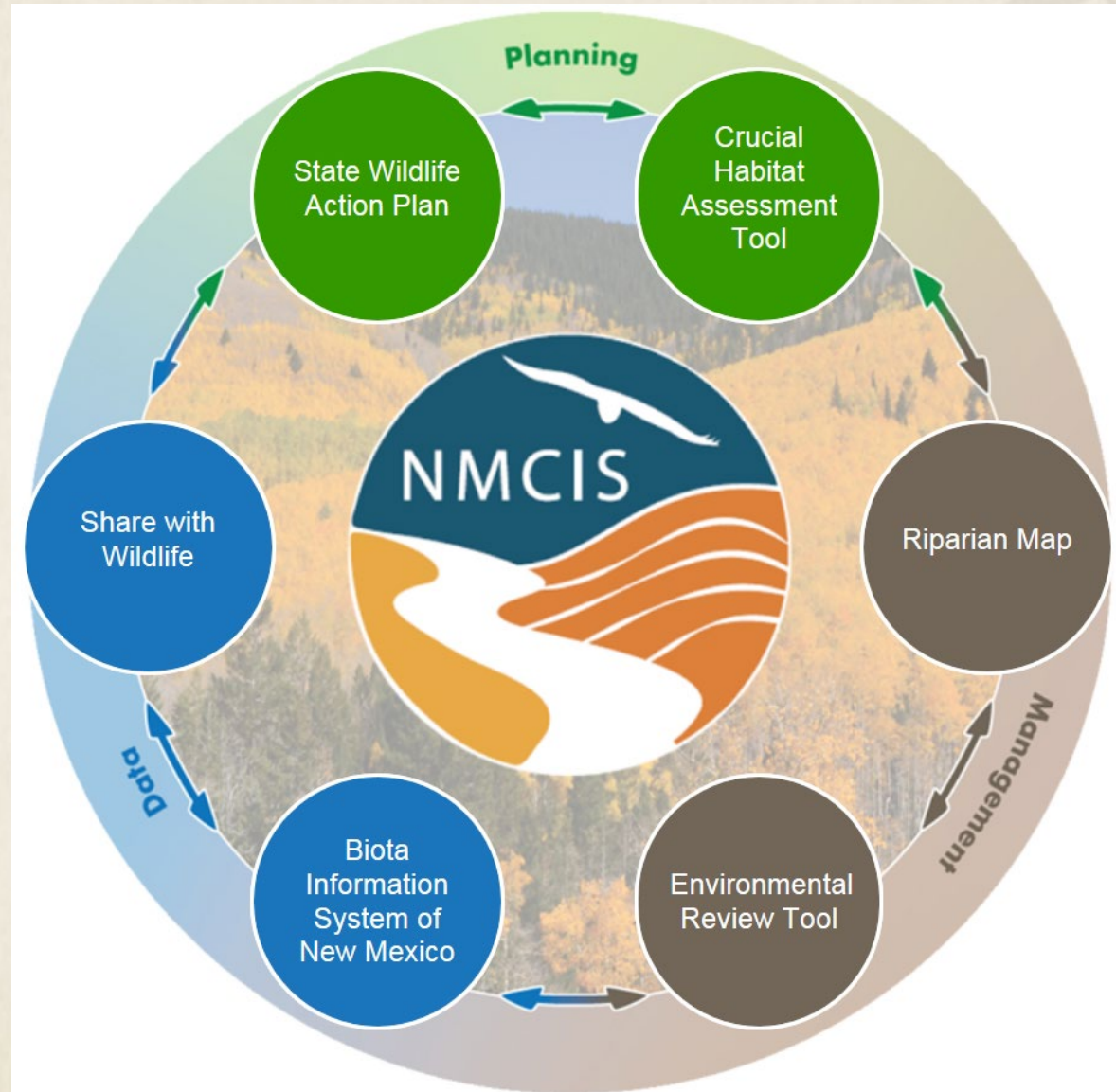


Conservation Information System

Matt Wunder

Ecological and Environmental Planning Division
NM Department of Game and Fish

Conservation Information System



NMCIS Overview

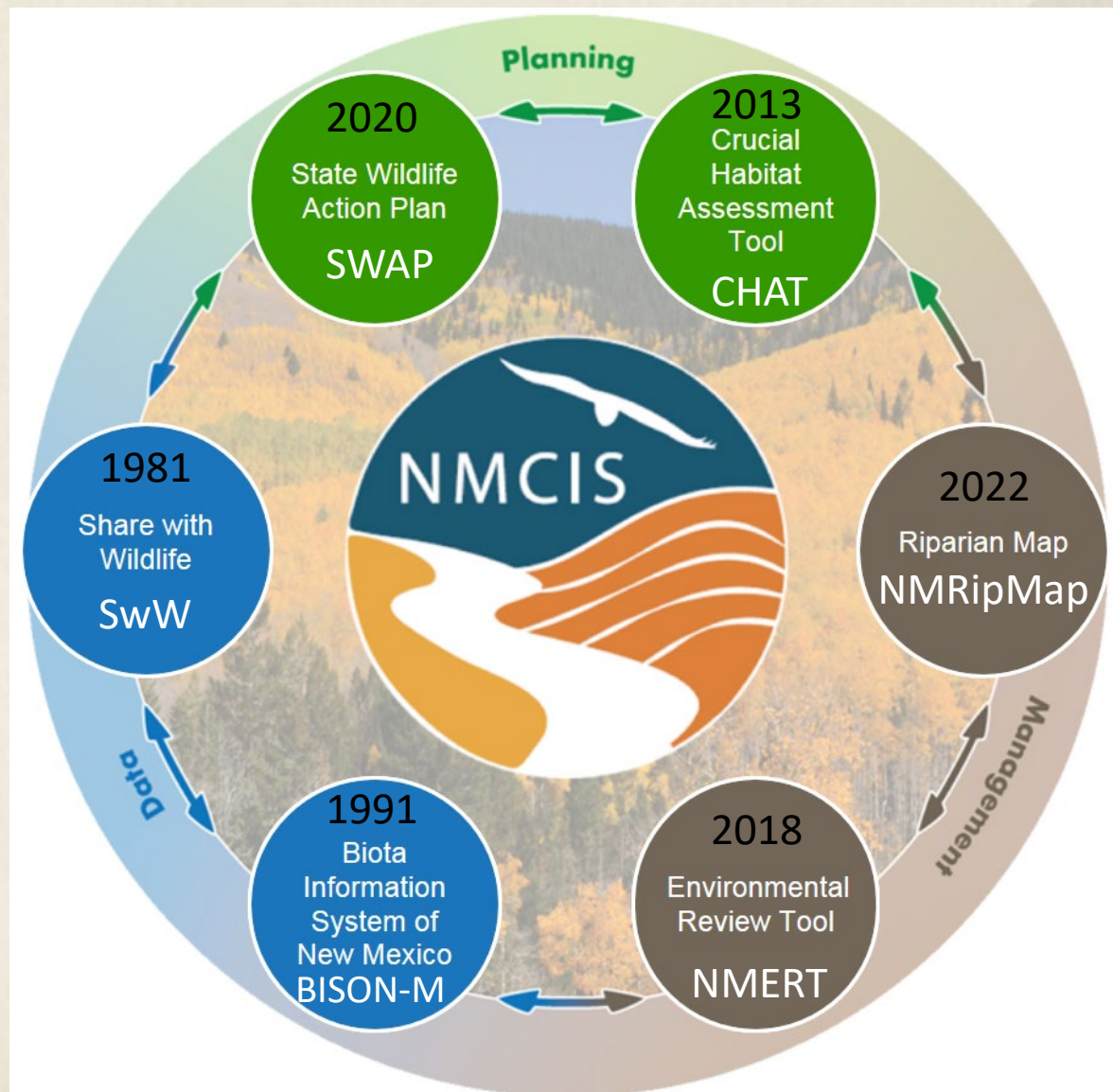
- The Ecological and Environmental Planning Division (EEP) has developed and/or maintains 4 conservation-related tools, 1 statewide dataset, and 1 grant program
- These tools, dataset, and program are all interrelated and interconnected
- Several help inform infrastructure and other project reviews performed by EEP Technical Guidance staff
- The Conservation Information System (CIS) was developed to present the Department's publicly-available conservation related information

Natural Heritage New Mexico

- Natural Heritage acquires and distributes biodiversity conservation information to the public
- Every state has a Natural Heritage program
- Some are housed in state wildlife agencies
- New Mexico's Natural Heritage program is a division of the Museum of Southwestern Biology at the University of New Mexico
- Important partner on 5 of the 6 CIS components



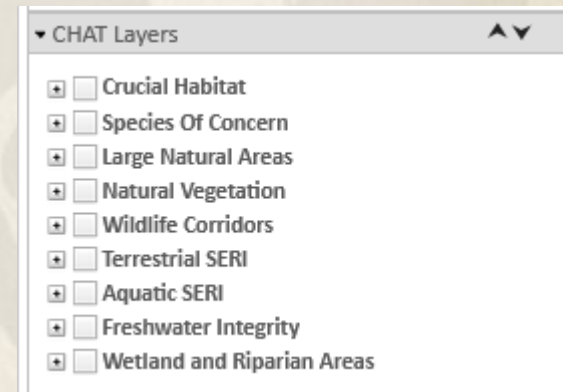
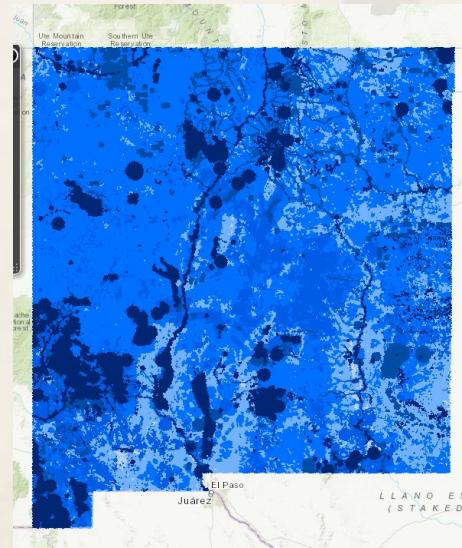
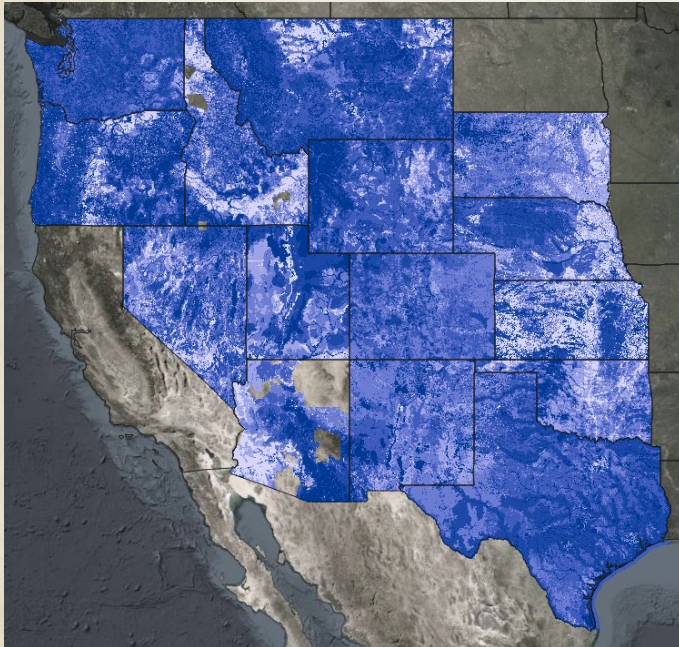
Introduced and Acronyms



Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool



- Developed through Western Governors' Association
- Present a consistent west-wide map of wildlife habitat values
- To inform regional level landscape scale project planning
- Connections: Used in development of Conservation Opportunity Areas in the SWAP; data layers in NMERT





Department of Game and Fish



STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN for New Mexico

22 November 2016



State Wildlife
Action Plan
2020

SWAP Website



- User-friendly access to New Mexico's revised State Wildlife Action Plan approved in 2017
- Website follows format of official document
- Identifies Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), ecoregions, key habitats, threats, and conservation actions
- Qualifies the Department to apply for State Wildlife Grant and potentially RAWA funds through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Connections: Links to BISON-M species accounts; informs SwW project proposal development



New Mexico State Wildlife Action Plan

NATURAL HERITAGE
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MONITORING



CLIMATE CHANGE

Welcome to the State Wildlife Action Plan for New Mexico, your portal for exploring the conservation needs and opportunities for New Mexico's wildlife and their habitats.

