

# Fishes

(9 Families, 27 Species)

## **Trout & Salmon (Family Salmonidae)**

<b>Bonneville cutthroat trout</b>	<i>Onchorhynchus clarki utah</i>	uncommon
<b>Rainbow trout</b>	<i>Onchorhynchus meeki</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Brown trout</b>	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Brook trout</b>	<i>Salvalinus fontinalis</i>	rare, exotic

## **Minnnows (Family Cyprinidae)**

<b>Common carp</b>	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	widespread, exotic
<b>Goldfish</b>	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	common, exotic
<b>Fathead minnow</b>	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	common, exotic
<b>Longnose dace</b>	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	rare
<b>Utah chub</b>	<i>Gila atraria</i>	rare
<b>Redside shiner</b>	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>	rare
<b>Golden shiner</b>	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucus</i>	rare, exotic

## **Suckers (Family Catostomidae)**

<b>Utah sucker</b>	<i>Catostomus ardens</i>	common
<b>White sucker</b>	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	rare, exotic
<b>Mountain sucker</b>	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	rare
<b>June sucker</b>	<i>Chasmistes liorus mictus</i>	rare, endangered

## **Loaches (Family Cobitidae)**

<b>Oriental weatherfish</b>	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	rare, exotic
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## **Catfishes (Family Ictaluridae)**

<b>Black bullhead</b>	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	common, exotic
<b>Channel catfish</b>	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	common, exotic

## **Live-bearers (Family Poeciliidae)**

<b>Western mosquitofish</b>	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	widespread, exotic
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## **Temperate Basses (Family Percichthyidae)**

<b>White bass</b>	<i>Morone chrysops</i>	common, exotic
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### **Sunfishes (Family Centrarchidae)**

<b>Green sunfish</b>	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	widespread, exotic
<b>Bluegill</b>	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Black crappie</b>	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Largemouth bass</b>	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Smallmouth bass</b>	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	rare, exotic

### **Perches (Family Percidae)**

<b>Yellow perch</b>	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	uncommon, exotic
<b>Walleye</b>	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>	uncommon, exotic

**Comments:** Other species that may be present, but, were not included in the list above because of the improbability of their occurrence include: Leatherside chub, Speckled dace, Creek chub, Mountain whitefish, Rainwater killifish, and Bonneville mottled sculpin. Northern pike were recently introduced upstream into Utah Lake, are very likely to find their way downstream into the Jordan, if they have already done so, and will likely be included in this list soon.

# Amphibians

(5 Families, 8 Species)

## **Salamanders (Family Ambystomidae)**

**Arizona tiger salamander**      *Ambystoma tigrinum nebulosum*, uncommon

## **Spadefoot toads (Family Pelobatidae)**

**Great Basin spadefoot (toad)** *Scaphiopus intermontanus*      uncommon

## **True Toads (Family Bufonidae)**

**Boreal (Western) toad**      *Bufo boreas boreas*      common

**Woodhouse's toad**      *Bufo woodhousei woodhousei*      rare

## **Tree Frogs (Family Hylidae)**

**Boreal (Western) chorus frog** *Pseudacris triseriata maculata*      common

## **True Frogs (Family Ranidae)**

**Bullfrog** *Rana catesbeiana*      common, exotic

**Northern leopard frog**      *Rana pipiens brachycephala*      rare

**Spotted frog**      *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*      rare, threatened

**Comments:** Unfortunately, one of the only common amphibians is the large introduced bullfrog that has become a pest, as it will willingly eat almost anything that moves. Of particular interest is the tiger salamander that continues to exist from the desert floor to over 10,000 feet here in Utah. Discouraging is the apparent loss of once very common leopard frogs along the Jordan River to a disease that is ravaging amphibians worldwide.

