



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Partners for Fish & Wildlife Program



Big Game Seasonal Habitat & Migration Corridor Report
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
Fiscal Year 2025 Accomplishments



Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Fiscal Year 2025 Accomplishments	2
Table 1. Service and partner contributions in Fiscal Year 2025 to big game seasonal habitat and migration corridor projects.	2
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	3
Figure 1. Fiscal Year 2019–2025 PFW Program accomplishments that improved seasonal and migration corridor habitat for big game species using Service cash and partner contributions.....	3
Table 2. Fiscal Year 2025 PFW Program accomplishments, by state, that improved seasonal and migration corridor habitat for big game species using Service cash and partner contributions.....	4
Table 3. List of Fiscal Year 2025 external partners the PFW Program collaborated with to deliver habitat restoration and enhancement projects in big game seasonal and migration corridor habitat on private and tribal lands	6
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Support.....	7
Summary and Looking Forward	7
Appendix A: Examples of Big Game Winter Habitat and Migration Corridor Restoration/Enhancement Accomplishments for FY 2025 in California, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon.....	i
From Ashes to Abundance: Post-Wildfire Recovery in Northeastern California for Mule Deer	ii
Connecting the Landscape: Improving Big Game Mobility in Montana.....	iv
Restoring the Chama Wildlife Corridor in New Mexico: Sustaining Big Game Migration, Forest Health, and Clean Water	vi
Collaborative Conservation in Action: Enhancing Winter Range Habitat for Big Game in Grant County, Oregon	viii



Trail camera image from video showing elk using restored wetland habitat for breeding on private land in Utah. Photo by Clint Wirick, USFWS.

Introduction

The western United States (U.S.) is home to some of the largest herds of wild native ungulates in North America. However, critical winter habitat and migration corridors between seasonal ranges that many of these populations rely on face significant threats. Habitat fragmentation from development often limits the availability of high-quality forage and cover, roads and fences impede movement between and within seasonal ranges, and degraded habitat limits the health and reproductive success of herds.

Recognizing these challenges, the Department of the Interior (DOI) launched a coordinated effort to conserve these critical habitats. On February 9, 2018, President Trump's Secretary of the Interior signed [Secretarial Order \(S.O.\) 3362, Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors](#). S.O. 3362 directs appropriate bureaus within the DOI to work in close partnership with 11 western states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) to enhance and improve the quality of big game winter range and migration corridor habitat on Federal lands under DOI jurisdiction in a way that recognizes state authority to conserve and manage big game species and respects private property rights.

Since its inception, implementation of S.O. 3362 has focused on improving winter range and migration corridor habitat for Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, and pronghorn within priority areas identified in State Action Plans (which were developed in response to S.O. 3362) and through priority projects on tribal lands. These efforts span multiple land ownerships, with voluntary agreements between willing landowners and tribes serving as a cornerstone strategy for achieving coordinated, landscape-scale conservation outcomes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Partners for Fish and Wildlife (PFW) Program, established in 1987, has long been a leader in delivering voluntary habitat restoration and enhancement projects on private and tribal lands. In response to S.O. 3362, the PFW Program began focusing efforts within big game winter habitat and migration corridors and tracking project accomplishments and has since expanded tracking efforts to include projects completed in summer habitat. Working in partnership with private and tribal landowners and other conservation partners, PFW Program biologists implement a wide range of practices, including restoring degraded habitats, installing wildlife-friendly fencing to facilitate big game movement, and designing innovative grazing systems to increase forage production (see Appendix A for examples of Fiscal Year 2025 projects).

The PFW Program's success lies in its ability to build strong partnerships that deliver tangible conservation results. This report describes the work of the PFW Program and its Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 accomplishments with partners supporting big game seasonal habitat and migration corridors within the 11 western states. For the purposes of this report, "seasonal habitat" is defined as winter and/or summer range. In all cases, reported project accomplishments benefit at least one of the S.O. 3362 target species: Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, or pronghorn.