Learn about Species of Greatest Conservation Need and where they live.

Read about Threats and Potential Conservation Actions.

Explore Conservation Opportunity Areas.

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Ecoregions



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Ecoregions



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SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

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An ecoregional framework was adopted based on Griffith et al. (2006) to support collaborative, multi-jurisdictional conservation planning and implementation of conservation actions for SGCN and their habitats. These ecoregions are areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources.

Ecoregions:

- Contain a focused set SGCN and the terrestrial habitats they occupy
- Provide a tailored analysis of Threats and Conservation Actions for those species and habitats
- Region-specific Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs) to help operationalize conservations actions at local scales



[View Interactive Map](#)


Chihuahuan Desert


Madrean Archipelago


Arizona/New Mexico Mountains


High Plains and Tablelands


Colorado Plateaus


Southern Rocky Mountains

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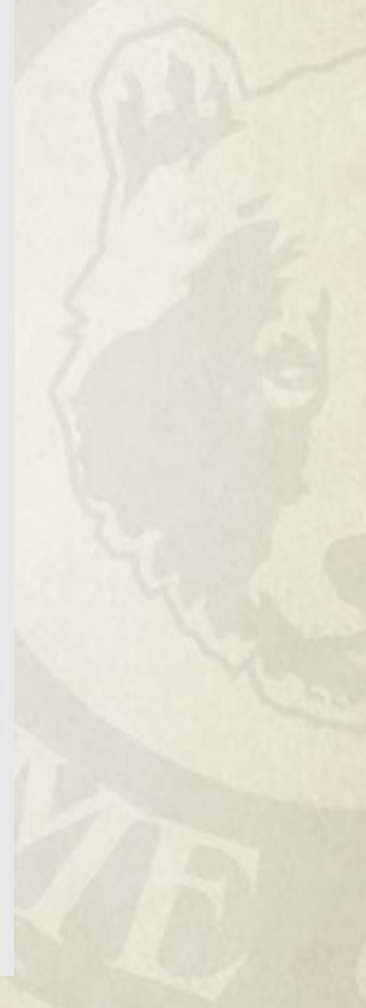
Related Resources

Ecoregions



SWAP document section on Ecoregions

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Arizona/New Mexico Mountains Ecoregion

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Arizona/New Mexico Mountains Ecoregion

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The Arizona/New Mexico Mountains ecoregion in New Mexico is comprised of nine separate mountain complexes totaling 46,870 km² (18,097 mi²). The largest is part of an 83,000 km² (32,047 mi²) complex that extends from western New Mexico through central Arizona. In New Mexico, elevations range from 1,300 to 3,800 m (4,300 to 12,400 ft) and terrain consists of steep mountains and some deeply dissected plateaus. Climates include desert, mid-latitude steppe, and subarctic. Mean annual temperatures range from 3 to 19 oC (37 to 66 oF) depending largely upon elevation; annual precipitation averages 49 cm (19.3 in) (range: 27 to 100 cm (11- 39 in)) with half occurring from December to March as rain or snow and half occurring from July to September as summer thundershowers.

Habitats



Warm Interior Chaparral



Ephemeral Marshes/Cienegas/Springs



Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Forest



Madrean Montane Forest & Woodland



Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland



Intermountain Juniper Woodland



Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Grassland



Cliff, Scree & Rock Vegetation



Rocky Mountain Montane Riparian Forest



Southwest Riparian Forest



Perennial Warm Water Streams



Perennial Cold Water Streams



Rocky Mountain Pinyon - Juniper Woodland



Ephemeral Catchments



Perennial Marsh/Cienega/Spring/Seep



Perennial Lakes, Cirques, Ponds

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Related Resources

Habitats

Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Arizona/New Mexico Mountains Ecoregion

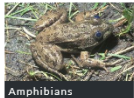
Threats and Conservation Actions



View a map of this ecoregion

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Species of Greatest Conservation Need in the Arizona/New Mexico Mountains Ecoregion



Amphibians



Birds



Crustaceans



Fish



Mammals



Molluscs

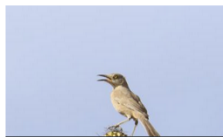


Reptiles

SGCN Birds in the Arizona/New Mexico Mountains Ecoregion



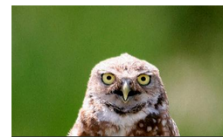
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher



Bendire's Thrasher



Sagebrush Sparrow



Burrowing Owl

Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)

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Species

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Species

Species considered for inclusion as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) had to occur within the state (www.bison-m.org/) and meet at least one of the following conditions:

- **Declining:** Species that have experienced substantial long-term declines in habitat or numbers.
- **Vulnerable:** Species in which some aspect of their life history and ecology makes them disproportionately susceptible to decline within the next 10 years. Factors include, but are not limited to, concentration to small areas during migration or hibernation; low reproductive rates; susceptibility to disease, inability to respond to changing climate conditions, habitat loss, wildfire, and overexploitation for anthropogenic purposes.
- **Endemic:** Species that are limited to New Mexico.
- **Disjunct:** Species that have populations geographically isolated from other populations of the same species and are thereby disproportionately susceptible to local decline or extirpation.
- **Keystone:** Species that are crucial to the integrity and the functioning of their ecosystems. These species may represent more value to conservation of biological diversity than the size of their population or their distribution would suggest.

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Related Resources

Species

SWAP document chapter on
SGCN



Amphibians



Birds



Crustaceans



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Mammals



Molluscs



Reptiles

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Species

Species considered for inclusion as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) had to occur within the state (www.bison-m.org/) and meet at least one of the following conditions:


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Birds




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New Mexico Reptiles




New Mexico Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake




Western River Cooter




Dunes Sagebrush Lizard




Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard




Mexican Gartersnake



Narrow-headed Gartersnake



Giant Spotted Whiptail



Arizona Black Rattlesnake

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Western River Cooter



Name

Western River Cooter

Scientific Name

Pseudemys gorzugi

Category

I

Taxon

Reptiles

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More species information from Bison-M.org


Western River Cooter (Pseudemys gorzugi) is a small (up to 24 cm carapace length) freshwater turtle that occurs in the Rio Grande and Pecos River drainages from New Mexico to Texas and northeastern Mexico. They have recently been detected at several sites along the Black River in southeastern New Mexico. They are often found basking on logs, muddy banks, and overhanging vegetation.

Ecoregions




Chihuahuan Desert


Habitats




Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh




Chihuahuan Desert Scrub



Southwest Riparian Forest



Perennial Cold Water Streams



Perennial Lakes, Cirques, Ponds

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A green circular logo with the text "State Wildlife Action Plan 2020" in white. The logo is positioned in the top right corner of the page.

BISON-M Species Booklet

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[Print Booklet](#)

Western River Cooter

[Disclaimer Policy](#)

Booklet updated 7/12/2021. Questions? Updates? [Click here](#) to let us know.
Tip: Expand All Sections and Use Ctrl-F to search for text in booklet.

Check to Show All Sections: ☐

[Click Blue Section Head to Show/Hide Details](#)

Jump to Section:

Summary

Species ID	030010
Name	Western River Cooter
Genus	<i>Pseudemys</i>
Species	<i>gorzugi</i>
Synonyms	Jicotea del Rio Bravo; River Cooter; Rio Grande Cooter; Cooter, River, Rio Grande; Tortuga de Oreja Amarilla; Zug's River Cooter
Category	03 Reptiles
Legal Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State NM: Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)State NM: Threatened
Species Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO: Species occurs(ed)MEXICO: Species occurs(ed)NM: ExtantTX: Species occurs(ed)
Habitat Association	AQUATIC, RIPARIAN, SEMI-AQUATIC
Food Habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">HERBIVORE-eats plants almost exclusivelyINVERTIVORE-eats invertebratesOMNIVORE-eats plants and animals

Click for More Images >> [1](#) [2](#)



[Click to search Google for images of this species](#)

Taxonomy	(last updated 7/12/2021)	↑
Legal Status	(last updated 7/9/2021)	↑
Species Distribution	(last updated 9/17/2020)	↑
Habitat Association	(last updated 4/12/2019)	↑
Food Habits	(last updated 6/14/2018)	↑
Environmental Associations	(last updated 3/20/2019)	↑
Life History	(last updated 6/2/2020)	↑
Management Practices	(last updated 7/12/2021)	↑
References		↑

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Western River Cooter



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Photo: Charles W. Painter



Name	Western River Cooter
Scientific Name	Pseudemys gorzugi
Category	I
Taxon	Reptiles


Western River Cooter (*Pseudemys gorzugi*) is a small (up to 24 cm carapace length) freshwater turtle that occurs in the Rio Grande and Pecos River drainages from New Mexico to Texas and northeastern Mexico. They have recently been detected at several sites along the Black River in southeastern New Mexico. They are often found basking on logs, muddy banks, and overhanging vegetation.

Ecoregions




Chihuahuan Desert


Habitats




Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh




Chihuahuan Desert Scrub



Southwest Riparian Forest



Perennial Cold Water Streams



Perennial Lakes, Cirques, Ponds

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More species information from Bison-M.org

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Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh

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AQUATIC

ARROYO RIPARIAN

CLIFF SCREE ROCK
VEGETATION

DESERT GRASSLAND AND
SCRUB

INTRODUCED SEMI
NATURAL VEGETATION

PLAINS MESA
GRASSLANDS

RIPIARIAN WOODLANDS
AND WETLANDS

ARID WEST INTERIOR
FRESHWATER
EMERGENT MARSH

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SWAP Habitat

Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh

NVC Name

Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh

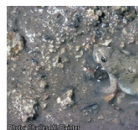
SWAP General Vegetation Type

RIPIARIAN WOODLANDS and WETLANDS

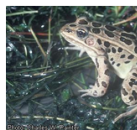
Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh [M888] occurs in the Chihuahuan Desert ecoregion and, to a lesser extent, in the surrounding ecoregions. Encompassed within this habitat is wetland vegetation of shallow freshwater to brackish waterbodies found below seeps and in bottomlands along drainages, river floodplain depressions, cienegas, oxbow lakes, frequently flooded gravel bars, low-lying sidebars, in-fill side channels, small ponds, stock ponds, ditches, and slow-moving perennial streams in valleys and mountain foothills. This type of marsh is characterized by a typically lush herbaceous layer than can be diverse or approach a single-species monoculture. Structure varies from emergent forbs, which barely reach the water surface, to tall graminoids that reach as tall as 4 m (13 ft). Dominant species typically include wetland-obligate species such as threesquare (*Schoenoplectus pungens*), chair maker's bulrush (*S. americanus*), broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), southern cattail (*T. domingensis*), common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), mountain rush (*Juncus balticus*), knotgrass (*Paspalum distichum*), clustered field sedge (*Carex praegracilis*), woolly sedge (*Carex pellita*), flatsedges (*Cyperus* spp.), beggarticks (*Bidens* spp.), water hemlocks (*Cicuta* spp.), monkey flowers (*Mimulus* spp.), and canarygrasses (*Phalaris* spp.). This type of wetland is mostly confined to small areas in suitable floodplain or basin topography with a consistent source of freshwater. Marshes may be semipermanently flooded, but some marshes only receive seasonal flooding. They are also found along the borders of ponds, lakes, or reservoirs that have more open water. Some occurrences are interdunal wetlands in wind deflation areas where sands are scoured down to the water table. Soils typically show indications of high water tables and anoxic conditions (gleying).

