

# Sagebrush/Sage-Steppe Habitat

Size and spatial extent of sage-grouse populations is increased

Movement of sage-grouse between vital resources, breeding locations and populations is enhanced

Sage-grouse habitat connectivity is increased and maintained

Connectivity of desired plant communities is increased across the landscape

Habitat providing nesting cover and food for sage-grouse is restored



Greater sage-grouse

Post-fire plant community recovery favors desired plant species

Native and desired plant species outcompete invasive grasses

Avian predator populations are reduced to natural ranges

The frequency of high-intensity fires is reduced

Woodland type plant communities decrease

Extent of perennial bunch grasses and forbs is increased and their condition is improved

Suppressed understory vegetation and water resources are released

Artificial avian predator perches and food resources are reduced

Mortality of sage-grouse and other native species is reduced

Treatments to control invasive grasses and prevent their spread are implemented

Grazing management plans are developed and carried out

Juniper are removed from sage-grouse habitat

Artificial food sources, nesting and perching structures and avian predators are identified and reduced

Fences in high risk collision areas are marked

Wildlife escape ramps are installed in livestock watering troughs

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Control Invasive Grasses & Weeds

Support Sustainable Grazing Practices

Remove Juniper

Reduce Human Influenced Mortality

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Outreach & Engagement

Landowner outreach to increase awareness of sage-grouse habitat enhancement programs is conducted

Private landowner enrollment in voluntary sage-grouse habitat enhancement programs increases

Outreach and engagement foster public values that recognize the importance of sage-grouse habitats and enable the implementation of the above strategies.

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

NEAR-TERM OUTCOMES

IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

STRATEGIES

20+ YEARS

0

10

0 YEARS