats. Species such as the American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), Bullocks oriole, western tanager, yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), and bluebirds may be frequently observed on the area.

Downy (*Picoides pubescens*) and hairy woodpeckers (*Picoides villosus*) are found inhabiting much of the same habitat as the passerines and are commonly observed. Citizen science resources including eBird (<https://ebird.org/home>) and iNaturalist - Oregon (<https://www.inaturalist.org/places/oregon-us>) has documented the presence and status of other picoformes such as the white-headed woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, Lewis's woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, American three-toed woodpecker, flicker, red-napped sapsucker and Williamson's sapsucker on the MRWA.

Raptors are common on the MRWA with bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) accounting for most observations. Rough-legged hawk, northern goshawk, Swainson's hawk, prairie falcon, northern saw-whet owl, long-eared owl, northern pygmy owl, western screech owl, flammulated owl, great gray owl, great horned owl have also been observed. These species utilize the area seasonally and year-round for nesting, perching, and foraging habitat. Raptor abundance throughout the grassland and forested habitats is quite variable due to varying abundance and availability of ground nesting birds, small mammal and reptile populations.

Populations of upland game bird species on the MRWA include California quail (*Callipepla Californica*), chukar (*Alectoris chukar*), Hungarian partridge (*Perdix perdix*), Rio Grande turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*), blue grouse and ruffed grouse. MRWAs woodlands and riparian areas with a shrub understory provide foraging, nesting and escapement cover for quail and turkey. Similarly, canyon rims and benches dominated by shrub understory provide abundant populations of blue and ruffed grouse with the same habitat attributes for foraging, nesting, and escapement cover. Although infrequently encountered, chukar and Hungarian partridge may be observed on the MRWAs open canyon rims or immediately adjacent to these areas in grassland habitat. During the fall and spring months visitors may encounter sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*). Sandhill cranes often stop at the MRWA for short durations to rest and feed at stock/wildlife ponds and grasslands before continuing with their migration.

Mammals

Approximately 54 species of mammals are known to reside on the MRWA. Most of these species inhabit the area year-round, but many may only occur infrequently or occur in large numbers seasonally. Species which only occur seasonally are largely composed of the bat species. Although no bat surveys have been conducted on the MRWA to date, recent surveys near Lookingglass creek northwest of MRWA documented bat species that include Big brown bat, Hoary bat, Silver-haired bat, California myotis, Western small-footed myotis, Long-eared myotis, Little brown bat, Fringed myotis, Long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis. Bat habitat in the area modeled by Orbic and Compass includes all the species above plus pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat. Little is currently known regarding these species' abundance upon the MRWA. Implementation of a similar survey within the MRWA shall provide insight into such information.

Mammal species which exhibit the most dramatic seasonal shifts in abundance include Rocky Mountain elk and mule deer. A large-scale collaring effort has been initiated in the greater Blue Mountain ecoregion to collect baseline temporal and spatial information on mule deer and elk; including those utilizing the wildlife area and adjacent lands. Information gained can provide a basis of habitat utilization and relative responses to pasture restoration and enhancement activities conducted on the wildlife area.

Additionally, collar data may provide localized spatial movements throughout the wildlife area and during high periods of use, in responses to weather events and environmental conditions, and larger seasonal movements upon the landscape. Found throughout MRWA habitats, elk range in population from approximately 50-100 in summer months to more than 1,000 during the winter months. Wintering elk populations can vary on the wildlife area based on the severity of winter weather conditions.

The variety of habitat types on the MRWA provides critical winter range for elk and summer/transitional/winter range for mule deer. Elk utilize the area most heavily from November-May when grassland, woodland, shrubland, and riparian habitats serve to meet nutritional requirements for overwinter survival. Nutritional requirements are critical for body maintenance, growth, recovery of energy stores, mid-late term fetal development, and post-parturition (lactation, etc.). It is critical that MRWA strive to meet or exceed the habitat and nutritional requirements of native ungulates. Providing the highest quality habitat also helps to alleviate potential damage on adjacent private lands.