# Reptiles

(5 Families, 8 Species)

## **Turtles (Family Testudinidae)**

**Painted turtle** *Chrysemys picta* uncommon, exotic

## **Horned Lizards, Lizards & Skinks (Family Iguanidae)**

**Mountain short-horned lizard (Horned toad)**

*Phrynosoma douglassi hernandesi*, rare

## **Boa (Constrictor) Snakes (Family Boidae)**

**Rocky Mountain rubber boa** *Lichanura (Charina) bottae utahensis*, rare

## **Common Snakes (Family Colubridae)**

**Wandering (Western terrestrial) garter snake**

*Thamnophis elegans vagrans* widespread

**Great Basin gopher snake** *Pituophis melanoleucus deserticola*, common

**Western yellow-bellied racer** *Coluber constrictor mormon* uncommon

**Western smooth green (ground) snake**

*Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi* rare

## **Rattlesnakes (Family Crotalidae)**

**Great Basin rattlesnake** *Crotalus viridis lutosus* rare

**Comments:** The only introduced exotic reptile, the painted turtle, likely introduced as released pets, continue to expand southward up the Jordan River. Species like horned lizards, rubber boas, green snakes, and rattlesnakes mostly found at higher elevations of the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains only rarely find their way to the Jordan River near the narrows where these two ranges come closest to its corridor.

# “Common” Birds Checklist

(45 Families, 153 Species)

## Terminology (Abbreviations)

**Native**=(N) - native species

**Exotic**=(E) - introduced/non-native species

**Migrant**=(M) - only migrates through the Jordan River corridor

**Resident**=(R) - some individuals live and breed along the Jordan River year round

**Habituated**=(H) - the species lives and feeds near humans

**Resident Populations**=(RP) - individuals of a species that normally migrates are residents

**Game Species**=(G) - a species that is currently listed as hunt-able with appropriate hunting regulations found in appropriate hunting guides@ published by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

**Year-round**=(YR)

**Spring**=(SP)

**Summer**=(S)

**Fall**=(F)

**Winter**=(W)

**Bolded common names** are species I consider common along the corridor, as they can be found in appropriate habitat year-round.

## **GREBES (PODICIPEDIDAE)**

- |                          |                   |                                  |                |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Clark’s grebe     | <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>      | N, M, SP, S, F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Eared grebe       | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>      | N, M, SP, S, F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pied-billed grebe | <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>       | N, R, YR       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Western grebe     | <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> | N, M, SP, S, F |

## **PELICANS (PELECANIDAE)**

- |                          |                        |                                  |          |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | American white pelican | <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> | N, R, YR |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|

## **CORMORANTS (PHALACROCORACIDAE)**

- |                          |                          |                              |                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Double-crested cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> | N, M, SP, S, F |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|

## HERONS, BITTERNs, EGRETS, (ARDEIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Great blue heron</b>	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

## IBISES (THRESKIORNITHIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
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## DUCKS, TEAL, GEESE, MERGANSERS (ANATIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Canada goose</b>	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N, M, H, RP, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mallard (duck)</b>	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	N, M, H, RP, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	N, M, H, G, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gadwall (duck)	<i>Anas strepera</i>	N, M, G, F, W, SP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern pintail (duck)	<i>Anas acuta</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern shoveler (duck)	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cinnamon teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	N, M, G, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	American wigeon (duck)	<i>Anas americana</i>	N, M, G, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Redhead (duck)	<i>Aythya americana</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bufflehead (duck)	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	N, M, G, W
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	N, M, G, W
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	N, M, G, F, W, SP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	N, M, G, SP, F

## NEW WORLD VULTURES (CATHARITIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
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## EAGLES, HAWKS, HARRIERS (ACCIPITRIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Red-tailed hawk</b>	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Northern harrier</b>	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	N, M, F, W, SP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	N, R, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rough-legged hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	N, M, W
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

## KESTRELS, FALCONS (FALCONIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>American kestrel</b>	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	N, R, YR

## PHEASANTS, QUAIL (PHASIANIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Ring-necked pheasant</b>	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	E, R, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>California quail</b>	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	E, R, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	E, R, G, YR

## COOTS, RAILS, SORAS (RALLIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>American coot</b>	<i>Fulica americana</i>	N, M, RP, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virginia rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

