

Western Harvester Ant

Workers harvest seeds and pollen from plants. When building their mounds of gravel, surrounding areas are denuded of plant life.



Mule Deer

Deer are browsers meaning they eat shrubs, wildflowers, and grasses. Mule deer are migratory, they move to higher elevations during the hottest parts of the summer and move to lower elevations during the winter months.



Golden Eagle

Golden eagle live in a wide variety of habitats, usually in fairly open areas and/or near large cliffs. Golden eagles eat medium sized mammals and birds such as rabbits, grouse, ground squirrels, birds and reptiles.



Coyote

Coyotes are omnivores, they eat just about anything, flowers, insects, rodents, lizards, rabbits, snakes, and birds. They can use any habitat but typically prefer open areas such as rangeland.



Pronghorn

Pronghorn are the second fastest land mammal in the world, after the cheetah. They live in sagebrush country and other wide open spaces. Pronghorn are herbivores, they eat grasses, forbs, and sagebrush.



Prairie Falcon

Prairie Falcons are found in dry open country; in the winter they can be found in farmland and around lakes and reservoirs. They have been known to prey on other raptors, the hunt small mammals (like ground squirrels), rabbits when the opportunity arises.



Greater Sage-grouse

Greater sage-grouse habitat is typically in sagebrush. They nest on the ground under sagebrush or grass patches. They eat sagebrush and other plants & insects.



Pygmy Rabbit

Pygmy rabbits are endemic (i.e., restricted) to shrub-grassland habitats. They are herbivores that eat sagebrush plants year-round and grasses & wildflowers when available. They typically weigh less than a pound, making them the smallest rabbit in North America.



White-tailed Jackrabbit

White-tailed jackrabbit are typically found in grasslands, forests, pastures, and fields. They are herbivores and eat grasses and wildflowers, and buds, twigs, and bark from shrubs. They weigh between 5.5-9.5 pounds.



Western Rattlesnake

Western rattlesnakes are not too picky about their habitat. They can be found living in deserts, grassy plains, rocky hillsides, & forests. They eat small mammals (e.g., squirrels, rabbits, mice, rats) & birds. They have a fatal bite that injects venom into its prey.



Red Fox

Red foxes live around the world in grasslands, mountains, and deserts. They also adapt well to humans environments. They eat birds and small mammals (like squirrels and mice) and invertebrates like crickets.



American Badger

Badgers prefer to live in dry, open grasslands, shrublands, fields, and pastures. They eat small mammals, ground nesting birds, lizards, fish, and insects.



Elk

Elk like open forests and meadows (rangeland) with interspersed closed-canopy forests. Elk are herbivores, they only eat vegetation (grasses in the summer and woody growth in the winter).



Black Bear

Black bear can live in a variety of habitat types. They can live in forests or wide-open areas along rivers where there is riparian vegetation. They are omnivores and eat roots, berries, grasses, meat, fish, and insects.



Gray Wolf

Wolves can thrive in a diversity of habitats from woodlands to grasslands and deserts. They prefer to eat large hoofed mammals (deer, elk, bison, and moose).



Common Garter Snake

Common garter snakes are often found in wetlands and riparian areas. They are excellent swimmers. They eat a variety of small animals (frogs, toads, salamanders), earthworms, mice, birds, and small fish.



Columbia Spotted Frog

Columbia spotted frogs prefer lakes, ponds, wetlands, beaver ponds, and streams. They eat insects, crustaceans, spiders, algae and organic debris.



Great Palouse Earthworm

Great Palouse Earthworms are typically found in bunchgrass prairies of the Palouse in deep soils. Earthworms are essential to our soils. Earthworms typically feed at night on relatively fresh plant debris.



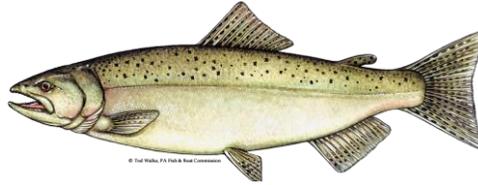
Bull Trout

Bull trout are native throughout the Pacific Northwest. They are cold-water fish found in streams and lake habitats. They eat terrestrial and aquatic insects and eat other fish as they grow larger.



Chinook Salmon

Adult Chinook migrate from the sea to their natal freshwater streams to spawn. They eat terrestrial and aquatic insects, and small crustaceans. Older Chinook primarily feed on other fish.



Columbian Ground Squirrel

They are found in alpine meadows, dry grasslands, and brushy areas. Their diet is made up of grasses and plant parts like stems, leaves, bulbs, fruits and seeds.



Cheatgrass

Is a non-native, invasive winter annual grass. It typically enters areas that have been disturbed (like after a fire) and quickly expands into the surrounding areas. When it is green, it is palatable. When it dries out, not will eat it.



Medusahead

Is a non-native, invasive winter annual grass. It typically enters areas that have been disturbed. Its awns on the seeds can cause injury to eyes, nose, and mouths of grazers.



Mountain Mahogany

Is a native, shrubby, slow-growing tree. The leaves tend to curl. It grows in dry areas in the foothills and mountains. It is grazed by elk and deer primarily.



Western Yarrow

Western yarrow is a long-lived, native herbaceous perennial forb. It is pollinator friendly. It is a food source for bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, deer, elk and horses. Native Americans used western yarrow to treat stomach ailments, and as a mosquito repellent.



