

The Fauna (Vertebrates) of the Jordan River Corridor

Edited by Dan Potts, Local Naturalist



**Salt Lake Fish & Game Foundation
Outreach Committee
(Revised September 2018)**

Includes Lists of 83 Families and 253 Species:

27 Fishes

8 Amphibians

9 Reptiles

157 (Common) Birds

52 Mammals

A Special Thankyou

I wish to personally thank George Oliver, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' zoologist, for always being willing to help me to revise and update this list about every decade or so. Although I have approached other local naturalists for help, most have not always been willing to take the time to help with this product. George has always been willing to help me to update this living document.

Fishes

(9 Families, 27 Species)

Trout & Salmon (Family Salmonidae)

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

Minnnows (Family Cyprinidae)

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

Suckers (Family Catostomidae)

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

Loaches (Family Cobitidae)

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

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

Live-bearers (Family Poeciliidae)

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

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

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

Perches (Family Percidae)

Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	uncommon, exotic
Walleye	<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 *Anaxyrus boreas boreas* common

Woodhouse's toad *Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii* rare

Tree Frogs (Family Hylidae)

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

True Frogs (Family Ranidae)

Bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus* common,
exotic

Northern leopard frog *Lithobates pipiens* rare

Spotted frog *Rana luteiventris* 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 frog along the Jordan River to a fungal disease, chytrid, that has been ravaging amphibians worldwide.

Reptiles

(5 Families, 9 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

Common garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis* rare

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 mountain ranges come closest to the river corridor.

“Common” Birds Checklist

(48 Families, 157 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 have historically migrated but now at least some individuals no longer do so

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)

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|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| <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)

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

HERONS, BITTERNs, EGRETS, (ARDEIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Great blue heron	<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"/>	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N, M, H, RP, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mallard (duck)	<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"/>	Northern shoveler (duck)	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cinnamon teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	N, M, G, SP, S, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gadwall (duck)	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	N, M, G, F, W, SP
<input type="checkbox"/>	American wigeon (duck)	<i>Mareca americana</i>	N, M, G, SP, F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern pintail (duck)	<i>Anas acuta</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	N, M, G, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Redhead (duck)	<i>Aythya americana</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
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	N, M, G, YR

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"/>	Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	N, R, YR
<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

OSPREY (PANDIONIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
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KESTRELS, FALCONS (FALCONIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	American kestrel	<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, TURKEY (PHASIANIDAE)

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

QUAIL (ODONTOPHORIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	E, R, G, YR
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COOTS, RAILS, SORAS (RALLIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	American coot	<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>Antigone 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 macularius</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>Tringa semipalmata</i>	N, M, SP, F

GULLS, TERNS (LARIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	N, M, H, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Franklin's gull	<i>Leucophaeus 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"/>	Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	N, M, G, H, RP,
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock dove (=pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>	E, R, H, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian collared dove	<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"/>	Western screech-owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	N, M, SP, S, F

BARN OWLS (TYTONIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	N, M, SP, S, F
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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 *Megaceryle alcyon* N, M, SP, S, F

WOODPECKERS, FLICKERS, SAPSUCKERS (PICIDAE)

- Downy woodpecker *Dryobates pubescens* N, R, YR
- Northern flicker *Colaptes auratus* N, M, YR
- Hairy woodpecker *Dryobates 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 atricapillus* 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 (POLIOPTIDAE)

- Blue-gray gnatcatcher *Poliophtia 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 Carolinensis* 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 *Setophaga petechia* N, M, SP, S, F
 Orange-crowned warbler *Oreothlypis celata* N, M, S
 Yellow-rumped warbler *Setophaga coronate* N, M, SP, S, F
 Black-throated gray warbler, *Setophaga nigrescens* N, M, S
 Connecticut warbler *Oporornis agilis* N, M, S
 Wilson's warbler *Cardellina pusilla* N, M, S
 Common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas* N, M, SP, S, F

CHATS (ICTERIIDAE)

- Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens* N, M, S

TANAGERS, GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS (CARDINALIDAE)

- Western tanager *Piranga ludoviciana* N, M, S
 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** *Haemorhous mexicanus* N, R, YR
 Red crossbill *Loxia curvirostra* N, R, YR
 Pine siskin *Spinus pinus* N, R, YR
 American goldfinch *Spinus tristis* N, R, YR
 Lesser goldfinch *Spinus psaltria* N, R, YR

SPARROWS (PASSERELLIDAE)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dark-eyed junco	<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"/>	Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	N, R, YR
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great-tailed grackle	<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"/>	House sparrow	<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.

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<http://checklist.aou.org/taxa>

Mammals

(16 Families, 52 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 myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	common
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans interior</i>	common
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus pallidus</i>	common
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus stephensi</i>	uncommon
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	uncommon
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis evotis</i>	uncommon
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	uncommon
(Western) Small-footed myotis		
	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	uncommon
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus cinereus</i>	rare

FREE-TAILED BATS (MOLOSSIDAE)

Brazilian (=Mexican) free-tailed bat		
	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana</i>	common, 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)

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

POCKET MICE (HETEROMYIDAE)

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

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

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

JUMPING MICE (ZAPODIDAE)

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

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

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

RACCOON (PROCYONIDAE)

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

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

BADGERS, SKUNKS, MINK & WEASELS (MUSTELIDAE)

Western spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis gracilis</i>	common
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	common
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata nevadensis</i>	common
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	uncommon
American mink	<i>Mustela vison energumenos</i>	uncommon

DEER (CERVIDAE)

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

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