Figures

Figure 1: Map of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.

Detailed map reproduced from National Park Service Homepage (http://www.aqd.nps.gov/grd/parks/bica/maps.htm).
Figure 2: Vegetation Map of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.

Vegetation Types (Knight et al. 1987)

- Agricultural land
- Basin Grassland
- Creek woodland
- Douglas fir woodland
- Floodplain meadow or mudflat
- Floodplain shrubland
- Floodplain woodland
- Great Plains shrubland
- Human development
- Juniper – mountain mahogany
- Juniper woodland
- Limber pine woodland
- Marsh
- Mixed desert shrubland
- Mixed-grass prairie
- Mountain mahogany woodland
- Ponderosa pine woodland
- Open water – River
- Sagebrush desert shrubland
- Sagebrush steppe
- Saltbush desert shrubland
- Spruce-fir woodland
- Unclassified – Unknown
- Wind-swept plateau (cushion plants)
Figure 3: Approximate locations of Anabat II bat detectors placed in and near Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in August of 2001.
Figure 4: Habitat Suitability Map of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area With Respect to Townsend’s Big-Eared Bat
**Figure 5: Priority site list for BCNRA bat inventory.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layout Creek and nearby tributaries</td>
<td>Layout creek has at least one still pond and lies within the high probability area delineated by the Townsend’s big-eared bat model. It is also just below much cliff roosting habitat and contains the only documented occurrence of spotted bat activity in the recreation area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cliffs along the walls of Bighorn Canyon and Devils Canyon.</td>
<td>The canyon walls represent the most extensive complex of spotted bat rooting habitat in the area and there are anecdotal reports of spotted bat calls along the rim of Devil’s Canyon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management Area (YWHMA), specifically:</td>
<td>YWHMA contains a wealth of bat foraging and roosting habitat. Areas for survey are highlighted because:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Ponds at the southernmost extent of YWHMA.</td>
<td>a. The Kane Caves, just south of YWHMA are known bat roosts, including Townsend’s big-eared bats.</td>
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<td>b. Known and potential roost buildings anywhere in the management area and small ponds anywhere in YWHMA.</td>
<td>b. At least one building in YWHMA has very high bat activity, and others in the vicinity are also likely to receive some use. Bats forage over the extensive wetlands in YWHMA. The most likely place to capture them is over small bodies of flat water over which they would feed and drink.</td>
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<td>Hillsboro Ranch and beaver ponds and Lockhart Ranch and beaver ponds.</td>
<td>These ranches consist of several uninhabited structures along drainages containing numerous beaver ponds in otherwise dry country. They are therefore likely to concentrate bats foraging in the drainages and there is evidence that at least some of the buildings serve as night roosts.</td>
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<td>Caves that are just off BCNRA, usually on BLM land, but whose bat population likely forages on the recreation area.</td>
<td>These caves include Horse Thief Cave, Bighorn Caverns, Natural Trap Cave, Mystery Cave, and numerous others to the east of the recreation area.</td>
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<td>Other habitats, such as cottonwood riparian corridors and edges in conifer forest.</td>
<td>As time and budget permit, other habitats might be sampled to increase the diversity of sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed map reproduced from National Park Service Homepage (http://www.aqd.nps.gov/grd/parks/bica/maps.htm).