Fiscal Year 2025 Accomplishments

This report describes the accomplishments of the PFW Program and details how Service funds were invested to support projects with voluntary cooperators. In FY 2025, the Service contributed over \$4.7 million and leveraged over \$11 million with cooperators to support voluntary conservation efforts in big game seasonal habitat and migration corridors for an overall conservation impact of nearly \$15.8 million and a total leveraging ratio of \$2.35 from cooperators for every dollar of Service funds (Table 1). The Service's contributions include more than \$3.9 million invested in completed projects directly delivered by PFW Program staff in FY 2025 and \$800,000 allocated to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Western Big Game Seasonal Habitat and Migration Corridors Fund (Table 1).

Table 1. Service and partner contributions in Fiscal Year 2025 to big game seasonal habitat and migration corridor projects.

FY 2025 Activities	Service Contributions (Cash only)	Cooperator Contributions (Cash and In-kind)	Total Conservation Impact
PFW Program Accomplishments	\$3,909,414 ^a	\$4,562,169	\$8,471,583
NFWF Western Big Game Seasonal Habitat and Migration Corridors Fund	\$800,000 ^b	\$6,517,600	\$7,317,600
Total	\$4,709,414	\$11,079,769	\$15,789,183

^aTotal includes \$1,133,672 in PFW Program funds, \$157,946 in other Service funds, and \$2,617,796 of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act project funds delivered by the PFW Program.

^bTotal includes \$500K from the PFW Program in a cooperative agreement with NFWF and \$300K from the Service's general appropriations to NFWF.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Across all 11 western states prioritized under S.O. 3362, PFW Program staff and cooperators completed 159 project accomplishments, including efforts that treated and removed invasive species, reseeded native habitat, controlled juniper and pinyon pine, implemented grazing management systems using innovative virtual fence technology to improve habitat quality, installed fuel breaks to prevent and manage wildfires, and restored wetlands and riparian areas. They also carried out fencing projects by removing wildlife-unfriendly fences (such as woven wire), installing new wildlife-friendly fences around sensitive habitats to exclude livestock, and modifying existing fences to meet wildlife-friendly specifications that allow big game species to pass through or over without harm. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for geographic distribution and state accomplishments. Appendix A provides project examples that illustrate the range of conservation actions performed in FY 2025 for big games species and habitats.