## CRANES (GRUIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	N, M, G, SP, S, F
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## KILLDEER (CHARADRIIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
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## AVOCETS, STILTS (RECURVIROSTRIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	American avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-necked stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

**SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES, YELLOWLEGS, SNIPE,  
DOWITCHERS, WILLETS (SCOLOPACIDAE)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wilson's phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marbled godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wilson's (=common) snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N, M, G, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	N, M, SP, F

**GULLS, TERNS (LARIDAE)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>California gull</b>	<i>Larus californicus</i>	N, M, H, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Franklin's gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forster's tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

**DOVES, (PIGEONS) (COLUMBIDAE)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mourning dove</b>	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	N, M, G, H, RP,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Rock dove (= pigeon)</b>	<i>Columba livia</i>	E, R, H, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Eurasian collared dove</b>	<i>Streptopelia decacoto</i>	E, R, H, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	White-winged dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	N, M, G, SP, S, F

**OWLS (STRIGIDAE)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

**NIGHTHAWKS, POORWILLS (CAPRIMULGIDAE)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	N, M, S



### HUMMINGBIRDS (TROCHILIDAE)

- Black-chinned hummingbird, *Archilochus alexandri* N, M, SP, S, F
- Broad-tailed hummingbird *Selasphorus platycercus* N, M, SP, S, F

### KINGFISHERS (ALCEDINIDAE)

- Belted kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon* N, M, SP, S, F

### WOODPECKERS, FLICKERS, SAPSUCKERS (PICIDAE)

- Downy woodpecker *Picoides pubescens* N, R, YR
- Northern flicker *Colaptes auratus* N, M, YR
- Hairy woodpecker *Picoides villosus* N, R, YR
- Red-naped sapsucker *Sphyrapicus nuchalis* N, M, SP, S, F

### SHRIKES (LANIIDAE)

- Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus* N, M, YR

### VIREOS (VIREONIDAE)

- Warbling vireo *Vireo gilvus* N, M, SP, S, F
- Plumbeous vireo *Vireo plumbeus* N, M, SP, S, F

### CROWS, RAVENS, JAYS, SCRUB-JAYS, MAGPIES (CORVIDAE)

- American crow *Corvus brachyrhychos* N, M, H, YR
- Western scrub-jay *Aphelocoma californica nevadae*, N, R, YR
- Black-billed magpie *Pica hudsoni* N, R, H, YR
- Common raven *Corvus corax* N, R, YR

### FLYCATCHERS, WOOD-PEWEES, PHOEBES, KINGBIRDS (TYRANNIDAE)

- Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii* N, M, SP, S, F
- Cordilleran flycatcher *Empidonax occidentalis* N, M, SP, S, F
- Ash-throated flycatcher *Myiarchus cinerascens* N, M, SP, S, F
- Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* N, M, SP, S, F
- Western wood-pewee *Contopus sordidulus* N, M, SP, S, F
- Say's phoebe *Sayornis saya* N, M, SP, S, F
- Western kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis* N, M, SP, S, F

## LARKS (ALAUDIDAE)

- Horned lark** *Eremophila alpestris* N, R, YR

## SWIFTS (APODIDAE)

- White-throated swift *Aeronautes saxatalis* N, M, S

## SWALLOWS (HIRUNDINIDAE)

- Purple martin *Progne subis* N, M, S  
 Tree swallow *Tachycineta bicolor* N, M, SP, S, F  
 Violet-green swallow *Tachycineta thalassina* N, M, SP, S, F  
 Bank swallow *Riparia riparia* N, M, SP, S, F  
 Cliff swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* N, M, SP, S, F  
 Barn swallow *Hirundo rustica* N, M, SP, S, F  
 Northern rough-winged swallow, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* N, M, SP, S, F

## CHICKADEES (PARIDAE)

- Black-capped chickadee**, *Poecile atricapilla* N, R, YR

## BUSHTIT (AEGITHALIDAE)

- Bushtit** *Psaltriparus minimus* N, R, YR

## WRENS (TROGLODYTIDAE)

- Marsh wren *Cistothorus palustris* N, M, SP, S, F  
 House wren *Troglodytes aedon* N, M, SP, S, F