[More information from US National Vegetation Classification](#)

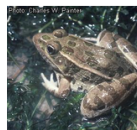
Species that live in Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh



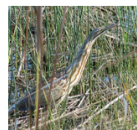
Western Narrow-mouthed Toad



Northern Leopard Frog



Plains Leopard Frog



American Bittern

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Related Resources

Species that live in Arid West Interior Freshwater Emergent Marsh

Threats and Conservation Actions

More information from US National Vegetation Classification



Click here to view an interactive map of the habitats of New Mexico (zoom past ecoregions in map at area of interest to reveal habitat layer.)

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Habitats

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New Mexico Conservation Information System

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Habitats

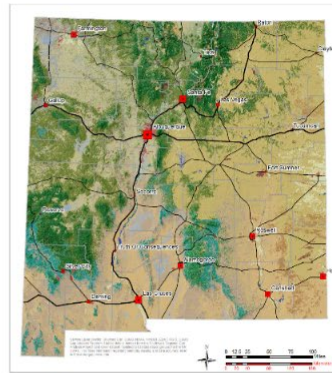
Conservation strategies for SGCN revolve around understanding and effectively managing the terrestrial and aquatic habitats they occupy. Here, habitats are identified within and among ecoregions and watersheds to provide a focus for addressing conservation threats, actions, and identifying conservation opportunities for target species.

SWAP Aquatic Habitats are:

- Perennial and ephemeral waters found in streams, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, and springs
- There are eight specific aquatic habitats in New Mexico that were mapped using the National Hydrography Dataset and aerial photography from the National Agriculture Imagery Program.
- They are described in terms of persistence, temperature regimes and environment following state standards.
- Aquatic habitats are a priority because of New Mexico's limited water supply and surrounding land use impacts.

SWAP Terrestrial Habitats are:

- Grouped into six general types with 33 finer-scale habitats.
- Mapped based on SWReGAP 2005
- Linked to the US National Vegetation Classification System (USNVC) Macrogroup descriptions to provide detailed information on composition and ecology.
- Are tiered reflect their habitat value and needs for conservation (Tier 1 through 4: most to least urgent; Tier 5: non-habitat) with riparian and wetland habitats ranking highest.



View Interactive Map



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Habitats

SWAP document section on Terrestrial Habitats

SWAP document section on Aquatic Habitats

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8 general groups of habitats
33 Terrestrial Habitat Types
Based on National Vegetation Classification System Macrogroups
Habitat Distribution based on Southwest ReGap
8 Aquatic habitat types

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Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland

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NEW MEXICO



SWAP Habitat

Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland
NVC Name

Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland

SWAP General Vegetation Type

ALPINE and MONTANE VEGETATION

The Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland [M010] (also known as oak woodland or encinal) occurs at elevations of 1,300-2,225 m (4,265-7,230 ft) in foothills, canyons, gently sloping alluvial fan piedmonts (bajadas), steeper colluvial foothill slopes, ridges, and mesa tops of the Arizona/New Mexico Mountains and Madrean Archipelago ecoregions. It also occurs in isolated locations of the Chihuahuan Desert and High Plains and Tablelands ecoregions. At the upper elevation limit, woodlands can be found as small-patch stands in a mosaic with Madrean montane forests. This habitat is characterized by a short (3-15 m (10-49 ft)), open to closed canopy of evergreen, conifer, and broad-leaved trees. Diagnostic species may have their center of distribution southward in the Sierra Madre of Mexico and include alligator juniper, Mexican piñon, border piñon (*Pinus discolor*), Arizona white oak (*Quercus arizonica*), Emory oak (*Q. emoryi*), gray oak (*Q. grisea*), and Mexican blue oak (*Q. oblongifolia*). At the northern end of the range, communities may be dominated or codominated by northern tree species, including one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*) and two-needle piñon (*Pinus edulis*), but Madrean species will always be present. The understory may be sparse on some substrates or dominated by shrubs or grasses. Common shrubs include sacahuista (*Nolina microcarpa*), pungent oak (*Q. pungens*), Sonoran scrub oak (*Q. turbinella*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), and banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*). Madrean grass species, such as bullgrass, longtongue muhly (*M. longiligula*), New Mexico muhly, piñon ricegrass (*Piptochaetium fimbriatum*), Pringle's speargrass (*P. pringlei*), and Texas bluestem (*Schizachyrium cirratum*), can be abundant. Fire regimes vary from stand-replacing, high severity but infrequent fires (or no fires) to low severity, surface fires of savannas.

[More information from US National Vegetation Classification](#)

Species that live in Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland



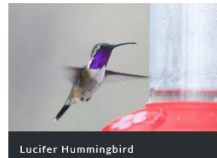
Violet-crowned Hummingbird



Sagebrush Sparrow



Juniper Titmouse



Lucifer Hummingbird

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Related Resources

Species that live in Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland

Threats and Conservation Actions

More information from US National Vegetation Classification



Click here to view an interactive map of the habitats of New Mexico (zoom past ecoregions in map at area of interest to reveal habitat)

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Link to USNVC website (usnvc.org)

Statewide map of habitat distribution

M010 *Juniperus deppeana* - *Pinus cembroides* - *Quercus arizonica* Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland Macrogroup

[Print Report](#)

Type Concept Sentence: This Madrean pinyon, juniper and oak savanna and woodland macrogroup is characterized by open to closed evergreen, conifer and broad-leaved tree canopies composed of diagnostic Madrean species that include *Juniperus coahuilensis*, *Juniperus deppeana*, *Juniperus flaccida*, *Juniperus pinchotii*, *Pinus cembroides*, *Pinus discolor*, *Pinus remota*, *Quercus albocincta*, *Quercus arizonica*, *Quercus chihuahuensis*, *Quercus emoryi*, *Quercus grisea*, and *Quercus oblongifolia*. At the northern end of the range, communities may be dominated or codominated by northern tree species such as *Juniperus monosperma* and/or *Pinus edulis*, but Madrean species will always be present as differential species. It occurs in foothills and lower mountains in northern Mexico (both Sierra Madre Orientale and Sierra Madre Occidentale) and extends into Trans-Pecos Texas, southern New Mexico and southern Arizona.

[Collapse All](#) :: [Expand All](#)

▼ Overview

Common (Translated Scientific) Name: Alligator Juniper - Mexican Pinyon - Arizona White Oak Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland Macrogroup

Colloquial Name: Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland

Hierarchy Level: Macrogroup

Type Concept: This Madrean mixed pinyon, juniper and oak (encinal) savanna and woodland macrogroup is characterized by a short (3-15 m), open to closed canopy of evergreen, conifer and broad-leaved trees. Stands are composed of diagnostic Madrean species such as *Juniperus coahuilensis*, *Juniperus deppeana*, *Juniperus flaccida*, *Juniperus pinchotii*, *Pinus cembroides*, *Pinus discolor*, *Pinus remota*, *Quercus albocincta*, *Quercus arizonica*, *Quercus chihuahuensis*, *Quercus emoryi*, *Quercus grisea*, and *Quercus oblongifolia*. At the northern end of the range, communities may be dominated or codominated by northern tree species such as *Juniperus monosperma* and/or *Pinus edulis*, but Madrean species will always be present as differential species. The understory may be sparse on some substrates or dominated by shrubs or grasses. If present, the shrub layer varies from open to dense and is composed of chaparral or mountain shrub species (particularly following fire or on rocky substrates). Characteristic species include *Arctostaphylos pungens*, *Ceanothus greggii*, *Cercocarpus montanus*, *Frangula betulifolia*, *Garrya wrightii*, *Nolina microcarpa*, *Purshia mexicana*, *Quercus grisea* (shrub form), *Quercus turbinella*, or *Rhus trilobata*. An herbaceous layer is usually prominent, especially in interspaces between trees in open woodlands. Dominant species are typically warm-season perennial grasses such as *Aristida* spp., *Bouteloua curtipendula*, *Bouteloua eriopoda*, *Bouteloua gracilis*, *Bouteloua rothrockii*, *Digitaria californica*, *Eragrostis intermedia*, *Hilaria belangeri*, *Leptochloa dubia*, *Muhlenbergia emersleyi*, *Muhlenbergia pauciflora*, *Muhlenbergia setifolia*, *Piptochaetium fimbriatum*, *Piptochaetium pringlei*, and *Schizachyrium cirratum*. Stands occur in foothills and lower mountains in northern Mexico extending into Trans-Pecos Texas, southern New Mexico and southern Arizona. They are typically found between 1300 and 2225 m elevation in canyons (including alluvial terraces), on gently sloping alluvial fan piedmonts (bajadas), steeper colluvial foothill slopes and ridges, as well as mesatops. Pinyon- and juniper-dominated stands occur down to 760 m elevation in Trans-Pecos ranges. Oak-dominated encinals may also extend down to 900 m elevation in southern Sonora, but generally range from around 1350 m where it is intermixed with semi-desert grasslands. At upper elevations, the woodlands can be found in a mosaic with Madrean montane forests as small-patch stands.

Diagnostic Characteristics: This Madrean pinyon, juniper and oak savanna and woodland macrogroup has a typically short (3-15 m tall), open to moderately dense canopy of evergreen trees (5-60% cover) with an understory dominated by shrubs or grasses. The presence of Madrean pinyon, juniper or oak tree species is diagnostic of this macrogroup. Diagnostic and often dominant trees include conifers *Juniperus coahuilensis*, *Juniperus deppeana*, *Juniperus flaccida*, *Juniperus pinchotii*, *Pinus cembroides*, *Pinus remota*, and oaks *Quercus arizonica*, *Quercus emoryi*, *Quercus graciliformis*, *Quercus gravesii*, *Quercus grisea*, *Quercus oblongifolia*, and in Mexico, *Quercus chihuahuensis* and *Quercus albocincta*. At the northern end of the range, communities may be dominated or codominated by northern tree species such as *Juniperus monosperma* and/or *Pinus edulis*, but Madrean species will always be present as differential species. *Juniperus deppeana*'s core distribution is in this Madrean macrogroup and is a diagnostic species when dominant; however, it has a broader range, extending north in other montane woodlands and forests, but has low cover there. The understory is variable ranging from absent to dense shrub and/or herbaceous layers. If present, the shrub layer may be open to dense with desert scrub, chaparral, foothill and montane shrub species, or shrubby oaks. Characteristic species include *Acacia angustissima*, *Arctostaphylos pungens*, *Ceanothus greggii*, *Cercocarpus montanus*, *Dasyliirion leiophyllum*, *Dasyliirion wheeleri*, *Garrya wrightii*, *Mahonia trifoliolata*, *Mimosa aculeaticarpa* var. *biuncifera*, *Mimosa dysocarpa*, *Nolina microcarpa*, *Quercus mohriana*, *Quercus*

State Wildlife
Action Plan
2020

U.S. National Vegetation Classification Report

Threats



- Developed by Salafsky et al. 2008
- Adopted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP)
- Classify threats to species or habitats throughout the world

Salafsky, N., D. Salzer, A. J. Stattersfield, C. Hilton-Taylor, R. Neugarten, S. H. Butchart, B. Collen, N. Cox, L. L. Master, S. O'Connor, and D. Wilkie. 2008. A standard lexicon for biodiversity conservation: unified classifications of threats and actions. *Conservation Biology* 22(4):897-911.