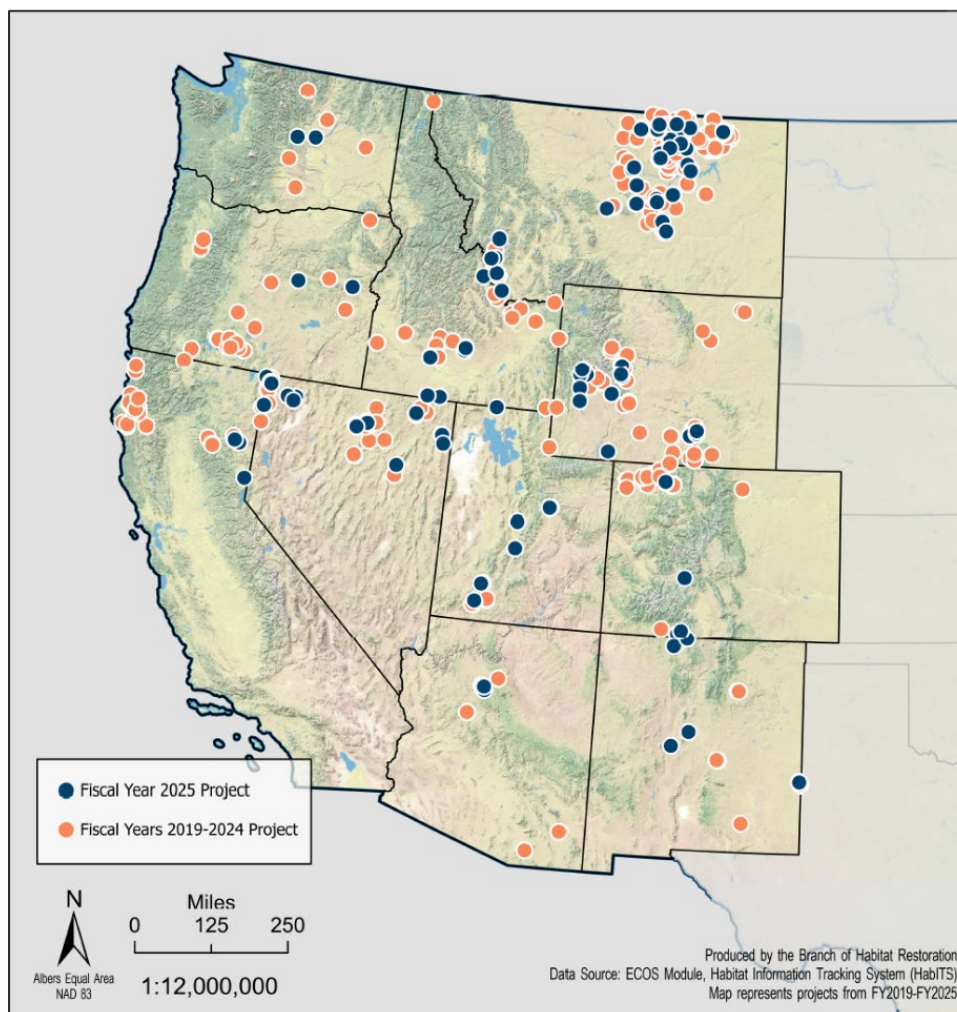


Figure 1. Fiscal Year 2019–2025 PFW Program accomplishments that improved seasonal and migration corridor habitat for big game species using Service cash and partner contributions. FY 2025 projects are highlighted in blue while projects between FY 2019–2024 are highlighted in orange. Map by USFWS.

Table 2. Fiscal Year 2025 PFW Program accomplishments, by state, that improved seasonal and migration corridor habitat for big game species using Service cash and partner contributions.

State	Upland and Wetland Acres Restored/Enhanced	Shoreline/Stream Miles Restored/Enhanced	Miles of Fencing Removed, Installed, or Modified	Total Service Cash	Partner Contribution (<i>Cash and in-kind</i>)	Total Conservation Impact
AZ	621	—	—	\$79,188	\$56,000	\$135,188
CA	536	—	—	\$130,279	\$30,500	\$160,779
CO	973	—	—	\$496,071	\$38,495	\$534,566
ID	41	3.7	22.9	\$106,282	\$104,750	\$211,032
MT	38,129	67.4	82.7	\$399,328	\$2,457,208	\$2,856,536
NM	446	—	6.9	\$240,510	\$46,101	\$286,611
NV	7,020	0.1	26.2	\$604,664	\$316,025	\$920,689
OR	4,352	—	—	\$351,585	\$141,438	\$493,023
UT	807	0.1	13.1	\$194,776	\$667,250	\$862,026
WA	589	—	5.3	\$194,612	\$42,507	\$237,119
WY	45,571	4.0	26.0	\$1,112,119	\$661,895	\$1,774,014
Total	99,085	75.3	183.1	\$3,909,414^a	\$4,562,169	\$8,471,583

^aTotal includes \$1,133,672 in PFW Program funds, \$157,946 in other Service funds, and \$2,617,796 of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act project funds delivered by the PFW Program.

Together, the PFW Program, in collaboration with voluntary cooperators, accomplished the following on-the-ground activities:

- Restored and enhanced 99,085 acres of upland and wetland seasonal habitat and migration corridors, with 99.9% (99,071 acres) occurring within winter range and/or migration corridor habitat and 69% (68,585 acres) within state action plan priority areas.
- Improved 75.3 miles of shoreline and stream channels, with 100% of miles occurring within winter range and/or migration corridors, and 72% (54.3 miles) in state action plan priority areas.
- Removed, installed, or modified 183.1 miles of fencing affecting big game, with 99.7% (182.6 miles) occurring in winter range and migration corridors and 77% (141.8 miles) in state action plan priority areas.
- Additionally, 101 structures were installed in Utah to restore stream and wetland ecosystems or support grazing management (37 beaver dam analogs, 61 wet meadow structures, and three water troughs), and 5.2 miles of pipeline were installed (4.6 miles in Wyoming and 0.6 miles in Idaho) to support grazing management and native vegetation establishment, improving forage for big game species.