Habitat for Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep (RMBS) is present and available within the MRWA. While a small population of RMBS are known to occupy an area south of the MRWA, it is unlikely that they would be found on the wildlife area. It is possible that dispersing RMBS would move through the MRWA but unlikely for them to take up permanent residence.

The MRWA also contain species such as American Beaver (*Castor Canadensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and badger (*Taxidea taxus*) which are common and/or abundant. Comprehensive surveys to discern distribution, abundance, and presence of rodents are lacking. Incidental observations indicate species such as deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), bushy-tailed woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*), and golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Spermophilus lateralis*) are present and common. Future surveys shall provide insight and representation of small mammal assemblages within the MRWA.

Gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) presence on the wildlife area has been documented. MRWA is part of the Bear Creek Pack's territory and is utilized by these wolves throughout the summer, fall, and winter, with occasional visits in the spring. [ODFW's gray wolves page](#) provides more information.

Amphibians and Reptiles

A total of thirteen species are documented or have modeled habitat available within the MRWA. This includes nine reptile and four species of amphibians. Reptile species present include western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*), bull snake (*Pituophis catenifer sayi*), northern rubber boa (*Charina bottae*), racer (*Coluber constrictor*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), Western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*) and Western painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta bellii*).

These species are common and inhabit all MRWA habitats. Amphibian species include Columbia spotted frog, Pacific chorus frog (*Hyla regilla*), Rocky Mountain tailed frog

(*Ascaphus montanus*), and western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*). It is believed that these species are present within riparian areas and ponds throughout the MRWA. These areas provide important habitat for spotted frogs and peripherally important for western toads. Future management should focus on inventory/surveys that identify species presence, distribution, and abundance on the MRWA.

Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates

The MRWA contains or is immediately adjacent to suitable habitat for 18 species of fish (Table 1) including three listed species (Table 2). Habitat enhancement activities for these species includes both passive and active management. Passive management is achieved through vegetation maintenance oriented/conducted to prevent degradation of water quality, enhancement of water quantity, and to improve aquatic habitat for fish. Active management may entail in-stream projects designed to aggrade the stream bed, roughen channels, reactivate old channel threads and connect to the historic flood plain. Summer steelhead/Columbia redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) are present in the Minam River, Wallowa River, Deer Creek, Weelikéecet Creek, Gunderson Creek, and Cougar Creek. Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) inhabit the Minam River, Wallowa River, and Deer Creek. Both resident and fluvial bull trout inhabit the wildlife area.

Spring/summer Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) use the Minam River in the MRWA as a primary migratory corridor on their migrations to and from spawning and rearing areas upstream. Chinook salmon also migrate up the Wallowa River to spawn. Since being reintroduced in 2017, coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) have been observed migrating up the Minam River through the wildlife area, and natural origin juveniles have been collected near the confluence with the Wallowa River indicating there may be successful spawning and rearing in the Minam River and potentially on the wildlife area. Coho salmon migrate up the Wallowa River where their principal spawning and rearing habitat is located. Naturally produced coho salmon are becoming more common in the Wallowa River with an estimated 60 natural origin adult Coho Salmon returning to the Wallowa River in 2024.

Robust populations of mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*) use the Wallowa and Minam Rivers including the portions of both that are on the wildlife area. Mountain whitefish are highly migratory, and many of the whitefish occupying the Minam River Wildlife Area likely use large portions of the Wallowa and Grande Ronde watersheds. Pacific lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentatus*) occupy both the Wallowa and Minam Rivers. Currently, efforts are being led by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe to bolster the population of Pacific Lamprey. Active translocations of adult Pacific lamprey occurred on the Minam River on the Minam River Wildlife Area.