IUCN Level I and II Threat Categories



- Residential and Commercial Development
- Agriculture and Aquaculture
- Energy Production and Mining
- Transportation and Service Corridors
- Biological Resource Use
- Human Intrusions and Disturbance
- Natural System Modifications
- Invasive and Problematic Species
- Pollution
- Climate Change

Conservation Actions



- General and not project specific
- Subject to change with new information
- Lack of Department authority requires partner collaboration to implement
- Resource limitations generally preclude direct monitoring of effectiveness
- Should be considered “potential” actions


Conservation Opportunity Areas (COA)

State Wildlife
Action Plan
2020



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH


New Mexico Conservation Information System


BISON-M NMERT NM CHAT SWAP Share with Wildlife





Conservation Opportunity Areas





 OVERVIEW

 SPECIES

 ECOREGIONS

 HABITATS

 THREATS AND CONSERVATION ACTIONS

 CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREAS

BIG HATCHET MOUNTAINS

BLACK RANGE

BOOTHEEL

GILA HIGHLANDS

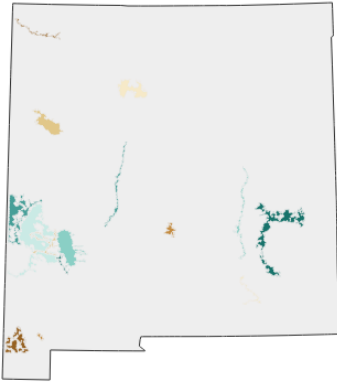
GILA RIVER HEADWATERS

Conservation Opportunity Areas

Conservation Opportunity Areas (COA) are areas in the State considered to have superior potential for conserving SGCN. Like all other components of the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP), COAs provide a non-regulatory tool to help focus and prioritize statewide actions to locations where conservation actions may maximize opportunities to prevent future listings of species, and to promote recovery of species that have already been listed. This landscape-level view of high biodiversity areas within New Mexico is not intended as a substitute for individual project decisions, or to preclude the need for site-specific assessments that may be considered in funding decisions by the Department and other resource managers. However, COAs can serve a vital function in prioritizing wildlife and habitat restoration efforts to the most critical wildlife needs within a state, as directed by the congressional language for the State Wildlife Grants (SWG) Program and its companion SWAPs.

Search:

Name
Big Hatchet Mountains
Black Range
Boothel
Gila Highlands
Gila River Headwaters
Jemez Mountains
Lower Gila River



Search...

Related Resources

Conservation Opportunity Areas

Conservation Opportunity Areas section in SWAP document



Gila River Headwaters

NATURAL HERITAGE
NEW MEXICO



OVERVIEW

SPECIES

ECOREGIONS

HABITATS

THREATS AND
CONSERVATION
ACTIONS

CONSERVATION
OPPORTUNITY
AREAS

BIG HATCHET MOUNTAINS

BLACK RANGE

BOOTHEEL

GILA HIGHLANDS

GILA RIVER HEADWATERS

JEMEZ MOUNTAINS

LOWER GILA RIVER

LOWER PECOS AND BLACK
RIVERS

MESCALERO SANDS

MIDDLE PECOS RIVER

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE

MIMBRES RIVER

NORTHERN SACRAMENTO
MOUNTAINS

SAN FRANCISCO RIVER

SAN JUAN RIVER

ZUNI MOUNTAINS

MONITORING

◀ BACK TO CONSERVATION AREAS LIST

The Gila River Headwaters Conservation Opportunity Area (COA) encompasses 54,733 ha (135,248 ac) in the Gila National Forest of western New Mexico. Almost all is managed by USFS (96%). It contains only one Important Bird Area (Gila-Cliff Area), but 77% of the COA is protected. Landcover includes 15 native vegetation habitats plus open water and a small amount of disturbed lands. The COA is dominated by three native vegetation habitats: Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Forest (41.2%), Intermountain Juniper Woodland (24%), and Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland (20%). Perennial aquatic habitats include 285 km (177 mi) of warm water streams, 118 km (73 mi) of cold water streams, and 23.6 ha (58.3 ac) of reservoirs.

Habitats

Habitat Name	Habitat Size in Hectares
Chihuahuan Desert Scrub	62.55
Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Grassland	124.74
Cliff, Scree & Rock Vegetation	1628.1
Intermountain Dry Shrubland & Grassland	465.57
Intermountain Juniper Woodland	13286.79
Madrean Lowland Evergreen Woodland	11086.38
Madrean Montane Forest & Woodland	659.88
Montane-Subalpine Wet Shrubland & Wet Meadow	1.8
Open Water	20.43
Recently Disturbed or Modified	50.13
Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Forest	23589.27
Rocky Mountain Montane Shrubland	7.56
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-High Montane Conifer Forest	1396.98
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-High Montane Meadow	3.87
Southwest Riparian Forest	117.45
Desert Alkali-Saline Wetland	0.36
Warm Interior Chaparral	2138.76



[Click here to view an interactive map of this conservation opportunity area](#)

Search...



Related Resources

Habitats

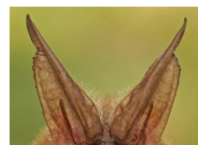
Species (SGCN)



More info on Gila River Headwaters

Back To Top

Species (SGCN)



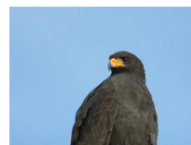
PALE TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT



SPOTTED BAT



GUNNISON'S PRAIRIE DOG



COMMON BLACK-HAWK

State Wildlife
Action Plan
2020

Share with Wildlife

A blue circular logo with the text "Share with Wildlife" and "1981" in white. The logo is positioned in the top right corner of the slide. The background of the slide features a faint, large circular seal of the State of Montana, which includes a bison and the word "MONTANA".

Share with
Wildlife
1981

- Department grant program that funds wildlife habitat enhancement, research, education, and wildlife rehabilitation projects
- Voluntary contributions, license plate sales, and tax checkoffs
- Focus on species without other funding sources
- Since 2005, research and habitat projects focused on **Species of Greatest Conservation Need**
- Connections: Informs BISON-M, SWAP revision

Share with Wildlife

- » **New:** The list of Share with Wildlife projects to be funded in 2022 has been released and is available for viewing on the Applications-Reports tab. The call for proposals for 2023 projects will be released in spring, 2022.
- » **New:** Use the Wildlife Artwork form available on MVD's [website](#) to order a Share with Wildlife license plate. See the "Donate Now!" tab for more information.

[Introduction](#)[Project Highlights](#)[Applications - Reports](#)[Donate Now!](#)

Share with Wildlife

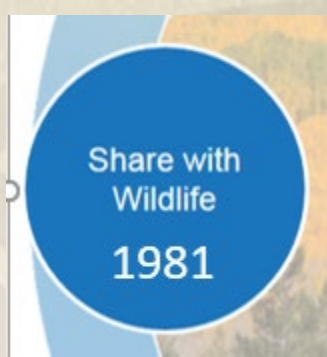


Share with Wildlife is a New Mexico Department of Game and Fish program initiated in 1981 that depends on tax-deductible donations from the public. Its mission is to help those species that do not receive funding from any other source. The program funds four categories of wildlife projects: **research**, **education**, **habitat enhancement**, and **rehabilitation**. It receives much of its funding through the state income tax check-off program. It is also supported through Share with Wildlife license plate sales and direct donations. Matching federal funds maximize the program's support of New Mexico's wildlife. (Video still: Broad-billed hummingbird artwork above by Hira Walker).

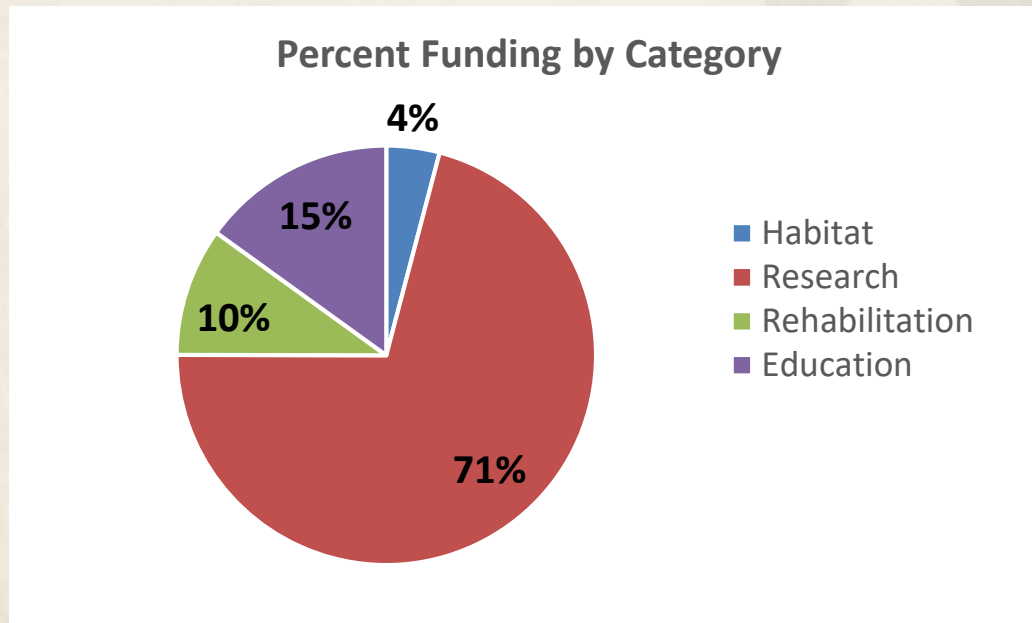
Share with
Wildlife
1981

<http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/share-with-wildlife/>

Share with Wildlife: Past Decade



- Funded 89 projects focused on ~75 species
- Average of 14 projects per year (up to 24)
- ~ \$1.9 million dispersed to ~ 52 different contractors

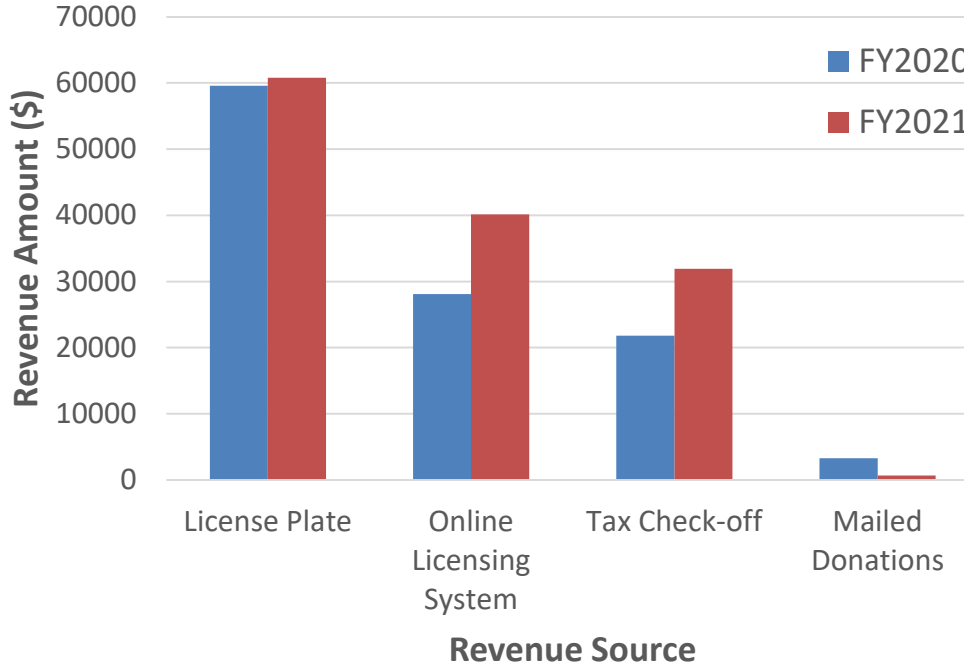


Recent Revenue

Share with
Wildlife
1981

Source	FY2020	FY2021
License Plate	\$59,600	\$60,797
Online Licensing System	\$28,110	\$40,157
Tax Check-off	\$21,811	\$31,926
Mailed Donations	\$3,288	\$650
Total	\$112,809	\$133,530

Share with Wildlife Revenue Sources



Biota Information System of New Mexico



- Web-enabled database
- Over 6,800 species accounts
- Accounts contain information on species distribution, biology, ecology, and references
- Connections: Search for SwW contracts; informs SWAP revision and NMERT reports; links to NMERT



Welcome to the Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M). BISON-M was developed by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and numerous partners. BISON-M contains species accounts for all vertebrate and many invertebrate species of wildlife that occur in New Mexico. New information is continuously being added and errors do occur. Users are encouraged to refer to the original cited source to assess the completeness, correctness, and currency of the information provided in BISON-M.



