# Changes in Large and Medium-Sized Mammals Associated with Riparian Revegetation Activities Along the Las Vegas Wash, Nevada

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### Las Vegas Wash

- The Las Vegas Wash is a formerly ephemeral, now perennial, stream that carries treated wastewater, storm flows, groundwater and urban run-off to Lake Mead from the Las Vegas Valley
- Flows from the Las Vegas Wash makes up about 2% of the water flowing into Lake Mead
- Erosion along the Wash's banks caused significant reduction in wetland and riparian habitats from over 2000 acres in the 1950s to less than 200 acres in the 1990s















# Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee History

- The Las Vegas Wash Coordination Committee (LVWCC) was established in 1998
  - Consists of 30 stakeholders
- In 2000 the committee finalized the Las Vegas Wash Comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan (CAMP)
  - Includes a long-term fish and wildlife management plan
- The Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) was finalized by the committee in 2008
  - Includes the recommendation to conduct baseline wildlife surveys and to continue regular monitoring















## Las Vegas Wash Restoration

- Over 525 acres have been restored along the Wash
- •21 erosion control structures have been constructed
- 13 miles of bank protection installed
- Over 1000 species of wildlife identified











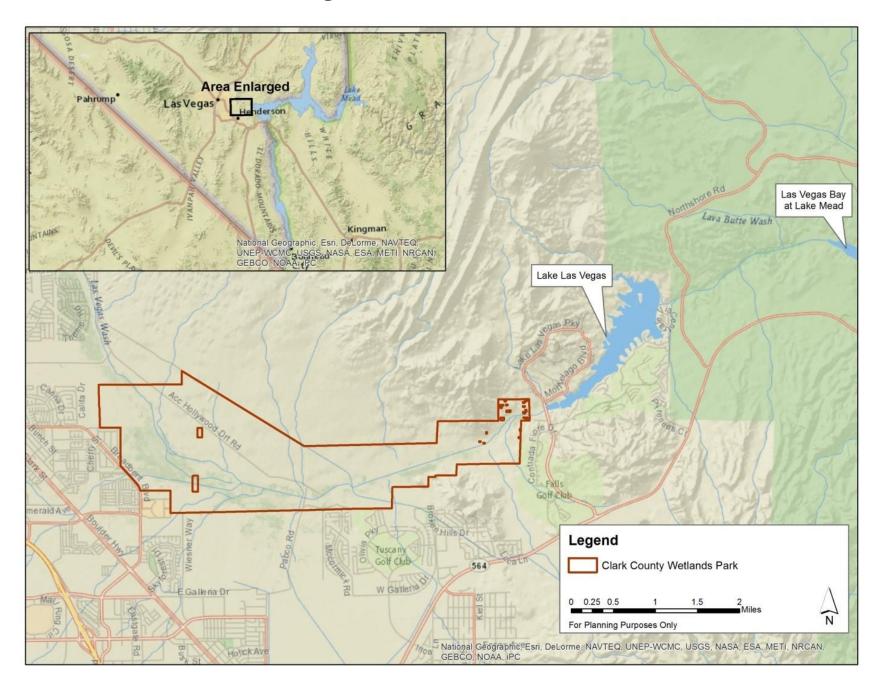








## Clark County Wetlands Park



### Las Vegas Wash Mammal Surveys

- Baseline surveys for mammals were conducted by Bradley and Niles in 1972 (Bradley and Niles 1973)
- Small mammals were studied by students at UNLV in 2002 – primarily upland areas
- Prior to 2009, large mammal activity was surveyed through casual observations, tracks and sign















### Las Vegas Wash Mammal Surveys

- The first camera trap survey of mammals along the Wash was conducted from November 2009 – January 2011
- A second survey was conducted from April 2018 June 2019
- Prior to the 09-11 survey, there were 61.4 acres of riparian and wetland habitat along the Wash
- An additional 72.7 acres were created before the 18-19 survey began