Native Leuciscids (minnows) present on the wildlife area include northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*), longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*), redbelt shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*), and peamouth (*Mylocheilus caurinus*). These minnow species most commonly occupy larger rivers like the Wallowa and Minam Rivers. Both species of daces occupy smaller tributaries in addition to mainstem habitats. Two species of suckers occupy the wildlife area in the Wallowa and Minam Rivers. Both bridgelip suckers (*Catostomus columbianus*) and largescale suckers (*Catostomus macrocheilus*) are common in the Wallowa River on the MRWA. Torrent sculpin (*Cottus rhotheus*), Paiute sculpin (*Cottus beldingii*), and shorthead sculpin (*Cottus confusus*) are all present in streams of the Minam River Wildlife Area.

Non-native fish are rare anywhere in the vicinity of the MRWA. The streams of the Minam River Wildlife area are unique in that the fish assemblies are made up nearly entirely of native species. The few non-native fish documented on the wildlife area are smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) captured in the Minam River near the confluence with the Wallowa River. These observations have been infrequent and isolated to periods of low and warm water.

Streams of the MRWA are home to a wide variety of aquatic invertebrates. Western pearlshell mussels (*Margaritifera falcata*) are common in the lower Minam River with some large beds present near Wildlife Flat trailhead. These mussels are sensitive to hydrologic alterations needing healthy streams to survive. In healthy streams western pearlshell mussels can live more than 60 years. They are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as “near threatened” because of range wide population decreases including mass die-offs in some locations. The Wallowa River Watershed is also home to native signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*).

Diverse aquatic invertebrate communities exist in streams of the Minam River Wildlife Area. Common stonefly species include giant salmonflies (*Pteronarcys californica*) and golden stoneflies (*Hesperoperla pacifica*), both constitute important food resources for fish and riparian bird species. Robust communities of mayflies and caddisflies are also common including *Ephemerellid* mayflies, *Baetid* mayflies (pale morning dun), October caddis (family *Limnephilidae*), and *Brachycentridae* caddisflies. The robust community of aquatic macroinvertebrates provides a critical food base for aquatic and riparian consumers including fish, bats, riparian birds, and specialist aquatic insectivores like *Tetragnathid* spiders.

Species of Conservation Concern

Thirty-one species of conservation concern on MRWA either occur, have previously been observed/recorded, or have suitable habitat present within their distribution or range (Table 2; ODFW 2016 and USFWS 2025). These species of conservation

concern include 12 birds, 8 mammals, 3 amphibians/reptiles, and 4 fish. Birds include an assortment of raptors, waterfowl, woodpeckers, and passerines. Species such as Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), Lewis woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), white-headed woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), and olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) may be common in some geographic locations but overall are in decline within their individual species distribution.

Mammals of conservation concern consist entirely of bat species. Species presence is likely due to a sufficient quantity of roosting sites within woodland and riparian habitats and invertebrate populations within riparian and grassland habitats.

Amphibian species of conservation concern include Columbia spotted frog and western toad. It is believed that these species occur on the MRWA as suitable habitat is present within riparian areas, permanent and intermittent streams, and ponds throughout the MRWA. Quality of habitat for these species is ensured through passive management activities, while quantity of habitat is provided through maintenance and management of 80+ developed stock/wildlife ponds located throughout the MRWA. Further surveys are required to adequately determine presence and abundance of amphibian populations. Fish species of conservation concern are found in the Wallowa River, Minam River, and several tributaries. These species consist of summer steelhead/Columbia redband trout, and spring Chinook. Weelikéecet Creek is designated as a fish bearing stream with use by federally listed steelhead. Management activities for these species includes both passive and active prescriptions through vegetation maintenance oriented/conducted to prevent degradation of water quality, enhancement of water quantity, and future in-stream work to improve aquatic habitat for fish.