[Species Search](#)



[County Reports](#)



[Document Search](#)




[Contract Search](#)

Species Search

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New Mexico
1991

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SPECIES SIMPLE SEARCH **BISON-M Species Search** ⓘ

TAXONOMY

Common Name State

Scientific Name

Latin Taxon

☒ ALL ☐ Vertebrates ☐ Invertebrates

Category

Account Type

Photo ☒ ALL ☐ Yes ☐ No

LEGAL STATUS

Legal Status

Trends/Threats

DISTRIBUTION

☒ NM County

☒ Arizona County

☒ Accident County

☒ Historic County

Watershed (HUC8)

Other NM

Mountain Range

HABITAT

General

☒ Macrogroup

Land Use/Cover

Ecoregions

☒ National Wetlands

FOOD HABITS

Trophic

☒ Life Stage

[View Search Summary](#)

LIFE HISTORY

Codes

☒ Interaction Type

☒ Disease

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES


☒ Effects

COMMENT SEARCH

Check box to include field in search results.
Click ⊕ to show additional related search terms.

Search Print
Clear PDF Excel
Legal Status Report ☒ PDF ☐ Excel
Show Search Codes Only ☒ No ☐ Yes

1 Species ☒ Hide Category Summary ☐ Show Category Summary

ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Documents	Photo
050705	Least Shrew	<i>Cryptotis parvus</i>		View List	

Species Booklet

Biota
Information
System of
New Mexico
1991

[Print Booklet](#)

Least Shrew

[Disclaimer Policy](#)

Booklet updated 3/29/2019. Questions? Updates? Click [here](#) to let us know.
Tip: Expand All Sections and Use Ctrl-F to search for text in booklet.

Check to Show All Sections: ☐

[Click Blue Section Head to Show/Hide Details](#)

Jump to Section:

Summary

Species ID	050705
Name	Least Shrew
Genus	<i>Cryptotis</i>
Species	<i>parvus</i>
Synonyms	Musarana Chica (Hispanic); North American least shrew
Category	05 Mammals
Legal Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State NM: Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)• State NM: Threatened
Species Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CO: Species occurs(ed)• KS: Species occurs(ed)• NM: Extant• OK: Species occurs(ed)• TX: Species occurs(ed)
Habitat Association	LOWLANDS, RIPARIAN, TERRESTRIAL
Food Habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• INVERTIVORE-eats invertebrates• SCAVENGER-feeds on carrion & refuse

Click for More Images >> [1](#) [2](#)




[Click to search Google for images of this species](#)


Taxonomy	(last updated 3/29/2019)	↑
Legal Status	(last updated 4/26/2019)	↑
Species Distribution	(last updated 4/5/2021)	↑
Habitat Association	(last updated 4/29/2019)	↑
Food Habits	(last updated 6/2/2020)	↑
Environmental Associations	(last updated 4/26/2019)	↑
Life History	(last updated 4/29/2019)	↑
Management Practices	(last updated 3/24/2021)	↑
References		↑

Contract Search

Biota
Information
System of
New Mexico
1991

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 SPECIES SIMPLE SEARCH

 NATURAL HERITAGE
NEW MEXICO

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BISON-M Contract Search 1

Contract Title (any part)

Contract Year 2020 to

Contract Type(s) Wildlife Research

Contractor (any part)

Contract Amount to

% Federal Match to

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Citation (any part)

Contract Type(s)

Species (Simple Search)

Legal Status

Abstract (any part)

Author(s)

Topic(s)

County(ies)

Ecological Level(s)

Geographic Level(s)

Region(s)

Watersheds (HUC8)

USGS Quadrangle(s)

Search **Clear** **Print** **Excel** **PDF**

15 Contracts

ID	Contract Title	Year	Type	Contractor	Amt	% Fed	Documents
1379	Status Assessment of Arizona Black Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus cerberus</i>) in New Mexico	2020	Wildlife Research	Bruce Christman	\$25,741	65%	• Christman, B.L., R.D. Jennings, and T.J. Gierma...
1420	Full-season productivity and habitat associations of gray vireos 2020	2020	Wildlife Research	Dr. Henry Streby and Kathy Granillo, University of Toledo	\$33,435	91%	• Fischer, S., K. Granillo, and H.M. Streby, 2021...
1421	Life history and activity budget of the Peñasco least chipmunk (<i>Neotamias minimus atristriatus</i>) 2020	2020	Wildlife Research	Dr. Fitsum Gebreselassie and Fiona McKibben, New Mexico State University	\$15,170	65%	• McKibben, F.E., F.A. Gebreselassie, and J.K. Fr...
1422	Population status and genetics of two Bell's vireo subspecies in New Mexico 2020	2020	Wildlife Research	Andrew Johnson and Dr. Christopher Witt, University of New Mexico	\$10,500	65%	• Johnson, A., E. Gyllenhaal, M. Andersen, M. Bau...
1423	An eDNA-based inventory of the distribution and abundance of Chihuahua chub and Rio Grande sucker in the Mimbres River basin 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	Dr. Michael Young, National Genomics Center for Wildlife and Fish Conservation	\$43,932	65%	
1424	Status and distribution of terrestrial snails in southwest New Mexico 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	J. Eric Wallace	\$29,064	65%	
1425	Conservation genomic assessment of western peripheral populations of the least shrew (<i>Cryptotis parva</i>) 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	Dr. Andrew Hope, Kansas State University	\$25,230	75%	• Hope, A.G., F.J. Combe, and T.M. Galfano, 2021...
1426	Status assessment of the Arizona black rattlesnake <i>Crotalus cerberus</i> in New Mexico 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	Bruce Christman	\$32,853	65%	• Christman, B.C., R.D. Jennings, and T.J. Gierma...
1427	Status and limiting factors for the Arizona montane vole in New Mexico 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	Dr. Jennifer Frey, Frey Biological Research	\$23,385	65%	• Frey, J. 2021. Status and limiting factors for ...
1428	An eDNA-based survey of the distributions of Rio Grande sucker and Rio Grande chub in the upper Rio Grande and Rio Chama basins 2022	2022	Wildlife Research	Thomas Franklin, National Genomics Center for Wildlife and Fish Conservation	\$37,300	65%	
1429	Pinyon jay surveys in the Gila National Forest 2021	2021	Wildlife Research	Dr. Kristine Johnson, University of New Mexico	\$24,450	65%	
1430	American mink (<i>Vison vison</i>) habitat and population survey in northern NM 2022	2022	Wildlife Research	Martha Peale, NM River Otter/Martes Working Groups	\$25,200	100%	

NM Environmental Review Tool



- Website for project proponents to enter details on proposed projects and initiate EEP review
- NMERT generates a species list and initial set of recommendations
- If needed, EEP staff coordinate evaluations of potential species/habitats impacts and provide guidelines to avoid or mitigate those impacts
- Connections: Species lists link to BISON-M; display of CHAT, NMRipMap, and SWAP data layers



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TOOL

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Welcome to the **New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT)**—an interactive tool for conservation planning and review of important resources for wildlife and habitats. The ERT is a partnership that draws upon expertise in wildlife and information management from the **New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF)**, **Natural Heritage New Mexico**, and **NatureServe**. It provides conservation information on wildlife and habitat diversity, protected lands, and other natural resources, and allows users to submit proposed projects for review of potential impacts to special status species and their habitats in New Mexico.

Conservation Planning: The Explorer allows users to access conservation planning information without having to log in. Here, users will see locations of lands managed for wildlife, important wildlife areas from the **Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool**, and Conservation Opportunity Areas identified in the **State Wildlife Action Plan**. See the **Create Project/Map** tab for a full list of layers accessible to all users.

NMDGF Environmental Review: To be able to submit proposed projects for environmental review, users are required to register and login. To register as a new user, click on 'Create new account' below. After logging in, use the 'Create Project' function or the **Create Project/Map** tab to create and submit a project for review. The review will evaluate state and federally listed threatened and endangered species, along with other wildlife of conservation interest, that may be present within the vicinity of the project site. The review will also provide guidance for helping to maintain and enhance wildlife populations and habitats that could be affected by the proposed project.

User login

E-mail or username *

Password *


- [Create new account](#)
- [Request new password](#)

Environmental
Review Tool
2018

Basemap

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- ☐ Riparian Corridors
- ☐ NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas
- ☐ NM Audubon Important Bird Areas
- ☐ NM Important Plant Areas
- ☐ USFWS Critical Habitat
- ☐ USFWS Refuges
- ☐ NM State Forestry Priority Landscapes

▼ CHAT Layers

- ☐ Crucial Habitat
- ☐ Species Of Concern
- ☐ Large Natural Areas
- ☐ Natural Vegetation
- ☐ Wildlife Corridors
- ☐ Terrestrial SERI
- ☐ Aquatic SERI
- ☐ Freshwater Integrity
- ☐ Wetland and Riparian Areas

▼ Reference Layers

- ☐ Counties
- ☐ NM Ownership
- ☐ Watersheds (HUC8)
- ☐ Public Land Survey System


► Basemap

Map of New Mexico showing various geographical features, including the Colorado Plateau, Sacramento Mountains, and Llano Estacado (Staked Plain). Key locations marked include Farmington, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Los Cruces, El Paso, and Juarez. The map includes a scale bar (100km, 50mi) and a scale of 1:4,622,324. The map is sourced from Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA.

