

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Winnemucca Field Office
5100 East Winnemucca Boulevard
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
702-623-1500

09-04-98P03:46 RCVD

In Reply Refer To: (NV-22.11)

4160.1-1

August 25, 1998

Dear Interested Public:

Please find enclosed the Final Allotment Evaluation and Proposed Multtiple Use Decision for the Wilder-Quinn Allotment.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Richard Barry at (702) 623-1500.

Sincerely yours,

Colin Christensen

AFM, Renewable Resources

Enclosures

Certified CC:

Denny Land & Cattle CO. LLL Z53	51 571 290
Roger and Marsha Colby Z55	51 571 291
Bob de Braga Z55	51 571 292
Dufurrena Sheep CO. Z55	51 571 293
Tim Dufurrena Z55	51 571 294
Natural Resources Defense Council Z55	51 571 295
Sierra Club-Toiyabe Chapter Z55	51 571 296
Craig Downer Z55	51 571 297
The Wilderness Society Z55	51 571 298
USFWS Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Z55	51 571 299
Desert Bighorn Council Z55	51 571 300
NDOW-Fallon Z55	51 571 301
NDOW-Winnemucca Z55	51 571 302
Mr. John Marvel Z55	51 571 303
Nevada Cattleman's Association Z55	51 571 304
Nevada Farm Bureau Federation Z55	51 571 305
USFWS Z55	51 571 306
Sagebrush Chapter, Trout Unlimited Z55	51 571 307
Wild Horse Organ. Assist. Z55	51 571 308
Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses Z55	51 571 309
Humbolt County Commissionars Z55	51 571 310
Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Z55	51 571 311
Resource Concepts Incorporated Z55	51 571 312
	51 571 313

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. Z551 571 290 RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Denny Land and Cattle CO. 500 Boylston Street, Suite 1880 Boston, MA 02116

PROPOSED MULTIPLE USE DECISION WILDER-QUINN ALLOTMENT

August 27, 1998

Dear Mr. Denny:

The record of Decision of the Paradise-Denio Environmental Impact Statement was issued on 09/18/81. The Paradise-Denio Management Framework Plan was issued on 07/09/82. These documents guide the management of public lands within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area and more specifically within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. Monitoring data has been collected on this allotment and in accordance with Bureau policy and regulations, this data has been evaluated in order to determine progress in meeting management objectives for the Wilder-Quinn Allotment and to determine if management adjustments may be necessary to meet the management objectives.

The following are the multiple use management objectives under which grazing on the Wilder-Quinn Allotment will be monitored and evaluated.

Short Term Objectives:

- 1. The objective for utilization of key streambank riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, SALIX, ASPEN, ROWO) on Maggie, S. Fk Cottonwood, Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
- The objective for utilization of key wetland riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, POA, ASPEN) is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
- 3. The objective for utilization of key upland plant species (SIHY, STTH2, ORHY, AGSP, FEID, PUTR, SYMPH, AMELA, BASA) is 50%. Utilization data will be gathered at the end of the growing period.
- 4. The objective for utilization of seeded species (AGCR, MEOF) is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.

Long Term Objectives:

- Manage, maintain and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for big game, with an initial forage demand of 1,266 AUMs for mule deer, 208 AUMs for pronghorn, and 63 AUMs for bighorn sheep.
 - a. Improve to and maintain 59,219 acres of mule deer habitat in good or excellent condition.
 - b. Improve to and maintain 24,231 acres of pronghorn habitat in good condition. Improve to and maintain 110,394 acres of pronghorn habitat in fair or good condition.
 - c. Improve to and maintain 26,507 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in good or excellent condition.
- 2. Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for livestock, with an initial stocking level of 13,877.
- 3. Improve range condition from poor to fair on 155,836 acres and from fair to good on 25,364 acres.
- 4. Improve to and maintain 29 acres of ceanothus habitat types in good condition.
- 5. Improve to and maintain 1,370 acres of mahogany habitat types in good condition.
- 6. Improve to and maintain 468 acres of aspen habitat types in good condition.
- 7. Improve the following stream habitat conditions of 55% on Wilder Creek, 41% on Little Wilder Creek, to an overall optimum to 60% or above.
 - a. Streambank cover 60% or above.
 - b. Streambank stability 60% or above.
 - c. Maximum summer water temperatures below 70° F.
- 8. Improve to and maintain the seeded pastures in good condition (5-10 acres per AUM).
- 9. Improve to and maintain 33,055 acres of Mountain browse habitat types in good condition.