Non-Native Species

Prior inventories and observations suggest the MRWA has seven non-native fish and wildlife species. Most are introduced game birds which are considered desirable for recreational benefit. These include upland game birds such as chukar, Hungarian partridge, California quail, and wild turkey. These species add to the diversity of the MRWA and provide additional recreational value to visitors. The sole non-native mammal is the house mouse. Smallmouth bass, an introduced fish species that are widely known to prey on native fish. Smallmouth bass make seasonal migrations into the lower sections of the Minam River from the Snake and Grande Ronde Rivers during late summer when water temperatures are more favorable.

Table 1. Fish and Wildlife Species Known to Occur on Minam River Wildlife Area

AVIAN Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Anseriformes					
Blue winged teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>	X	R	R	R
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	O	C	C	C
Cinnamon teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	X	U	R	R
Common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	C	C	C	C
Green-winged teal	<i>Spatula crecca</i>	U	U	U	R
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	U	C	C	C
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	X	R	R	R
Northern shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	X	R	R	R
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	X	R	R	R
American Widgeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	X	R	R	R
Apodiformes					
Black-chinned hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	X	U	U	R
Rufous hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	X	C	C	R
Caprimulgiformes					
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	C	C	C	C
Charadriiformes					
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	X	R	R	R
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	X	U	U	R
Long-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	X	X	U	U
Spotted Sandpipers	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	R	C	C	U
Upland sandpiper (Plover)	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>		R	R	
Wilson's snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	X	U	U	R
Ciconiiformes					
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	R	C	C	O
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	X	O	O	O
Columbiformes					
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	R	C	C	C
Coraciiformes					
Belted kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	C	C	C	C
Falconiformes					
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	C	C	C	C
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	C	C	C	C
Coopers hawk	<i>Astur cooperii</i>	C	C	C	C
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	U	O	R	R
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	C	C	C	C
American goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>	R	R	R	R

Occurrence Key: **C** = Common, **U** = Uncommon, **O** = Occasional, **R** = Rare, **X** = Status Unknown

AVIAN Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	X	U	U	R
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Rough-legged hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	C	S	X	O
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	X	R	R	R
Galliformes					
California quail	<i>Callipepla Californica</i>	U	U	U	U
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	O	O	O	O
Dusky grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	C	C	C	C
Gray partridge (Hungarian)	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	U	U	U	U
Mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	U	U	U	U
Rio Grande wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo intermedia</i>	U	U	U	U
Ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	C	C	C	C
Spruce grouse	<i>Canachites canadensis</i>	R	R	R	R
Gruiformes					
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	X	R	R	R
Sandhill crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	X	O	O	O
Passeriformes					
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	C	C	C	C
American dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	C	C	C	C
American goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	X	C	C	O
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	X	C	C	U
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	U	U	R
Black-billed magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	C	C	C	C
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	C	C	C	C
Black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	X	C	C	O
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	X	O	O	U
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	R	C	C	U
Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	C	C	C	C
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	O	C	C	O
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	X	C	C	X
Canyon wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	X	O	O	X
Cassin's finch	<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	R	O	O	U
Cassin's vireo (Solitary)	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	R	O	O	R
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	U	R	R	U
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	X	X	X	X
Clark's nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	C	C	C	C
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	C	C	C	C
Dark-eyed junco (Oregon)	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	C	C	C	C
Eastern kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	R	U	U	R
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	C	C	C	C
Evening grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	U	C	C	U

Occurrence Key: **C** = Common, **U** = Uncommon, **O** = Occasional, **R** = Rare, **X** = Status Unknown

