

# Dinosolar Wildlife and Vegetation

## Vegetation and Wetlands

Vegetation on the Dinosolar site is comprised predominantly of sagebrush shrublands and upland grasslands dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush, silver sagebrush, blue grama, cheatgrass, and prairie sandreed with sparse yucca and prickly pear. There is an approximately 20-acre depressional wetland (alkali playa) in the northwestern portion of the site which provides open water habitat on a seasonal basis during the spring and early summer. No project-related facilities will be placed within 50 feet of this seasonal wetland.

## Threatened and Endangered Species

No federally listed threatened or endangered plants or wildlife are likely to occur on the site and there are no designated critical habitats within or adjacent to the project boundary.

## Migratory Birds

A variety of migratory birds have potential to occur in the project area. Approximately 2,590 acres of shrubland and grassland bird nesting and foraging habitat would be affected by project development. Wetland birds (e.g., waterfowl, shorebirds) may use the seasonal wetland on the site during spring migration but are unlikely to nest in the area. Raptors including the golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, and Swainson's hawk are known to forage in the area, but historic nest data and recent field surveys have not identified any raptor nests within the project site.

## Greater Sage-Grouse

The project site is not located within any sage-grouse core areas, nor are there any known leks within or adjacent to the site. Given the relatively small stature and low density of sagebrush and the lack of fresh water on the site, it is unlikely that greater sage-grouse occur there on a regular basis.



## Big Game

The Project site is located within winter/year-long range for pronghorn and year-long range for mule deer; however, there are no crucial ranges for these or other big game species mapped within the project area.