10. Improve or maintain suitable sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and/or wintering habitat in good condition.

The following parameters have been found to constitute optimum (good) conditions for sage grouse use:

Strutting Habitat

Low sagebrush or brush free areas for strutting and nearby areas of sagebrush having 20-50% canopy cover for loafing.

Nesting Habitat

- 1. Sagebrush between 7 and 31 inches in height (optimum = 16 inches).
- 2. Sagebrush canopy cover of 15-30% (optimum = 27%).
- 3. 25-35% basal ground cover.
- Average understory height of 6-7 inches.

Brood Rearing habitat

Early Season

1. Sagebrush canopy cover of 10-21% (optimum = 14%).

Late Season

- 1. Meadow areas that are in functioning condition
- 2. Residual meadow vegetation of no less than 3-6 inches.

Winter habitat

- 1. Greater than 20% sagebrush canopy cover.
- 11. Aspen will be 80% or greater of the average stems/acre for reproduction less than 12" and greater than 12" height classes: and total tree density within the site specific aspen habitat type. Habitat type will be determined during the 1998 field season.
- 12. Provide forage for 10 horses (120 AUMs) in the portion of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment located in the North Jackson HMA.

Standard and Guideline Objectives

The following are the Standards for Rangeland Health as developed in consultation with the Sierra Front - Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, other interested publics and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997. The terms and conditions of the livestock grazing permit must be in conformance with these approved Standards and Guidelines:

- 1. Soil processes will be appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.
- 2. Riparian/wetland systems are in properly functioning condition.
- 3. Water quality criteria in Nevada and California State Law shall be achieved or maintained.
- 4. Populations and communities of native plant species and habitats for native animal species are healthy, productive and diverse.
- 5. Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of special species.

The following long term objectives will be dropped due to implementation of the Standards and Guidelines Objectives which replaces them:

- 1. Improve to and maintain 259 acres of riparian and meadow habitat types in good condition.
- 2. Improve to and maintain the water quality of S. Fk. Cottonwood, Maggie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following beneficial uses: livestock drinking water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife propagation, and wading (water contact recreation).

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Analysis of existing management of wildlife habitat does not indicate that current wildlife populations are significantly contributing to any failure in meeting multiple use objectives. Therefore, no change in wildlife use will be implemented at this time.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO DECISION

Based upon the evaluation of monitoring data for the Wilder-Quinn Allotment, consultation with the permittee and other interested publics and recommendations from my staff, it is my proposed decision for management of wild horses and burros to be as follows:

Wild Horses

Establishing the following AML for wild horses:

10 Horses 03/01 to 02/28 120 AUMs

Rationale:

Appropriate Management Level for that portion of the Jackson Mountain Herd Management Area within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment is 10 Wild Horses. These horses are part of a larger herd occupying portions of three other allotments. The North Jackson Mountain Wild Horse Herd will be managed as one herd and management will not be fragmented by allotment.

The type of horse now inhabiting the area will be maintained and the horses will not be manipulated genetically for color or size. Any introduction of horses into this area from another HMA will only be done if adequate forage is available, the horses are under AML, and if the horses are compatible genetically.

Authority:

The authority for this decision is contained in Sec. 3(a), 3(b)(1), and 3(b)(2) of the Wild-Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (P.L. 92-195) as amended and in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations:

§4700.0-6(a) "Wild horses and burros shall be managed as self-sustaining populations of healthy animals in balance with other uses and the productive capacity of their habitat."

§4710.3-1 "...In delineating each herd management area, the authorized officer shall consider the appropriate management level for the herd, the habitat requirements of the animals, the relationships with other uses of the public and adjacent private lands, and the constraints contained in 4710.4."

§4710.4 "Management of wild horses and burros shall be undertaken with the objective of limiting the animals' distribution to herd areas. Management shall be at the minimum level necessary to attain the objectives identified in approved land use plans and herd management areas plans."

