

Boundaries and Ownership

Lake Mohave is located within the boundaries of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, a unit of the National Park Service. Legal boundaries of the park are described in the park's enabling legislation, which references a boundary map, RA_LM_7060-B, revised July 17, 1963, on file in the office of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Lake Mohave is defined as all aquatic habitat existing between Hoover Dam at the north end and Davis Dam at the south end. Lake Mohave is approximately 28,000 acres in size and includes roughly 250 miles of shoreline. The site is managed by National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Focal Species

Eared Grebe	Common Goldeneye
Pied-billed Grebe	Bufflehead
Clark's Grebe	Common Merganser
Western Grebe	Red-breasted Merganser
Double-crested Cormorant	Ruddy Duck
Black-crowned Night Heron	Northern Harrier
Great Blue Heron	Virginia Rail
Canada Goose	Sora
Mallard	American Coot
Gadwall	Killdeer
Green-winged Teal	Spotted Sandpiper
American Wigeon	Ring-billed Gull
Northern Shoveler	California Gull
Cinnamon Teal	Marsh Wren
Canvasback	Common Yellowthroat
Redhead	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Ring-necked Duck	Red-winged Blackbird
Lesser Scaup	

Location of Type I Habitat

Black Canyon
Selected coves with extensive riparian plant growth

Location of Type II Habitat

Shorelines
Open Water

Access and Visibility

The site is about 1 ½ hours south of Las Vegas. All Type I habitat areas accessible, but method of access will vary among individual sites. Bird visibility is generally good.

Past and Current Surveys

Lake Mohave is surveyed annually for wintering bald eagles, nesting peregrine falcons, and southwestern willow flycatchers. Formal surveys for waterfowl and shorebirds have not been conducted.

Potential Survey Methods

Description

Survey methods that work best for Lake Mohave will likely be similar to, or the same as, those that work best for Lake Mead. The site should be subdivided into survey areas with the help of a local expert.

Selection bias

None

Measurement error and bias

No unusual sources of error or bias, except that riparian vegetation may cause variability in detection of wetland birds.

Pilot Studies Needed

Given the large area being considered, pilot studies may be useful to better define areas of Type I habitat.

Contact with Local Knowledge: Ross Haley, NPS.