Basemap

Environmental
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2018

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- ☐ Riparian Corridors
- ☐ NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas
- ☐ NM Audubon Important Bird Areas
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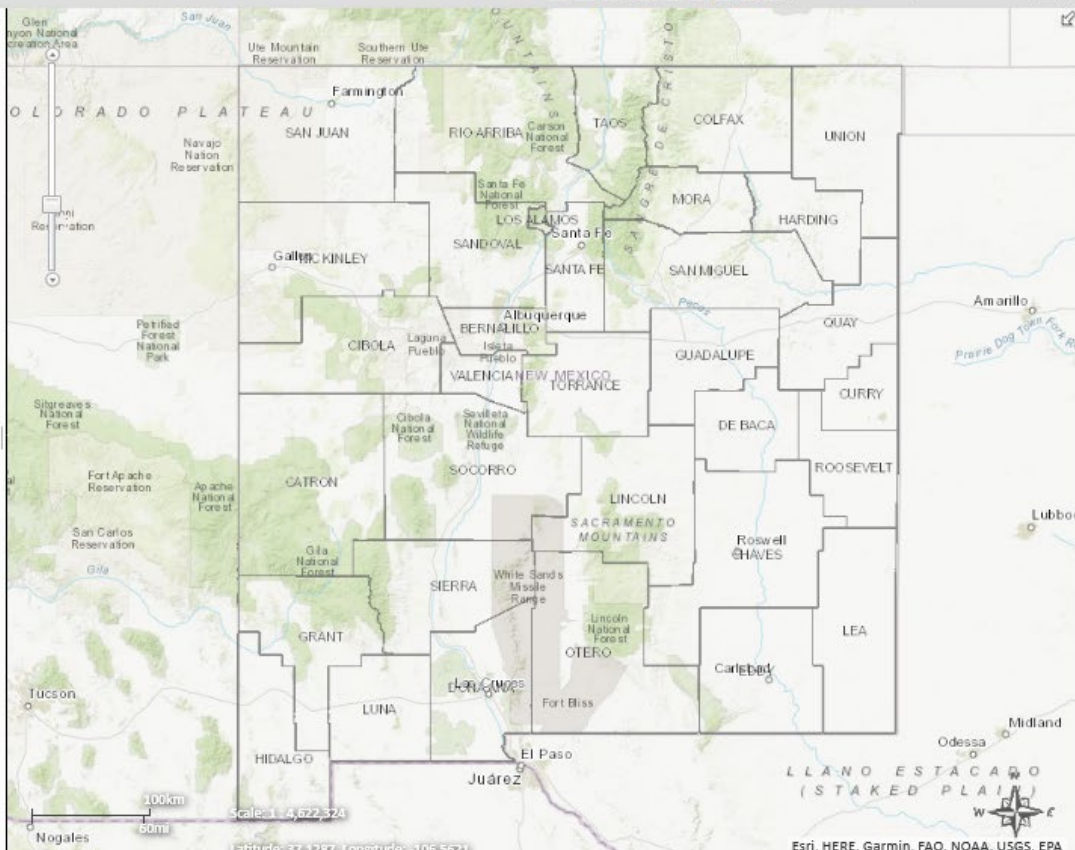
▼ CHAT Layers

- ☐ Crucial Habitat
- ☐ Species Of Concern
- ☐ Large Natural Areas
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▼ Reference Layers

- ☒ Counties
- ☐ NM Ownership
- ☐ Watersheds (HUC8)
- ☐ Public Land Survey System

▶ Basemap




Scale: 1:4,622,324
Latitude: 37.1287, Longitude: -106.5621
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Basemap

Environmental
Review Tool
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Layers **Feature Search**

▼ Resource Layers

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- ☐ Riparian Corridors
- ☐ NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas
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- ☐ USFWS Refuges
- ☐ NM State Forestry Priority Landscapes

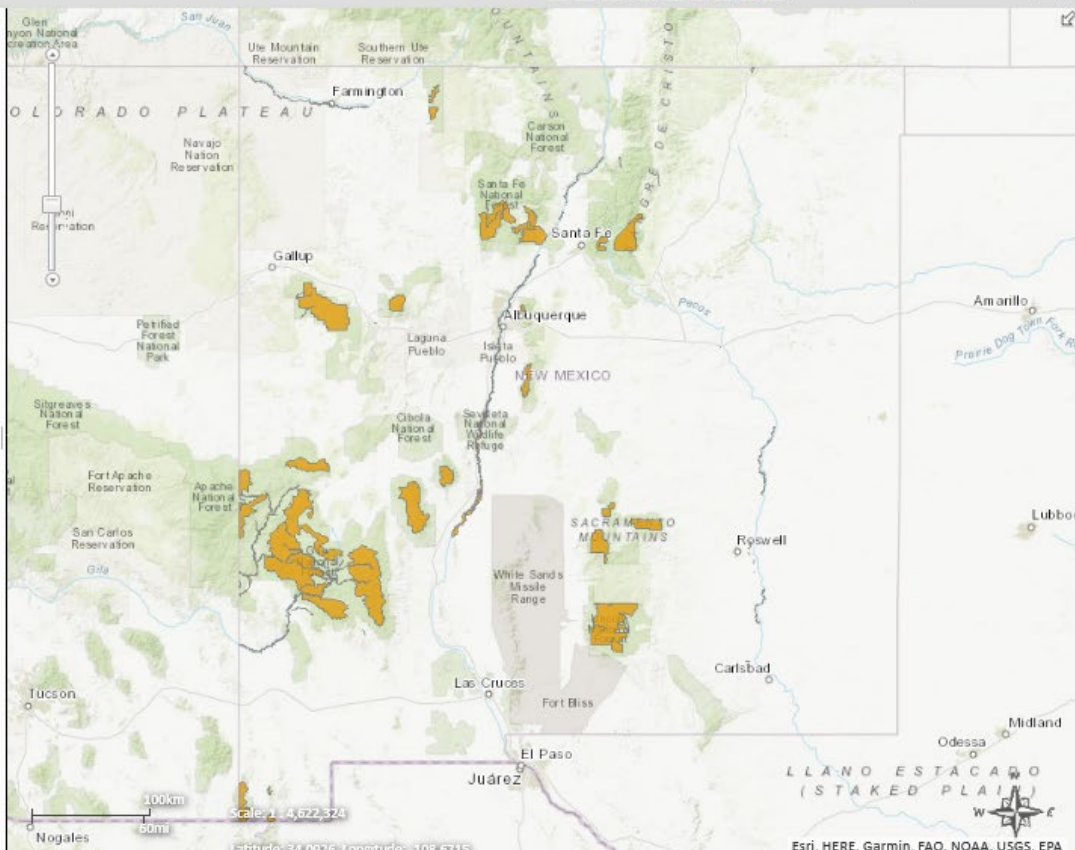
▼ CHAT Layers

- ☐ Crucial Habitat
- ☐ Species Of Concern
- ☐ Large Natural Areas
- ☐ Natural Vegetation
- ☐ Wildlife Corridors
- ☐ Terrestrial SERI
- ☐ Aquatic SERI
- ☐ Freshwater Integrity
- ☐ Wetland and Riparian Areas

▼ Reference Layers

- ☐ Counties
- ☐ NM Ownership
- ☐ Watersheds (HUC8)
- ☐ Public Land Survey System

► Basemap




Scale: 1:4,622,324
Latitude: 34.0926, Longitude: -108.6715

Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Basemap

Environmental
Review Tool
2018

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH [New Mexico Conservation Information System](#) BISON-M NM ERT NM CHAT SWAP [Share with Wildlife](#)

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Layers **Feature Search**

▼ Resource Layers

- ☐ NMDGF Fish Management Plan Waters
- ☐ Riparian Corridors
- ☐ NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas
- ☐ NM Audubon Important Bird Areas
- ☐ NM Important Plant Areas
- ☐ USFWS Critical Habitat
- ☐ USFWS Refuges
- ☒ NM State Forestry Priority Landscapes

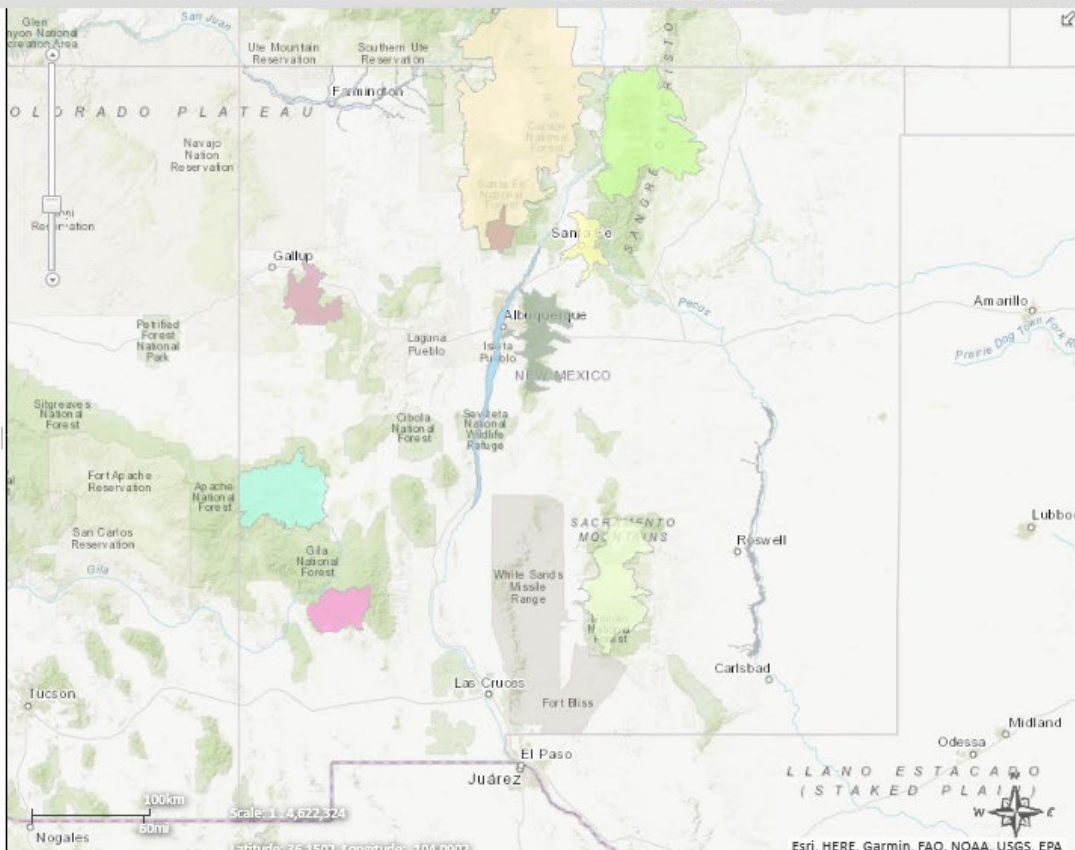
▼ CHAT Layers

- ☐ Crucial Habitat
- ☐ Species Of Concern
- ☐ Large Natural Areas
- ☐ Natural Vegetation
- ☐ Wildlife Corridors
- ☐ Terrestrial SERI
- ☐ Aquatic SERI
- ☐ Freshwater Integrity
- ☐ Wetland and Riparian Areas

▼ Reference Layers

- ☐ Counties
- ☐ NM Ownership
- ☐ Watersheds (HUC8)
- ☐ Public Land Survey System

▶ Basemap



Scale: 1:4,622,324
Latitude: 36.1502, Longitude: -104.0902

Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Project Data Entry

Environmental
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2018

NEW MEXICO GAME & FISH ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TOOL

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Layers Feature Search

Restricted

- ☐ NNM Source Features
- ☐ Project Footprint
- ☐ Black Tailed Prairie Dog Towns
- ☐ Burrowing Owl Habitat
- ☐ Dunes Sagebrush Lizard Habitat
- ☐ Fish Species Distributions
- ☐ Gunnison's Prairie Dog Towns
- ☐ HSP Buffered Water Projects
- ☐ Important Bat Areas
- ☐ Playa Habitats
- ☐ Springs
- ☐ Tribal Lands
- ☐ Urban Footprint

Resource Layers

- ☐ NMDGF Fish Management Plan Waters
- ☐ NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas
- ☐ NM Audubon Important Bird Areas
- ☐ NM Important Plant Areas
- ☐ USFWS Critical Habitat
- ☐ USFWS Refuges

CHAT Layers

Reference Layers

- ☐ Counties
- ☐ NM Ownership
- ☐ Watersheds (HUC8)

Basemap

Draw/Edit

Draw Mode: Polygon
Total Area: 9,280.612 acres
Total Perimeter: 101,376.096 ft

Cancel Accept

Map labels: Rio Cebola, Rio Arriba Sandoval, Santa Clara Creek, Santa Clara Canyon, Nacimiento Mountains, Valle San Antonio, Valle Toledo, Cerros de los Posos, Cerro del Abrigo, Valle Santa Rosa, Cerro del Medio, Valle Grande, Sierr de los Valles, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Pajarito Canyon, Water Canyon, Frijoles Mesa, White Rock, Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS.