## KINGLETS (REGULIDAE)

- Ruby-crowned kinglet** *Regulus calendula* N, R, YR  
 Golden-crowned kinglet *Regulus satrapa* N, M, F, W, SP

## GNATCATCHERS (SYLVIIDAE)

- Blue-gray gnatcatcher *olioptila caerulea* N, M, S

## THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS (TURDIDAE)

- American robin** *Turdus migratorius* N, M, YR  
 Western bluebird *Sialia mexicana* N, M, SP, S, F

## MOCKINGBIRDS (MIMIDAE)

- Northern mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos* N, M, S  
 Gray catbird *Dumetella Carolina* N, M, SP, S, F

### STARLINGS (STURNIDAE)

- European starling**                      *Sturnus vulgaris*                      E, R, H, YR

### PIPITS (MOTACILLIDAE)

- American pipit                      *Anthus rubescens altricola*                      N, M, SP, S, F

### WARBLERS, YELLOWTHROATS (PARULIDAE)

- Yellow warbler                      *Dendroica petechia*                      N, M, SP, S, F  
 Orange-crowned warbler                      *Vermivora celata*                      N, M, S  
 Yellow-rumped warbler                      *Dendroica coronata*                      N, M, SP, S, F  
 Black-throated gray warbler, *Dendroica nigrescens*                      N, M, S  
 MacGillivray's warbler                      *Oporornis tolmiei*                      N, M, S  
 Wilson's warbler                      *Wilsonia pusilla*                      N, M, S  
 Yellow-breasted chat                      *Geothlypis trichas*                      N, M, SP, S, F  
 Common yellowthroat                      *Icteria virens*                      N, M, S

### TANAGERS (THRAUPIDAE)

- Western tanager                      *Piranga ludoviciana*                      N, M, S

### CARDINALS (CARDINALIDAE)

- Black-headed grosbeak                      *Pheuciticus melanocephalus*                      N, M, S  
 Blue grosbeak                      *Passerina caerulea*                      N, M, S  
 Lazuli bunting                      *Passerina amoena*                      N, M, S

### FINCHES (FRINGILLIDAE)

- House finch**                      *Carpodacus mexicanus*                      N, R, YR  
 Red crossbill                      *Loxia curvirostra*                      N, R, YR  
 Pine siskin                      *Carduelis pinus*                      N, R, YR  
 American goldfinch                      *Carduelis tristis*                      N, R, YR  
 Lesser goldfinch                      *Carduelis psaltria*                      N, R, YR

## SPARROWS (EMBERIZIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Spotted towhee</b>	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Song sparrow</b>	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>White-crowned sparrow</b>	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Dark-eyed junco</b>	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	American tree sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	N, M, W
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clay-colored sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	N, M, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-throated sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	N, M, S
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	N, M, S
<input type="checkbox"/>	Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln's sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vesper sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

## BLACKBIRDS, MEADOWLARKS, GRACKLES, COWBIRDS, ORIOLES (ICTERIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Brewer's blackbird</b>	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Western meadowlark</b>	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Great-tailed grackle</b>	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	N, M, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-headed blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	N, M, S
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	N, M, S

## (OLD WORLD) SPARROWS (PASSERIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>House sparrow</b>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	E, R, H, YR
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**Comments:** Because all of the birds above fly the rest of the other vertebrates of the Jordan River (other than bats) cannot have the same sorts of ecological effects. This mobility enables birds not only to get at resources that other vertebrates cannot access, but also to leave fertilizer in the form of their droppings in a wider variety of locations. Annual migrations of many of these birds also intensifies use into the mostly spring and fall migration periods.