### 2009-2011 Mammal Survey

- 12 sites along the Wash
  - · 6 riparian, 6 upland
- Three camera traps in a single site for one week each
  - Repeated each season
- Camera locations were baited with food, scent or combination
- Locations selected to avoid human disturbance
- Cameras took both photos and video



















# 2009-2011 - Mammal Capture Locations

### **2018-2019 Mammal Survey**

- Focused on riparian areas
- 4 primary sites along the Wash
  - Well established riparian habitat
- 6 additional supplemental sites
- Four camera traps in a single site for one week each
  - Repeated each season
- Camera locations were not baited
- Locations selected to avoid human disturbance
- Cameras took only videos







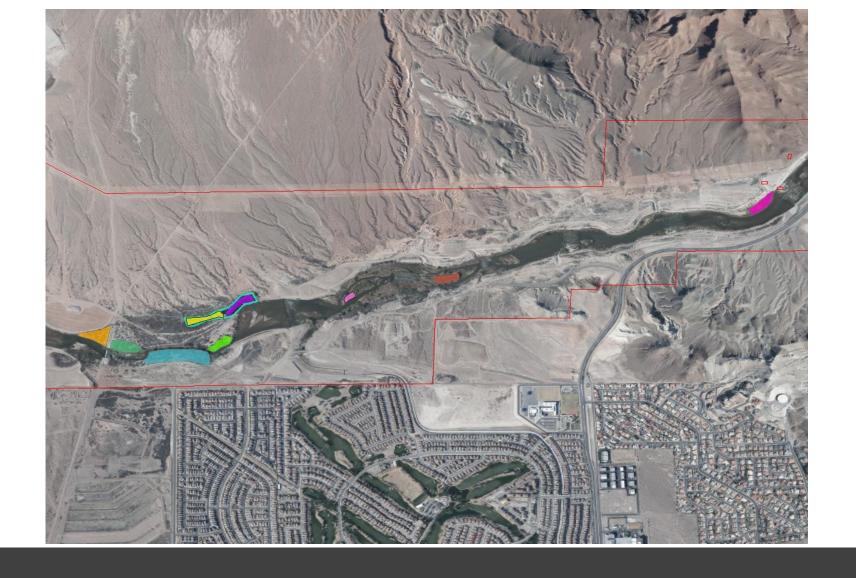












2018-2019 - Mammal Capture Locations

### **Comparison of Capture Results**

Common Name	2009-2011	2018-2019
Coyote	X	X
Gray fox		X
Bobcat		X
Striped skunk	X	
Spotted skunk	X	
American beaver	X	X
Ring-tailed cat	X	
Northern raccoon	X	X
Black-tailed jackrabbit	X	X
Desert cottontail	X	X
Black rat		X

### Comparison of Capture Results cont.

 Common species found in both 09-11 and 18-19 surveys



Northern Racoon Cottontail Jackrabbit Beaver

| Desert Cottontail Jackrabbit Beaver | Desert Cottontail |

### Comparison of Capture Results cont.

- Species found in 09-11 survey but not in 18-19
- All three species found in a single cottonwood dominated restoration site
- Construction occurred nearby during 18-19 survey

Ring-tailed cat



Western spotted skunk



Striped skunk



### Comparison of Capture Results cont.

- Species found in 18-19 survey but not in 09-11
- First gray fox seen along the Wash since early 1970s

**Gray Fox** 

**Black Rat** 



**Bobcat** 



### Other Mammals Found at the Wash

- Other mammals documented along the Wash outside of these surveys.
  - Muskrat is unconfirmed
  - Badger has not been seen since the 1970s

Muskrat



**American Badger** 



Bighorn Sheep



Kit Fox





### **Conclusions**

- Restoration efforts that began in 1999 have produced habitat for a wide variety of mammals
- Continued plant growth and restoration efforts have increased the attractiveness of riparian habitat
- Construction and recreational components of the Wetlands Park may negatively impact mammal habitat
- Wildlife Management Plan calls for another round of surveys in 2025-2026



### **QUESTIONS?**



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