AVIAN Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Golden-crowed kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	X	O	C	O
Golden-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	O	U	U	O
Gray jay (Canada)	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	X	R	R	R
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	R	R	R	R
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	C	C	C	C
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	C	C	C	C
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	X	R	R	X
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i>	U	U	U	U
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	X	U	U	R
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	X	U	U	R
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	X	C	C	U
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	U	U	U	U
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	C	C	C	C
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	C	C	C	C
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	O	C	C	O
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	X	C	C	O
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	X	O	O	U
Ruby-crowed Kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	X	U	U	R
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	X	C	C	O
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	O	C	C	O
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	X	C	C	O
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	O	O	O	O
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	X	O	O	R
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	X	U	U	U
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	X	O	O	U
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	X	U	U	R
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	R	U	U	R
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	X	C	C	O
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	U	C	C	U
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	X	C	C	U
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	X	O	O	R
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	X	C	C	C
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	X	C	C	O
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	X	C	C	O
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	X	C	C	O
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	X	O	O	R
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	C	C	C	C
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	C	C	C	C
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	X	O	O	U

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AVIAN Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	X	U	U	R
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	X	C	C	U
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	X	R	R	X
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	X	C	C	U
Piciformes					
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	U	U	U	U
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	O	O	O	O
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	C	C	C	C
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	C	C	C	C
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	X	U	U	R
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	C	C	C	C
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	R	U	U	U
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	U	O	O	U
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates albolarvatus</i>	R	O	O	U
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	U	U	U	U
Strigiformes					
Flammulated Owl	<i>Psilosops flammeolus</i>				
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	O	O	O	O
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	C	C	C	C
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	O	O	O	O
Northern Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	C	O	O	O
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	O	O	O	O
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	O	O	O	O
Western screech Owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>				
MAMMAL Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Artiodactyla					
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	C	C	C	C
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	R	R	R	R
Rocky Mountain Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	R	R	R	R
Whitetail Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	C	C	C	C
Carnivora					
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	O	O	O	O
American Martin	<i>Martes americana</i>	R	R	R	R
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>		C	C	C
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	C	C	C	C
Cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>	C	C	C	C
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	C	C	C	C
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus linnaeus</i>	C	O	C	C

Occurrence Key: **C** = Common, **U** = Uncommon, **O** = Occasional, **R** = Rare, **X** = Status Unknown

MAMMAL Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	O	C	C	C
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	C	C	C	C
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	X	X	X	X
Northern River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	O	O	O	O
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		O	O	O
Weasel	<i>Mustela</i> spp.	O	O	O	O
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	X	X	X	X
Chiroptera					
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	X	X	C	X
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	X	X	C	X
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	X	X	C	X
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	X	X	C	X
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	X	X	C	X
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	X	X	C	X
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	X	X	C	X
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	X	X	X	X
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	X	X	C	X
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	X	X	X	X
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	X	X	C	X
Lagomorpha					
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	X	X	X	X
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	R	R	R	R
Mountain Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	C	C	C	C
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	O	O	O	O
White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	X	X	X	X
Rodentia					
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	O	O	O	O
Belding's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beldingi</i>	X	X	X	X
Bush-tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	C	C	C	C
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	X	C	O	X
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>	C	C	C	C
Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	U	U	U	U
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	U	U	U	U
Least Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	O	O	O	O
Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	C	C	C	C
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	U	U	U	U
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	O	O	O	O
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	R	R	R	R
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	C	C	C	C
North American Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatus</i>	C	C	C	C

Occurrence Key: **C** = Common, **U** = Uncommon, **O** = Occasional, **R** = Rare, **X** = Status Unknown

AMPHIBIAN/REPTILE Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	C	C	C	C
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	R	R	R	R
Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	X	R	R	R
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	U	U	U	U
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	R	R	R	R
Yellow-pine Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias amoenus</i>	C	C	C	C
Anura					
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	X	X	X	X
Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	X	X	X	X
Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>		C	C	C
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>		C	C	C
Squamata					
Bull Snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer sayi</i>		C	C	C
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>		C	C	C
Racer Snake	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>		C	C	C
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>		C	C	C
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>		C	C	C
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>		C	C	C
Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>		C	C	C
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>		C	C	C
Testudines					
Western Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>	X	X	X	X
FISH Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Cypriniformes					
Bridgelip Sucker	<i>Catostomus columbianus</i>		Abundant		
Chiselmouth	<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i>		Abundant		
Coarsescale Sucker	<i>Catostomas macrocheilus</i>		Abundant		
Longnose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>		Abundant		
Northern Pike Minnow	<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>		Abundant		
Redside Shiner	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>		Abundant		
Speckled Dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>		Abundant		
Perciformes					
Smallmouth Bass	<i>Myxocetor dolomieu</i>		Rare		
Salmoniformes					
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>		Uncommon		
Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>		Occasional		
Mountain Whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>		Common		
Redband/inland Rainbow Trout	<i>Onchoryncus mykiss gairdnerii</i>		Abundant		