Two non-migrating species, however, currently account for the lion's share of the ecological effects on the Jordan, the mallard duck and Canada goose. Although both historically migrated south every year with the rest of the migratory birds, large populations have developed that do not migrate, staying along the

corridor year-round. Because both birds are among the larger birds in the area, and, are present in large (and growing) numbers, they truly have a significant ecological affect.

The birds that do migrate along waterways are truly attracted to the Jordan River because it connects two large (once) natural lakes, Utah Lake and the Great Salt Lake, flowing south to north, coinciding with the normal migration direction of many bird species. Because of the large number of birds attracted to this corridor, especially in the spring and fall, the area is a great place to watch and identify birds. Bird watching is truly one of the fastest growing hobbies in America. Learning bird calls is one of the best ways of locating them before they are spotted, and of course, a good pair of binoculars can really help the enjoyment of this fun pastime.

The variety of bird species were once more plentiful, but, are now dwindling due to a variety of environmental changes mostly due to man's activities and "urban sprawl" developments, but, increasingly due to the effects of global warming. Loss of habitat, food, and nesting sites are among the most common reasons for such declines. It should not be surprising that a few new species previously found farther south are now starting to show up as the result of warming temperatures to the north. One of the most classic examples is the appearance and population explosion of great-tailed grackles, previously common in warmer St. George, Utah, but have now moved as far north as Ogden.

Other species like the Eurasian collared dove recently gained access to the eastern US from the Caribbean, and, have quickly spread westward across most of the urban areas of America over the past few years, and are now present in large numbers here in Utah and along the Jordan. It is once feared that this new "pigeon" would compete with native mourning dove, however, numbers of that game bird have not declined. In fact, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has recently allowed the increase in daily bag limits to hunters because mourning dove numbers continue to climb, as many no longer migrate south for the winter, choosing instead to spend that season in our warming cities.

Other exotics introduced long ago like the abundant widespread house sparrow and European starling have certainly had a negative effect on many native birds as they were preadapted for city life and have long ago habituated to human disturbances.

One of the greatest negative effects on smaller, migrating neo-tropical birds are our pet cats. It is thought that putting loud warning bells on cat collars can help to give native birds a better chance of escape. Many migrating birds also kill themselves flying into window panes, so use of drapes and other things that help birds to see the glass also helps.

**References:**

National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America, Edited by Jon L. Dunn and Jonathan Alderfer, Washington DC, 2008, 447 pp.

Field Checklist of the Birds of Utah, compiled by the Utah Ornithological Society Bird Records Committee, Provo, Utah, 2004, 16 pp.

Inventory of the Vertebrates of the Jordan River State Park, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources report, 2003, 19pp.

# Mammals

(16 Families, 53 Species)

## SHREWS (SORICIDAE)

Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	common
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	common
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	uncommon

## EVENING BATS (VESPERTILIONIDAE)

Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	common
Long-legged bat	<i>Myotis volans interior</i>	common
California bat	<i>Myotis californicus stephensi</i>	uncommon
Fringed bat	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	uncommon
Long-eared bat	<i>Myotis evotis evotis</i>	uncommon
(Western) Small-footed bat	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	uncommon
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	uncommon
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus pallidus</i>	rare
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus cinereus</i>	rare

## FREE-TAILED BATS (MOLOSSIDAE)

### Brazilian (=Mexican) free-tailed bat

*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana* uncommon,  
migratory

## HARES & RABBITS (LEPORIDAE)

Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	uncommon
Desert cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	uncommon
Nuttall's(=Mountain) cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii grangeri</i>	uncommon

## SQUIRRELS, CHIPMUNKS & MARMOTS (SCIURIDAE)

Rock squirrel	<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	common
Least chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>	uncommon
Townsend's(=Piute) ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendii mollis</i> ,	uncommon
Yellow-bellied marmot (=Rockchuck)	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	uncommon

### **POCKET GOPHERS (GEOMYIDAE)**

<b>Botta's pocket gopher</b>	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	common
<b>Northern pocket gopher</b>	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	common

### **POCKET MICE (HETEROMYIDAE)**

<b>Great Basin pocket mouse</b>	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	uncommon
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### **BEAVER (CASTORIDAE)**

