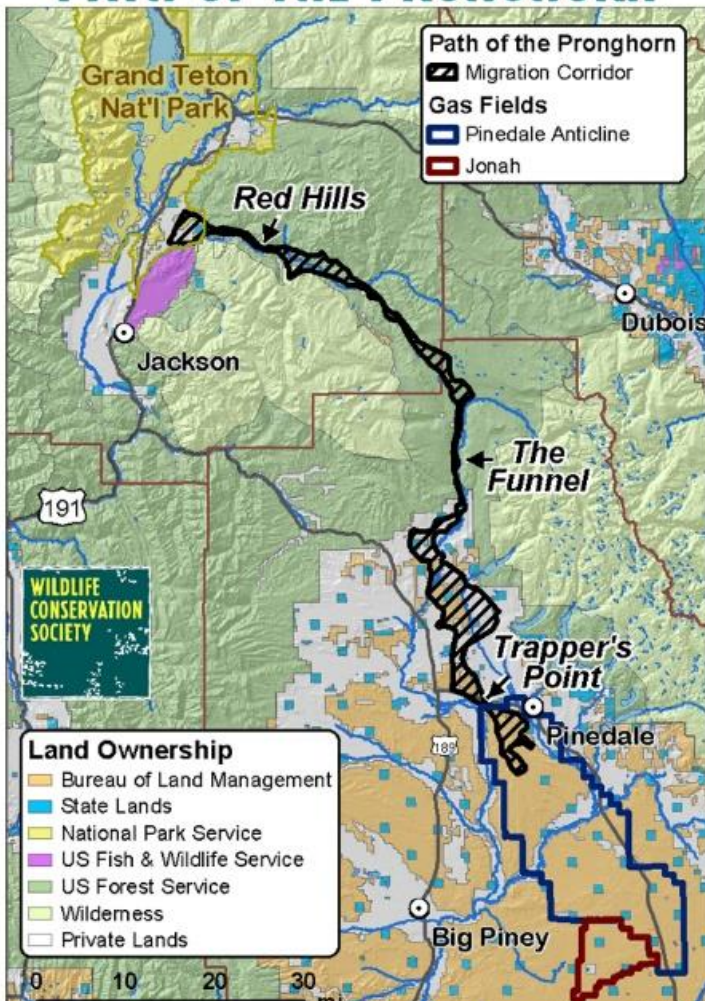


During the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806, pronghorn were formally observed and recorded. At this time, they ranged an enormous swath of North America – from southern Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada, south through the United States to northern Mexico, extending as far east as central Texas. But hunting, habitat loss, roads, and fences have significantly reduced their numbers and available habitat. While conservation measures have helped to rebuild their populations, the greatest threat facing this species is the loss of their historical migration route.

PATH OF THE PRONGHORN



Each winter, pronghorn make a grueling 150 mile migration from Wyoming's Upper Green River Basin to Grand Teton National Park. This migration is important to their survival, without it they would not be able to find feeding grounds to get them through such harsh winters. Unfortunately, many of our roads, fences, and cities block pronghorn from making this critical migration and consequently, this species future remains uncertain. But, it doesn't have to be.

The Path of the Pronghorn

The **Wildlife Corridors Conservation Act** would make it possible for pronghorn to reclaim their migration route and secure it for future generations. Through the designation of a wildlife corridor, we can safeguard this species' migration route, make our roads safer through highway crossings, and ensure that our western landscapes remain wild for the species that have lived here for hundreds of years.



Now is the time to support a Wildlife Corridors Conservation Act to protect and reconnect our national heritage. For more information, contact Susan Holmes, Policy Director at susan@wildlandsnetwork.org.