Project Data Entry

Environmental
Review Tool
2018

Create Project

Fields marked with red asterisks are required fields.

Project Title *
Enter a descriptive and brief title for this project.
Test Species List Valles Caldera National Preserve

User Project Number(s)
Organization-specific project number(s) for user tracking purposes (optional)

Project Type *
Select only one Project Type per project

☒ (NO PROJECT REVIEW) SPECIES LIST ONLY

☐ 401/404 PERMITS

☐ AIR QUALITY

☐ ANIMAL DAMAGE

☒ BORDER SECURITY ACTIVITIES

☒ COMMUNICATIONS

☐ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

☐ CONSERVATION EASEMENT

☐ DAM MAINTENANCE

☐ DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM



Create Project

Project Description *
Include detailed information about your project, such as timing of activities, equipment and/or materials used, extent of ground disturbance, and wildlife surveys or mitigation that have been built in to the project. Further details and photos can also be uploaded as file attachments.
Test species list Valles Caldera National Preserve.

Project Organization
Select if submitting this project for another organization (optional).
- None -

User Agency Type *
Please select the agency that best describes your organization.
NM DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

On Behalf Of User
Optional. Start typing and select the user from the dropdown only.

Contact Name *
Virginia Seamster

Organization *
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

Email *
virginia.seamster@state.nm.us



File attachments

File information	Operations
TestVCNPSpeciesList_SGC.pdf (39.82 KB)	<button>Remove</button>

Add a new file
 No file chosen

Files must be less than 50 MB each.
Allowed file types: doc jpeg gif png txt doc xls pdf ppt pps docx xlsx zip kml kmz.

Project Report/ Species List



New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
Project ID: NMERT-865

Environmental
Review Tool
2018

Special Status Animal Species within 2000 Meters of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI
Jemez Mountains Salamander	Plethodon neomexicanus	Endangered	E	SGCN
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens			SGCN
Eared Grebe	Podiceps nigricollis			SGCN
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus			SGCN
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus		T	SGCN
Mountain Plover	Charadrius montanus			SGCN
Flammulated Owl	Otus flammeolus			SGCN
Mexican Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis lucida	Threatened		SGCN
Boreal Owl	Aegolius funereus		T	SGCN
Black Swift	Cypseloides niger			SGCN
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis			SGCN
Red-Headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus			SGCN
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus			SGCN
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	Contopus cooperi			SGCN
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia			SGCN
Pinon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus			SGCN
Clark's Nutcracker	Nucifraga columbiana			SGCN
Juniper Titmouse	Baeolophus ridgwayi			SGCN
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea			SGCN
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana			SGCN
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus			SGCN
Brown-Capped Rosy-Finch	Leucosticte australis			SGCN
Rio Grande Culthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis			SERI
Rio Grande Sucker	Catostomus plebeius			SGCN
Preble's Shrew	Sorex preblei			SGCN
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum		T	SGCN
American Pika	Ochotona princeps			SGCN
American Pika	Ochotona princeps			SGCN
Gunnison's Prairie Dog	Cynomys gunnisoni			SGCN
Wrinkled Marshsnail	Stagnicola caperata		E	SGCN
Black Bear	Ursus americanus			SERI
Cougar	Puma concolor			SERI
Elk	Cervus canadensis nelsoni			SERI
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus			SERI
				SERI

ESA = Endangered Species Act, WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: NM_ABQ_UNMNORTH_009 - A
Project Type: COMMUNICATIONS, OTHER BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES
Latitude/Longitude (DMS): 35.088405 / -106.624089
County(s): BERNALILLO
Project Description: The Site is located at 1800 Mesa Vista Road Northeast, Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM 87106, and consists of the removal of an existing Blue Emergency Response Pedestal and replacement of it with a 22.3-foot tall Code Blue Pedestal small cell pole communications tower with an overall height of 22.3 feet. The proposed tower site is approximately 5,126.2 feet above mean sea level.

REQUESTOR INFORMATION

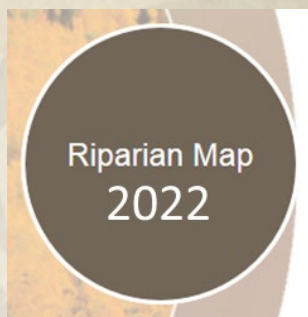
Project Organization:
Contact Name: Emily Senne
Email Address: e.senne@trileaf.com
Organization: Trileaf Corporation
Address: 2121 W Chandler Blvd, Suite 108, Chandler AZ 85224
Phone: 480-850-0575

OVERALL STATUS

The information contained within this report comprises the recommendations of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Department) for management and mitigation of proposed project impacts to wildlife and habitat resources. No further consultation with the Department is required.

Project Report

Riparian Map



- Statewide dataset
- Provides enhanced detail on plant community structure and composition of riparian habitats
- Can inform riparian restoration project planning and technical reviews of projects that may impact riparian areas
- Map partially available and will be completed in 2022
- Connections: Addresses key habitat from the SWAP; data displayed in NMERT; can inform SwW project proposal development



[Home](#) - [Conservation Science Programs](#) - NMRipMap is a publically-available map resource to support the conservation and management of New Mexico's riparian and wetland habitats.

NMRipMap is a publically-available map resource to support the conservation and management of New Mexico's riparian and wetland habitats.

The New Mexico Riparian Habitat Map (NMRipMap) provides a comprehensive, fine-scale spatial view of the composition, cover, and structure of riparian and wetland vegetation along New Mexico's perennial streams and rivers (see [Project Summary](#)).

NMRipMap is designed to serve wildlife habitat management, wetland and riparian conservation and restoration planning, non-native species management, riparian monitoring design, identifying refugia, and more.

Products include a comprehensive New Mexico Riparian Corridor Map and Riparian Habitat maps for major basins of the state as they become available.



NMRipMap Products and Data

[Project Summary](#)

[Legend](#)

[Annotated Legend](#)

[Attribute List](#)

Map Downloads

[Middle Rio Grande \(MRG\) Riparian Habitat Map 1.1](#)

[Upper Rio Grande \(URG\) Riparian Habitat Map 2.4](#)

[Canadian and Upper Pecos \(CUP\) Riparian Habitat Map 1.1](#)

[Gila Region and San Juan \(GRSJ\) Riparian Habitat Map 1.1](#)

[New Mexico Riparian Corridor Map 3.0](#)
A comprehensive map of riparian corridors containing perennial streams and rivers and their floodplains.
(Information on [versions](#))

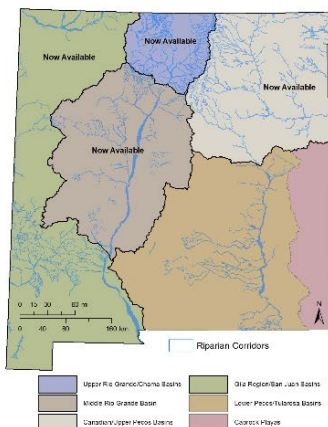
NMRipMap Sponsors

- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF)
- USDA Forest Service Southwest Region
- Natural Heritage New Mexico (NHNM) of the Museum of Southwestern Biology at the

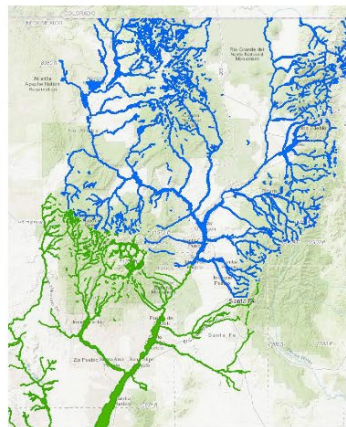
Riparian Map
2022

Project Areas

Explore the Map



The map is being developed progressively by major river basins.



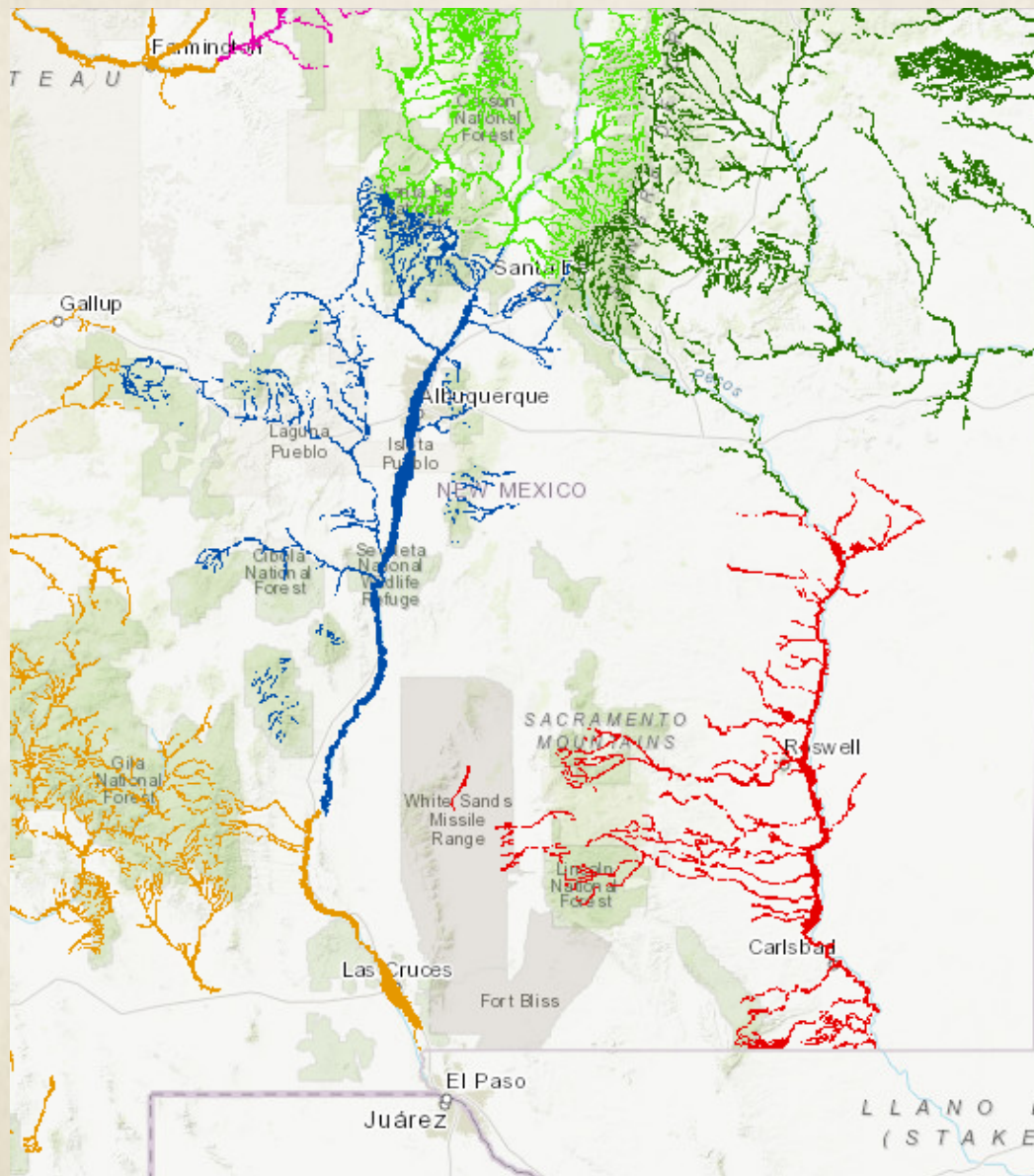
Three-tiered hierarchical legend based on composition, height, leaf retention, and biogeography. [More info.](#)