The PFW Program accomplishments described here were made possible by the 42 voluntarily cooperating landowners, tribes, organizations, and agencies that collaborated with the PFW Program staff in FY 2025 (Table 3). The cooperation and support of PFW Program partners are essential to the long-term conservation and sustainability of habitats benefiting western big game and other species sharing the landscape.



The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Bureau of Land Management, and Hi-Line Sportsmen remove woven-wire sheep fencing at a key pronghorn migration bottleneck in Montana. The work improved crossings for pronghorn, mule deer, and other big game species. Collaborative partnerships like this are essential for landscape-scale conservation. Photos by Marisa Sather, USFWS.

Table 3. List of Fiscal Year 2025 external partners the PFW Program collaborated with to deliver habitat restoration and enhancement projects in big game seasonal and migration corridor habitat on private and tribal lands.

Partner Type	Partner Name
Conservation District	Sublette County Conservation District (WY)
Federal Agency	Bureau of Land Management (multiple states) Natural Resources Conservation Service (multiple states) U.S. Geological Survey (Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative)
Local Unit of Government	Fremont County Weed and Pest (WY) Malheur County Weed Department (OR) Utah Grazing Improvement Program Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative
Non-Governmental Organization/Land Trust	Chama Peak Land Alliance Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation Ducks Unlimited Mule Deer Foundation National Fish and Wildlife Foundation National Wildlife Federation Pheasants Forever Ranchers Stewardship Alliance Sagebrush Habitat Conservation Fund The Nature Conservancy Trout Unlimited Truckee River Watershed Council Water For Wildlife Winnett Agricultural Community Enhancement and Sustainability World Wildlife Fund
School	Utah State University
State Agency	Arizona Game and Fish Department Colorado Parks and Wildlife Idaho Department of Fish and Game Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Nevada Department of Wildlife Oregon Department of Agriculture Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Utah Division of Natural Resources (Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands) Utah Division of Natural Resources (Division of Wildlife Resources) Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Wyoming Game and Fish Department Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition Wyoming Water Development Commission Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust (an independent state agency)
Tribal	Jicarilla Apache Nation Summit Lake Paiute Tribe Wind River Indian Reservation (Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes)

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Support

The PFW Program continued its long-standing support to NFWF's Western Big Game Seasonal Habitat and Migration Corridors Fund (Fund). Since inception of the Fund, the PFW Program has contributed a total of \$4 million with additional funds provided by other Service contributions.

Of the \$800,000 provided in FY 2025 (Table 1), \$500,000 was awarded by the PFW Program to NFWF through a cooperative agreement. Service funds in combination with partner contributions and leveraged resources, resulted in a collective conservation impact of \$7.3 million for big game winter and migration corridor habitat (Table 1). PFW Program staff serve on an advisory panel with other partners to assist with project proposal review and development of project recommendations submitted to the NFWF Board of Directors for funding approval. In FY 2025, NFWF awarded 12 grants for projects in big game winter habitat and migration corridor priority areas on private, tribal, and federal lands. These projects are expected to remove or improve 652 miles of fencing to wildlife-friendly standards, improve management on 294,304 acres of rangelands and restore 53,085 acres of public, private and tribal lands. For more information on NFWF's Western Big Game Seasonal Habitat and Migration Corridors Fund and awarded grants in FY 2025, see NFWF's FY 2025 [grant slate](#) and [Western Big Game Migration Fund fact sheet](#).