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FISH Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Spring Chinook Salmon	<i>Onchoryncus tshawytscha.</i>	Seasonally common			
Steelhead	<i>Onchoryncus mykiss</i>	Abundant			
Scorpaeniformes					
Mottled Sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdii</i>	Common			
Paiute Sculpin	<i>Cottus beldingii</i>	Common			
Torrent Sculpin	<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>	Common			
Petromyzontiformes					
Pacific Lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	Abundant			
INVERTEBRATES Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Araneae					
Black Widow Spider	<i>Latrodectus hesperus</i>		C	C	O
Jumping Spider	<i>Phidippus spp.</i>		C	C	
Running Crab Spider	<i>Philodromus spp.</i>		C	C	
Ornamental Orbweaver	<i>Larinioides patagiatus</i>		U	C	U
Stretch Spider	<i>Tetragnatha spp.</i>			C	U
Western Lynx Spider	<i>Oxyopes scalaris</i>		C	C	
Wolf Spider	<i>Pardoza spp.</i>	R	C	C	C
Coleoptera					
California Root Borer	<i>Prionus californicus</i>			C	R
Lady Beetle	<i>Hippodamia spp.</i>		X	X	
Diptera					
Willow Pinecone Gall Midge	<i>Trimerotropis fontana</i>		O	O	X
Hemiptera					
Brown Waterscorpion	<i>Ranatra fusca</i>	R	C	C	U
Common Water Strider	<i>Aquarius remigis</i>		C	C	U
Salmonfly Cicada				C	
Hymenoptera					
California Horntail Wasp	<i>Urocerus californicus</i>		X	C	X
Half-backed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus vagans</i>		R	C	R
Nevada Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus nevadensis</i>		C	C	R
Thread-waisted Wasp	<i>Ammophila procera</i>			C	R
Western Yellowjacket	<i>Vespula pensylvanica</i>		C	C	U
Lepidoptera					
Anise Swallowtail	<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>		C	C	
Arrowhead Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche piasus</i>		C	C	
Asher's Blue	<i>Celastrina asheri</i>		C	C	
Banded Woollybear	<i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>		C	C	C
Blinded Sphinx	<i>Paonias excaecata</i>			C	U

Occurrence Key: **C** = Common, **U** = Uncommon, **O** = Occasional, **R** = Rare, **X** = Status Unknown

