

# Answer Sheet



Grizzly bear = T; listed in 1967

Scientific Name: *Ursus arctos horribilis*

It's estimated there were once 50,000 grizzly bears roaming between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Plains. There are five areas where grizzlies remain today, including the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. This past summer, a grizzly bear was sighted on the National Elk Refuge, the first recorded presence in over 20 years. The Yellowstone Ecosystem Subcommittee of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee has begun discussions to recommend that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service write a rule for managing grizzly bears without federal protection.



Preble's Meadow jumping mouse = T; listed in 1998

Scientific Name: *Zapus hudsonius preblei*

The Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse was found in Colorado in 1899 by Edward A. Preble. Preble is a familiar name in National Elk Refuge history. He was sent to the Jackson, WY area in 1911 as a U.S. Biological Survey representative, spending three months here studying the condition of the elk and assessing various tracts of land available for an elk refuge.



Canada lynx = T; listed in 2000

Scientific Name: *Lynx canadensis*

While their name suggests otherwise, the historical and present North American range of the Canada lynx includes Alaska, Canada, and many of the other northern 48 states, including Wyoming. Lynx are most likely to persist in areas that receive deep snow and have high-density populations of snowshoe hares, the principal prey of lynx.



Peregrine falcon = D; delisted in 1999

Scientific Name: *Falco peregrinus*

The peregrine falcon was historically found on all continents, except Antarctica. A rapid decline occurred in the 1950's and 1960's, due to egg-shell thinning caused by an accumulation of pesticides, especially DDT. In 1970, there were 39 known pairs of peregrine falcons in the lower 48 states. Ending the use of DDT, along with aggressive recovery efforts, led to the delisting of the bird. Peregrines can occasionally be seen on the National Elk Refuge.



Desert Yellowhead = T; listed in 2002

Scientific Name: *Yermo xanthocephalus*

Desert Yellowhead is a member of the sunflower family, and is only found in Fremont County, Wyoming. It's threatened by surface disturbances associated with recreation, oil and gas development, mineral extraction, trampling by livestock, and invasive plant species.



Black-footed ferret = E; listed in 1967

Scientific Name: *Mustela nigripes*

The black-footed ferret was listed when the first endangered species list was created for the U.S. Black-footed ferrets were considered extinct in 1979. In 1981, a ranch dog named Shep brought a dead black-footed ferret to his owner in Meeteetse, Wyoming. A local taxidermist identified it as a black-footed ferret, and wildlife authorities were notified. An extensive black-footed ferret Recovery Program began.



Bald Eagle = D; delisted in 2007

Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

On August 9, 2007, the bald eagle was removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species. After nearly disappearing from most of the United States decades ago, the bald eagle is now flourishing across the nation. Eagles are, however, still protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, making it illegal to possess any part of an eagle including feathers. Eagles can frequently be seen during a sleigh ride on the National Elk Refuge.



Kendall Warm Springs dace = E; listed in 1970

Scientific Name: *Rhinichthys osculus thermalis*

The Kendall Warm Spring Dace is the only fish species to inhabit the Kendall Warm Springs, located on the Bridger-Teton National Forest in western Wyoming. The spring area and short stream (300 meters) comprise the total habitat of the particular fish.



Wyoming toad = E; listed in 1984

Scientific Name: *Anaxyrus baxteri*

Description: The Wyoming toad is an extremely rare amphibian that exists only in captivity and within Mortenson Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Wyoming. This species was common in the 1950s, but underwent a large decline in the 1960s and 1970s. It was thought to be extinct in the wild in the mid-1980s, but was found again at Mortenson Lake in 1987, and captive propagation began in the mid-1990s using toads from this area.

How did you do? ? ? Did you learn any interesting facts?

We hope this quiz will encourage you to learn about threatened and endangered species in your state, too. To learn more about Endangered Species and the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Endangered Species Act, please visit the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's web page at:

[www.fws.gov/endangered/](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/)