Natural Heritage New Mexico

<https://nhnm.unm.edu/riparian/nmripmap>

Riparian Corridor

Riparian Map
2022



Riparian Habitat Map Legend

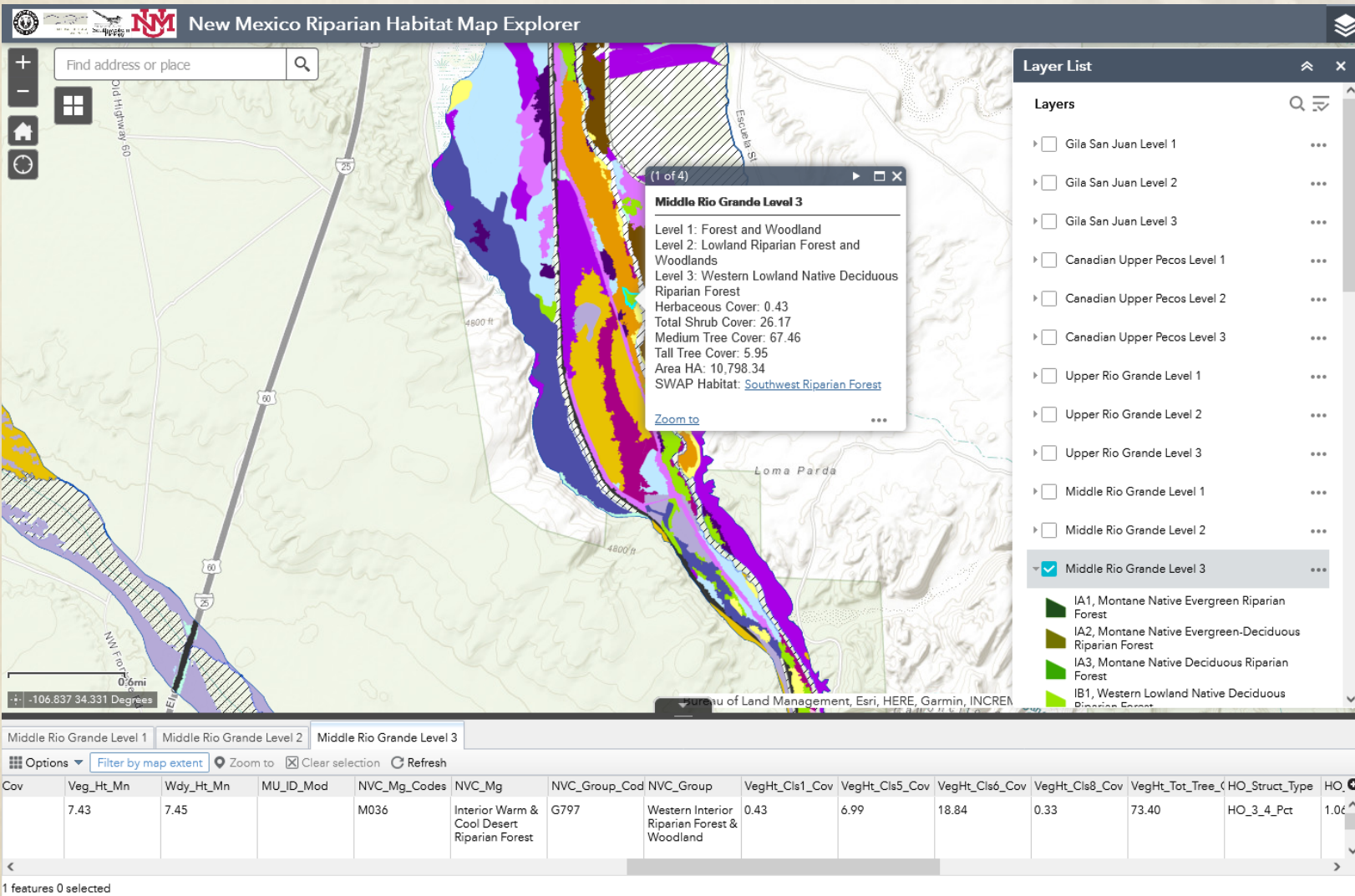
Riparian Map
2022

Table 1. New Mexico Riparian Habitat Map Legend structured

New Mexico Riparian Habitat Map Legend			[Version 1.1 20210827]
Level Codes and Names			L3 MU ID
I	FOREST and WOODLAND		
IA	Montane Riparian Forest and Woodlands		
	IA1	Montane Native Evergreen Riparian Forest	12
	IA2	Montane Native Evergreen-Deciduous Riparian Forest	23
	IA3	Montane Native Deciduous Riparian Forest	11
IB	Lowland Riparian Forest and Woodlands		
	IB1	Western Lowland Native Deciduous Riparian Forest	6
	IB2	Great Plains Lowland Native Deciduous Riparian Forest	36
	IB3	Lowland Native-Introduced Russian Olive Deciduous Riparian Forest	24
	IB4	Lowland Native-Introduced Tamarisk Deciduous Riparian Forest	25
	IB5	Lowland Native-Introduced Russian Olive - Tamarisk Deciduous Riparian Forest	42
	IB6	Lowland Native Evergreen Dry Riparian Forest	7
	IB7	Lowland Native Evergreen-Deciduous Riparian Forest	41
	IB8	Southwest Warm Desert Native Deciduous Riparian Forest	45
IC	Lowland Introduced Riparian Woodland and Scrub		
	IC1	Russian Olive Introduced Riparian Woodland and Scrub	16
	IC2	Tamarisk Introduced Riparian Woodland and Scrub	15
	IC3	Russian Olive - Tamarisk Introduced Riparian Woodland and Scrub	26
	IC4	Mixed Introduced Forest and Scrub	27
ID	Upland Forest and Woodland		
	ID1	Upland Forest and Woodland	20
IE	Semi-Natural Riparian Woodland and Scrub		
	IE1	Semi-Natural Riparian Woodland and Scrub	34
II	SHRUBLAND		
IIA	Montane Riparian Shrubland		
	IIA1	Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland	18
	IIA2	Montane Dry Riparian Shrubland	35
IIB	Lowland Riparian Shrubland		

Community Detail

Riparian Map
2022



Explore The Classification



The USNVC Hierarchy Explorer provides detailed descriptions of vegetation types in the U.S. USNVC Version 2.031 is the January, 2021 release of the classification. The USNVC is still under development for some geographies for details see [Status of USNVC Vegetation Hierarchy](#).

General Citation for USNVC 2.031:

USNVC [United States National Vegetation Classification]. 2021. United States National Vegetation Classification Database, V2.031. Federal Geographic Data Committee, Vegetation Subcommittee, Washington DC. [usnvc.org] (accessed [day] [month] [year])

Search Results

[Download as CSV](#)

6 records matching the following criteria:

Search Term: G797

Database Fields Searched: Scientific Name, Colloquial Name, Translated Name, Synonymy, Floristics, Concept Type, Database Code

Units Selected:

[Collapse All](#) :: [Expand All](#) :: [New Search](#)

- ▼ **1 Forest & Woodland Class** [✉](#)
 - ▼ **1.B Temperate & Boreal Forest & Woodland Subclass** [✉](#)
 - ▼ 1.B.3 Temperate Flooded & Swamp Forest Formation [✉](#)
 - ▼ 1.B.3.Nd Western North American Interior Flooded Forest Division [✉](#)
 - ▼ M036 Interior Warm & Cool Desert Riparian Forest Macrogroup [✉](#)
 - ▼ G797 Western Interior Riparian Forest & Woodland Group [✉](#)

[Collapse All](#) :: [Expand All](#) :: [New Search](#)

G797 Western Interior Riparian Forest & Woodland Group

[Print Report](#)

Riparian Map
2022

Type Concept Sentence: This group consists of riparian woodlands dominated by trees and tall arborescent shrubs, with species such as *Acer negundo*, *Celtis laevigata* var. *reticulata*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Fraxinus velutina*, *Juglans major*, *Platanus wrightii*, *Populus deltoides*, *Populus fremontii*, *Platanus racemosa*, *Quercus lobata*, *Salix gooddingii*, *Salix laevigata*, *Sapindus saponaria*, and *Washingtonia filifera*. It is found throughout lowlands of the Interior West, including southwestern warm and cool deserts and Mediterranean California.

[Collapse All](#) :: [Expand All](#)

▼ Overview

Common (Translated Scientific) Name: Western Interior Riparian Forest & Woodland Group

Colloquial Name: Western Interior Riparian Forest & Woodland

Hierarchy Level: Group

Type Concept: This group consists of riparian woody vegetation. Dominant trees may include *Acer negundo*, *Celtis laevigata* var. *reticulata*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Fraxinus velutina*, *Juglans major*, *Platanus wrightii*, *Populus deltoides* ssp. *wislizeni*, *Populus deltoides* ssp. *monilifera*, *Populus fremontii*, *Platanus racemosa*, *Quercus lobata*, *Salix amygdaloides*, *Salix gooddingii*, *Salix laevigata*, *Sapindus saponaria*, and *Washingtonia filifera*. Dominant shrubs include *Alnus oblongifolia*, *Baccharis salicifolia*, *Prunus* spp., *Salix exigua*, *Salix lasiolepis*, *Shepherdia argentea*, and *Vitis californica*. Other dominants on serpentine substrates include *Aquilegia eximia*, *Carex serratodens*, *Cirsium fontinale*, *Hesperocyparis sargentii*, *Frangula californica* ssp. *tomentella*, *Mimulus glaucescens*, *Mimulus guttatus*, *Packera clevelandii*, *Salix breweri*, *Solidago* spp., *Stachys albens*, and *Umbellularia californica*. The variety of plant associations within this group reflects elevation, stream gradient, floodplain width, and flooding events. It also includes springs, seeps, and perennial and intermittent streams and riparian areas found on serpentine substrates. These are disturbance-driven systems that require flooding, scour and deposition for germination and maintenance. Periodic flooding and associated sediment scour are necessary to maintain growth and reproduction of vegetation. Flooding regimes have been significantly altered in all but a few tributaries that support this group. This group occurs throughout lowlands of the interior west, including southwest warm and cool deserts and Mediterranean California, generally below about 1800 m (6000 feet) elevation. Known occurrences include the following rivers and their tributaries: Colorado, Gila, Pecos, Rio Grande, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Salt, San Pedro, Truckee, Snake and others.

Diagnostic Characteristics: This group is wide-ranging in the western U.S. and occurs in the warm desert regions (Sonoran and Mojave) of the southwestern U.S. and adjacent Mexico, Mediterranean California, and the cool desert interior in riparian corridors along perennial and seasonally intermittent streams and spring-fed depressions. Diagnostic tree species trees include *Juglans major*, *Platanus racemosa*, *Platanus wrightii*, *Populus deltoides* ssp. *monilifera*, *Populus deltoides* ssp. *wislizeni*, *Populus fremontii*, *Salix amygdaloides*, *Salix laevigata*, and *Washingtonia filifera*. Shrubs are rich and varied. Stands are always adjacent to streams or their floodplains and have been observed to follow narrow tributaries. Seasonal flooding and soil saturation by a rising water table are necessary to maintain growth and reproduction of vegetation.

Rationale for Nominal Species or Physiognomic Features:

Classification Comments: This group combines warm southwestern deserts with cool interior lower elevation rivers, and occurs from sea level, but does not include montane elevations.

Similar NVC Types:

G510 Interior West Ruderal Riparian Forest & Scrub, **note:**

G541 Warm Semi-Desert Shrub & Herb Dry Wash & Colluvial Slope, **note:**

G533 North American Warm Desert Riparian Low Bosque & Shrubland, **note:**

Questions?