INVERTEBRATES Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Blue Copper	<i>Tharsalea heteronea</i>		R	C	
Boisduval's Blue	<i>Icaricia icarioides</i>		C	C	
California Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis californica</i>		C	R	
Ceanothus Silkmoth	<i>Hyalophora euryalus</i>	U	C	C	
Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha californica</i>		C	C	U
Common Roadside-skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>		C	U	
Confusing Petrophila	<i>Petrophila confusalis</i>		C	C	U
Dreamy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis icelus</i>		C	C	
Echo Azure	<i>Celastrina echo</i>		C	C	U
Edith's Copper	<i>Tharsalea editha</i>			C	
Featherduster Moth	<i>Agriphila</i> spp.				
Field Crecent	<i>Phyciodes pulchella</i>		R	C	U
Greenish Blue	<i>Icaricia saepiolus</i>			C	
Hoary Comma	<i>Polygonia gracilis</i>		U	C	U
Indra Swallowtail	<i>Papilio indra</i>		C	C	
Lorquin's Admiral	<i>Limenitis lorquini</i>		C	C	U
Lupine Blue	<i>Icaricia lupini</i>		C	C	
Mormon Metalmark	<i>Apodemia mormo</i>		C	C	U
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>			C	U
Northern Checkerspot	<i>Chlosyne palla</i>		C	C	
Northern Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes pylades</i>			C	C
Orange Sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>			C	C
Oreas Comma	<i>Polygonia oreas</i>		C	C	U
Pale Swallowtail	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>		C	C	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		O	C	C
Purplish Copper	<i>Tharsalea helleoides</i>			C	U
Ranchman's Tiger Moth	<i>Arctia virginalis</i>		C	C	
Rocky Mountain Parnassian	<i>Parnassius smintheus</i>			C	
Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>		C	U	
Snowberry Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas colon</i>		C	C	
Spotted Tussock Moth	<i>Lophocampa maculata</i>			C	U
Two-tailed Swallowtail	<i>Papilio multicaudata</i>			C	
Western Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>			C	
White-lined Sphinx	<i>Hyles lineata</i>	U	C	C	C
Woodland Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanoides</i>			C	U
Yellow-veined Moth	<i>Microtheoris ophionalis</i>		C	C	U
Odonota					
Common Whitetail	<i>Plathemis lydia</i>		U	C	O
Pale Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus severus</i>		O	C	O
Orthoptera					
Carolina Grasshopper	<i>Dissosteira carolina</i>		C	C	U
Fontana Grasshopper	<i>Trimerotropis fontana</i>			C	U

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INVERTEBRATES Order-Common Name	Scientific Name	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Migratory Grasshopper	<i>Melanoplus sanguinipes</i>		C	C	U
Pygmy Grasshoppers	<i>Paratettix spp.</i>		C	C	U
Two-striped Grasshopper	<i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i>			C	U
Plecoptera					
Golden Stonefly	<i>Hesperoperla pacifica</i>			C	
Shortwing Stonefly	<i>Claassenia sabulosa</i>			U	C
Tricoptera					
Free living Caddisflies	<i>Rhyacophila spp.</i>		O	C	
Grannom Caddisflies	<i>Brachycentrus spp.</i>		C	O	
October Caddisfly	<i>Dicosmoecus gilvipes</i>			R	C

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Table 2. Minam River Wildlife Area Species of Conservation Concern. Federal listing status is designated as follows: **LT** = Listed, Threatened, **LE** = Listed, Endangered, **C** = Candidate, **SOC** = Species of Concern. State listing status is designated as follows: **T** = Threatened, **E** = Endangered, **SC** = Sensitive, Critical, **S** = Sensitive. SWAP = State Wildlife Action Plan (ODFW 2025).

Birds-Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	SWAP Strategy Species
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>		S	X
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>		S	X
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>		SC	X
Flammulated Owl	<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>		S	X
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>		S	X
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>		SC	X
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>		S	X
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>		S	X
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>		S	X
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>		S	X
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>		S	X
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>		SC	X
Mammal-Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	SWAP Strategy Species
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>		S	X
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>		S	X
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>		S	X
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>		S	X
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>		S	X

Mammal-Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	SWAP Strategy Species
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		S	X
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>		S	X
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>		SC	X
Amphibian/Reptile-Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	SWAP Strategy Species
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>		SC	X
Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>		S	X
Western Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>		S	X
Fish-Common Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status	SWAP Strategy Species
Summer Steelhead (Snake River Basin ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT	SC	X
Spring Chinook Salmon (Snake River spring/summer Chinook ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LT	LT	X
Pacific Lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	SOC	S	X
Bull Trout (Mid-Columbia recovery unit)	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	LT	S	X

Table 3. Introduced fish and wildlife species known to be or have been present on Minam River Wildlife Area.

Common Name	Scientific Name
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Gray Partridge (Hungarian)	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Wild Turkey (Rio Grande)	<i>Meleagris galopavo intermedia</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Smallmouth Bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>