<b>American beaver</b>	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	common
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### **RATS, MICE, HARVEST MICE, GRASSHOPPER MICE, WOODRATS, VOLES, MUSKRAT (CRICETIDAE)**

<b>Western harvest mouse</b>	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	common
<b>Deer mouse</b>	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	common
<b>Meadow vole</b>	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus</i>	common
<b>Long-tailed vole</b>	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	common
<b>Sagebrush vole</b>	<i>Lagurus curatus</i>	common
<b>Common muskrat</b>	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	common
<b>Brown (=Norway) rat</b>	<i>Rattus norvegicus norvegicus</i>	common, exotic, pest
<b>Black rat</b>	<i>Rattus rattus alexandrinus</i>	common, exotic, pest
<b>House mouse</b>	<i>Mus musculus</i>	common, exotic, pest
<b>Montane vole</b>	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	uncommon
<b>Northern grasshopper mouse</b>	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	uncommon
<b>Bushy-tailed woodrat</b>	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	rare
<b>Nutria</b>	<i>Myocaster coypus</i>	rare, exotic

### **JUMPING MICE (ZAPODIDAE)**

<b>Western jumping mouse</b>	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	common
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### **PORCUPINES (ERETHIZONTIDAE)**

<b>North American(=Common) porcupine</b>	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	uncommon
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### **COYOTES & FOXES (CANIDAE)**

<b>Red fox</b>	<i>Vulpes vulpes macroura</i>	common
<b>Coyote</b>	<i>Canis latrans</i>	uncommon



## **RACCOON (PROCYONIDAE)**

<b>Common Raccoon</b>	<i>Procyon lotor pallidus</i>	common, exotic, pest
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## **CATS (FELIDAE)**

<b>Bobcat</b>	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	uncommon
<b>Mountain lion (=Cougar, Puma),</b>	<i>Felis concolor</i>	rare

## **BADGERS, SKUNKS, MINK & WEASELS (MUSTELIDAE)**

<b>Western spotted skunk</b>	<i>Spilogale gracilis gracilis</i>	common
<b>Striped skunk</b>	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	common
<b>Long-tailed weasel</b>	<i>Mustela frenata nevadensis</i>	common
<b>American Badger</b>	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	uncommon
<b>American mink</b>	<i>Mustela vison energumenos</i>	uncommon
<b>Short-tailed weasel (=Ermine)</b>	<i>Mustela erminea muricus</i>	uncommon

## **DEER (CERVIDAE)**

<b>Mule deer</b>	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	uncommon
<b>Rocky Mountain Elk (=Wapiti),</b>	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	rare
<b>Shiras moose</b>	<i>Alces alces shirasi</i>	rare

**Comments:** Herbivorous mice, voles, and gophers have the greatest ecological impact along the Jordan River corridor through their sheer numbers. The two common, obligate water rodents beaver and muskrat would be next in importance, as both influence the Jordan with their significant impacts to vegetation and river banks due to their feeding habits, runways and burrows in the banks. These are followed in importance by the insectivorous bats and shrews. The larger animals like deer and a variety of predators are far less common in the highly urbanized areas, as they do not generally get along well with humans in the corridor. Skunks and red fox are classic problematic native species.

Introduced exotic mammals have become quite a nuisance along the corridor. The most notable of these pests are rats and house mice that thrive in most areas inhabited by humans. Raccoons are another “habituated” exotic that have become more recent pests in the area.

Domesticated animals such as dogs, house cats, horses, etc., were not included on this list although they are extremely common along the river corridor, mostly associated with humans. It is significant that feral dogs and cats are responsible for the demise of many different kinds of fauna along the river. Dogs

are especially damaging to larger vertebrates, and cats are especially hard on smaller mammals and migratory neo-tropical birds.

**References:**

Mammals of the Intermountain West, S. I. Zeveloff, University of Utah Press, 1988, 365 pp.

Inventory of the Vertebrates of the River State Park, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources report, 2003, 19 pp.