Juniper

Juniper is a native, evergreen tree found throughout the western US. It can live to be 650 years old. Juniper berries are eaten by jackrabbits, foxes, and coyotes. Many birds depend on juniper berries for fall and winter food. It is used for fence posts, firewood, & construction.



Idaho Fescue

Is a native, perennial grass. Its fine narrow leaves usually have a bluish green to green color. It is widespread and very common. Small mammals, and large ungulates it leaves. Birds will eat the seeds. Idaho fescue has dark roots (sometimes black).



Wild Onion

Wild onions have a pink or pink flowers that grow at the top of a leafless stalk. They have a strong onion odor. They have edible bulbs but they can have a really strong flavour. Leaves are also edible in small amounts, large quantities are not recommended and can be poisonous.



Tapertip Hawksbeard



Tapertip hawksbeard is widespread but rarely found in great abundance. It occurs in open, dry sagebrush plant communities. It has a milky sap and the flower and leaves resemble a dandelion. It is good forage for livestock, sheep especially like it.

Quaking Aspen

Quaking aspen has the widest natural range of any tree in North American (if can grow just about anywhere!). It is also the largest living organism because it primarily grows from sprouts from their roots.



Baltic Rush



Baltic rush is one of the world's most widespread plant species. It is often one of the dominant species in wet meadows. It has thick rhizomes that keep soils stable and the leaves provide forage for livestock and wildlife. Wading birds find shelter among the stems.

Arrowleaf Balsamroot



Fairly common in cold, dry areas of the West. The leaves are arrow shaped. The flowers are good browse for wildlife and livestock (e.g., sheep). It requires insect visitation for seed production.

Bluebunch Wheatgrass

Bluebunch wheatgrass is preferred feed for cattle, horses, sheep, elk, deer, and pronghorn at various times during the year. It is drought resistant and stabilizes disturbed soils.



Squirreltail

Squirreltail is used for erosion control and as forage for wildlife and livestock. It is widely distributed throughout the West. The seedheads and bristly spikes.



Indian Paintbrush

Indian paintbrush flowers are named for the clusters of spiky blooms that resemble paintbrushes dipped in bright red or orange-yellow paint. It is often pollinated by hummingbirds and bees.



Crested Wheatgrass



Crested wheatgrass is a perennial, introduced grass commonly seeded in the arid areas in the western US. It is palatable to cattle, sheep, horses, elk, deer & antelope.

Big Sagebrush



Big sagebrush is perhaps the most important shrub on western rangelands. Evergreen leaves and abundance seed production provide an excellent winter food source for numerous species of large mammals (e.g., deer, bighorn sheep, etc.). It provides habitat for nearly 100 birds (e.g., sage-grouse)

Lupine

Lupine has palmate leaves, the fruit is a legume pod. Lupine is a native wildflower and is toxic to animals (especially sheep and cattle). Several species of bee including the honey bee rely on the lupine for food.



Mormon Crickets

Mormon crickets can grow up to 3 inches in length. They are found throughout the rangelands. Despite its name, it is actually a shieldbacked katydid. They are flightless. They eat wildflowers, grasses, and shrubs reducing feed for wildlife and livestock. They also eat other insects.



Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers are natural components of rangeland ecosystems but when their populations reach outbreak levels, they cause serious economic and ecological losses to rangeland forage. They are typically ground-dwelling insects and consume plant stems and leaves.



Dung Beetles

Dung beetles feed on feces. They can move dung balls weighing up to 50 times their own weight. Dung beetles break down manure so it can more easily be incorporated into the soil, they also create little homes within the dung, and aerates the soil with tunnels.



Monarch Butterflies

Monarch butterflies are considered an iconic pollinator species. Its wings feature an easily recognizable black, orange, and white pattern. During fall migration, monarchs can cover 1000s of miles. They feed on nectar from flowers. They have many natural enemies including spiders & ants that eat their eggs, birds & wasps.



Bees

Pollinators provide crucial ecosystem services to rangeland. Bees actively collect pollen from grass species and wildflowers and the combination of bees and wind increases seed production.



Sheep



Sheep are ruminant mammals that are typically kept as livestock. A sheep's wool is the most widely used animal fiber, and is usually harvested by shearing. Sheep are vulnerable to a variety of predators including coyote, foxes, wolves, mountain lions, and bears. Sheep eat grasses and wildflowers.

Cattle



Cattle are large, ruminant animals. Most cattle on rangeland provide meat to humans and can be used to control unwanted plants through grazing. Cattle primarily eat grass, and sometimes eat wildflowers. Cattle predators include coyotes, cougars, bobcats, wolves, and bears.

Goats

There are two types of goats: domestic goats which are raised and bred as farm animals and mountain goats which live on steep, rocky areas in the western US. Goats eat grasses, wildflowers, and shrubs (even the bark). Major predators include coyotes, dogs, foxes, and even birds of prey.



Great Pyrenees

Great Pyrenees are large, thickly coated, working dogs that deter wolves and other predators from livestock. If you see a Great Pyrenees on rangeland, don't take it out of its environment, it is most likely working.



Border Collie

A Border Collie is a working and herding dog. They are extremely energetic and athletic.



Human

How do you use rangeland?



Human

How do you use rangeland?



Human

How do you use rangeland?



Water Trough



Spring-Feed Water Trough



Stock Pond



Stream



Gate



Fence



Cattle Manure