Summary and Looking Forward

In FY 2025, the Service contributed more than \$4.7 million to big game seasonal habitat and migration corridor projects, which, along with partner contributions, resulted in a total conservation impact of nearly \$15.8 million. Of the \$4.7 million provided by the Service, \$3.9 million was delivered through the PFW Program, in collaboration with 42 partners, to improve big game seasonal habitat and migration corridors. The remaining Service allocations provided a total of \$800,000 to NFWF's Big Game Seasonal Habitat and Migration Corridor Fund, of which the PFW Program provided \$500,000.

The PFW Program continues its commitment to invest in the restoration and enhancement of big game seasonal habitat and migration corridors in collaboration with external and internal cooperators, a priority of the Administration, Department, and Service.

Appendix A: Examples of Big Game Winter Habitat and Migration Corridor Restoration/Enhancement Accomplishments for FY 2025 in California, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon.



Hundreds of Rocky Mountain elk in Wyoming. Photo by Lori Iverson, USFWS.



Mule deer buck in Wyoming. Photo by Gannon Castle, USFWS.

From Ashes to Abundance: Post-Wildfire Recovery in Northeastern California for Mule Deer

Over the past five years, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service PFW Program staff in Reno, Nevada, worked with a private landowner and local partners to restore mule deer habitat across a 450-acre project area in northeastern California following the 2020 Sheep Fire. The work took place on a private ranch located within a priority mule deer corridor identified in [California's State Action Plan](#) between Reno, Nevada, and Susanville, California, along the eastern Sierra Nevada Range. This area—an ecologically rich mix of sagebrush-steppe, shrublands, dense forests, and working agricultural lands—is increasingly vulnerable to catastrophic wildfires.

The Sheep Fire burned roughly 30,000 acres and severely reduced the quantity and quality of forage available to migrating mule deer. In response, PFW Program staff and partners carried out targeted restoration actions across the 450-acre project area to accelerate recovery of native shrub communities and improve habitat conditions for mule deer and other wildlife. The property lies within a broader mosaic of private and public lands and is located near the Bass Hill Wildlife Management Area, making it a high-value site for restoration.



Photo: The Sheep Fire burned all vegetation, including grasses and shrubs, leaving behind bitterbrush skeletons which indicate that the fire burned quickly through this area. Photo by USFWS.

Restoration efforts focused on sagebrush uplands—key winter range habitat for mule deer. Partners seeded 56 acres with native grasses and shrubs in fall 2021 and planted 6,500 bitterbrush seedlings in clustered islands (40 acres total) in 2024 to jumpstart the return of essential browse. PFW Program staff also monitored the bitterbrush plantings in spring of 2025 and completed targeted maintenance to support early establishment.

Throughout the project, PFW Program staff worked closely with the Lassen Land and Trails Trust, a nonprofit organization that owns a neighboring property and has a long-standing conservation partnership with the landowner where work was conducted. Restoration activities within this priority corridor are ongoing, and additional partners—including the California Deer Association in partnership with the PFW Program—are actively seeking funding to support continued post-wildfire restoration and other conservation efforts.



Left photo: Sea of bitterbrush seedlings ready for their forever home. Photo by USFWS. Right photo: Recently planted bitterbrush seedlings with cages around them. Photo by Lassen Land and Trails Trust.



Left photo: Drill seeding native grasses and shrubs to restore habitat for mule deer and other wildlife species. Photo by a private landowner. Right photo: Seeded areas responded positively to restoration efforts. Photo by USFWS.

Connecting the Landscape: Improving Big Game Mobility in Montana

In FY 2024 and FY 2025, conservation partners from the PFW Program, NFWF, and Southwest Montana Sagebrush Partnership came together to enhance big game migration corridors through strategic fencing improvements and removal. Together, they successfully removed and replaced 31.2 miles of fencing with wildlife-friendly fencing—6.2 miles of which occurred in FY 2025—and permanently removed 1.8 miles of fencing to improve big game migration within Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks’ (Montana FWP) Priority Area C, as identified in the [Montana Action Plan for Implementation of Secretarial Order 3362](#).

These efforts were guided by Montana FWP’s two-year study tracking radio-collared pronghorn. The data pinpointed key migration pinch points, including impermeable fencing, fragmented habitats, and areas degraded by invasive plants and conifer encroachment. These findings emphasized the need for habitat and fencing improvements for pronghorn and other big game species moving between seasonal ranges.

Work completed in FY 2024 and FY 2025 spanned 15 projects involving collaboration among 11 private landowners, the PFW Program, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, Montana Department of Natural Resources, Montana FWP, The Nature Conservancy, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, the Youth Employment Program, and dozens of dedicated volunteers. Several projects expanded upon earlier investments, including previous mesic restoration efforts, strengthening habitat connectivity across a larger portion of Priority Area C.



Photo: Out with the old! Project partners pose surrounded by roles of removed sheep wire. Photo by Montana Backcountry Hunters and Anglers.

One notable project was completed in FY 2024 in the Horse Prairie Valley, where partners replaced 2.5 miles of woven-wire sheep fence with 4-strand wildlife-friendly fencing. This area, rich in sage-steppe, riparian, and mesic habitats, provides crucial winter habitat for migratory pronghorn and supports a resident herd year-round. Elk, mule deer, and moose also inhabit this region year-round and move between riparian and sage-steppe habitats seasonally.

These fencing modifications significantly improve access to quality habitat and resources and reduce the risk of injury or death for multiple ungulate species. This collaborative effort underscores the importance of partnerships among private landowners, state and federal agencies, and volunteers in Southwest Montana. The use of radio-telemetry data from Montana FWP further highlights the powerful outcomes that can be achieved when integrating science-based conservation with community-driven conservation across a landscape.



Left photo: Pronghorn carcass caught in woven-wire sheep fencing. Fences like this can create barriers and entanglement risks for pronghorn and other juvenile ungulates. Photo credit: Simon Buzzard, National Wildlife Federation. Right photo: This newly constructed wildlife-friendly fence will allow safe passage for many big game species including migratory pronghorn, elk, mule deer, and moose. Photo credit: National Wildlife Federation.

Restoring the Chama Wildlife Corridor in New Mexico: Sustaining Big Game Migration, Forest Health, and Clean Water

Every winter, thousands of elk and mule deer move through the Chama Wildlife Corridor in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico, following ancient migration routes between summer and winter ranges. These seasonal movements are essential to their survival, but in recent years, the corridor has faced growing threats. Dense stands of small-diameter trees have crowded the forest, reducing forage for big game and creating hazardous conditions ripe for catastrophic wildfire. A major fire here wouldn't just harm wildlife—it could also compromise key watersheds that supply more than half of the drinking water for Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and many rural communities.

To reduce these risks and restore critical habitat, the PFW Program joined forces with the Chama Peak Land Alliance, tribal nations, local and regional partners, and six private landowners. Together, they implemented targeted forest thinning using mastication—a technique that grinds overgrown vegetation into mulch—across six projects spanning 550 acres in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. This work was supported by a \$1 million cooperative agreement between the PFW Program and the Chama Peak Land Alliance, made possible by funds received from the Department of the Interior's Office of Wildland Fire.

One of the projects, completed in 2025, is located about 10 miles northeast of Chama, New Mexico, within the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish-designated Chama Wildlife Corridor. There, the PFW Program and Chama Peak Alliance collaborated with private landowners and the Jicarilla Apache Nation to restore habitat and reduce wildfire risk on 88 acres of private land.



Left photo: “Mastication” machines are an important tool to implement ecologically-based forestry practices to reduce the risk of severe wildfire. Photo by Caleb Stotts, Chama Peak Land Alliance. Right photo: Catastrophic wildfires threaten the federally threatened Mexican Spotted Owl, which depends on mature, complex forests. Thoughtful forest thinning, as was done within the Chama Wildlife Corridor, reduces this risk while supporting habitat for the owl and other wildlife species. Photo by Shaula Hedwall, USFWS.

Treatments included selectively thinning younger trees while retaining older, mature trees; masticating heavy ground fuels into mulch; and removing dead trees while leaving some as snags for wildlife. Before the work began, the forest averaged roughly 2,750 small trees per acre; after treatment, that number dropped to about 150—a 95 percent reduction that opened the canopy, restored forest health, and reduced wildfire risk.

The results have been transformative. Increased sunlight and water now reach the forest floor, allowing native grasses, forbs, and tree saplings to return. These plants provide high-quality forage elk and mule deer need during migration and winter months, as well as food and cover for many other wildlife species.



Photos: Pre-forest treatment (left) and post-treatment using mastication (right) in the Rio Chama headwaters that supply water to the village of Chama, New Mexico. Photos by Nick Dolecek, Chama Peak Land Alliance.

The project also benefits the federally threatened Mexican spotted owl, which depends on mature, structurally complex forests yet remains highly vulnerable to severe, stand-replacing wildfire. In addition, the treatment created a fuel break that helps protect the Wolf Creek watershed—which supplies Chama’s drinking water—reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire and post-fire debris flows that could severely degrade water quality.

This project demonstrates how strategic habitat restoration can address multiple challenges—supporting big game migration, improving forest health, reducing wildfire risk for a federally threatened species, and protecting a critical water source—while also showcasing the power of collaborative partnerships.

Collaborative Conservation in Action: Enhancing Winter Range Habitat for Big Game in Grant County, Oregon

The PFW Program recently collaborated with the South Fork John Day Watershed Council, a local rancher, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to improve winter habitat for mule deer, elk, and other big game species on a private ranch located along the South Fork John Day River and Magic Lantern Creek in Grant County, Oregon. This project supports the ODFW's Murderers Creek Mule Deer Initiative.

Historically, large stands of bitterbrush and native bunchgrasses dominated the habitat in this area, providing valuable forage for wintering mule deer and elk. However, past land management practices allowed juniper to encroach and invasive grasses—such as medusahead, cheatgrass, and ventenata—to spread into these habitats. Invasive grasses reduce species richness in native plant communities, increase erosion risks, and lead to more frequent wildfires. Encroaching juniper crowds out sagebrush and shrubs essential for wildlife and dominate nearby water sources.

To address these challenges, the project focused on improving approximately 312 acres of big game winter habitat around the ODFW Phillip W. Schneider Wildlife Area. Within this area, crews removed juniper from 155 acres that the South Fork John Day Watershed Council identified as critical for restoration through its evaluation and modeling efforts. They also aerially sprayed invasive grasses across the 312-acre project area where needed and later seeded native grasses to restore forage and cover for wildlife.



Photos: Before (left) and after (right) some of the juniper removal work. Photos by South Fork John Day Watershed Council.

This project builds on conservation efforts completed in 2020 within the watershed, including the cutting of 250 acres of juniper, the development of a new water trough, and the installation of a cattle-exclusion fence around a spring source and an aspen buck-and-pole fence along Magic Lantern Creek. The ranch is also fencing off all of Magic Lantern Creek and the area around Wind Creek on its property, further protecting vital water sources and native vegetation from cattle.

The project aligns with restoration efforts by the Ochoco National Forest, which is working to establish a connected network of restoration projects in the region. These combined efforts will contribute to a healthier watershed, promoting native plant growth, improving water availability, and providing better wintering habitat for big game species.

The success of this project demonstrates the power of cooperative conservation, with local ranchers, state and federal agencies, and conservation groups working together to improve the landscape for both wildlife and the local community.



Left photo: After some juniper removal and initial weed treatment in June of 2021. Note the piles of juniper in the background and weed treatment in the foreground. Right photo: May of 2024 after the habitat responded to juniper removal and weed treatments. Photos by South Fork John Day Watershed Council.

Learn more about the [Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program](#).



Cover: Pronghorn in Wyoming by Tom Koerner, USFWS.