§4720.1 "Upon examination of current information and a determination by the authorized officer that an excess of wild horses or burros exists, the authorized officer shall remove the excess animals immediately..."

Protest:

Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other interested public may protest the livestock grazing portion of this proposed multiple use decision under Sec 43 CFR 4160.2, in person or in writing to:

Colin P. Christensen
AFM Renewable Resources
Bureau of Land Management
Winnemucca District Office
5100 E. Winnemucca Blvd.
Winnemucca, NV 89445

The protest must be filed within 15 days of receipt of this decision. The protest, if filed, should clearly and concisely state the reason(s) as to why the proposed decision is in error.

Subsequent to the protest period, a final multiple use decision will be issued specifying the appeal procedures.

LIVESTOCK DECISION

Based upon the evaluation of monitoring data for the Wilder-Quinn Allotment, consultation with the permittee and other interested publics and recommendations from my staff, it is my proposed decision for livestock to change the management:

FROM: (DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING USE)

Livestock

- 1. Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - a. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing:

		Denny Land and Cattle CO. 13,877	Colby 102	Alex Dufurrena 400	
ь.	Suspend Preference	0	0	0	

2. Season of Use:

- a. Denny Land and Cattle Company: March 01 to February 28
- b. Roger and Marsha Colby: December 01 to February 28
- c. Alex Dufurrena: April 01 to May 20
- Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf), Sheep
- Percent Federal Range:
 - a. Denny Land and Cattle Company: 92% (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)
 - b. Roger and Marsha Colby 100%
 - c. Alex Dufurrena 83%
- Grazing System

Dufurrena Permit:

In accordance with the 1985 Rangeline Agreement, the Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM sheep preference for lambing and trailing in the Wilder-Quinn allotment. Lambing occurs during the months of April and May with all sheep within the boundary of the Bilk Creek allotment by May 20. The lambing grounds are in the Deep Creek - Bilk Creek Reservoir area. The Dufurrena permit is as follows:

1467 S 04/01 to 05/20 400 AUMs

Colby Permit:

The Colby permit is as follows: 34 C 12/01 to 02/28 102 AUMs. Use is made in the flats east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek.

Denny Land and Cattle Company:

The following is a basic schedule of the grazing system used by the Denny Land and Cattle Company (formally called the Quinn River Crossing Ranch) since 1995:

Spring Grazing:

Bog Hot

250 C 03/01 to 05/31 738 AUMs

North of Quinn River Ranch/Lone Mountain/Houghland Seeding/Denio Seeding/Quinn Seeding/North Wilder

1210 C 03/01 to 05/31 3367 AUMs 400 C 06/01 to 06/30 363 AUMs

Antelope

200 C 03/01 to 06/30 738 AUMs

Summer/Fall Grazing:

Mahogany

150 C 06/01 to 08/15 345 AUMs

Summer Pastures (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek and Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek/Sagehen/Shyster Creek)

1210 C 06/01 to 06/30 1098 AUMs 1810 C 07/01 to 08/15 2518 AUMs

The Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder/Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas are used on a rotational basis with one use area being rested per year. In addition, livestock may be pulled out of the summer use area scheduled for use in late July/early August and into the Lone Mountain or North Wilder field due to water or forage conditions in the summer use area.

Lone Mountain/North Wilder/Denio Seeding/Quinn Seeding/ Houghland Seeding/North of Quinn River Ranch

1810 C 08/16 to 08/23 438 AUMs 980 C 08/24 to 09/15 682 AUMs South of Quinn River Ranch

300 C 09/01 to 10/15 408 AUMs

Winter Grazing:

Quinn River Ranch Use Area

638 C 11/01 to 02/28 2318 AUMs

Quinn River Ranch Use Area includes 1) south of Quinn River Ranch, 2) Bilk Creek, east of Quinn River Ranch/Dufurrena Lambing grounds, 3) west of Quinn River Ranch, 4) north of Quinn River Ranch

Bog Hot

250 C 11/01 to 02/28 907 AUMs

TO: GRAZING SYSTEM TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Dufurrena Sheep Company:

- 1. Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 400 AUMs
 - b. Suspend Preference: 0
 - c. Season of Use: April 01 to May 20

 June 1 to September 10

 2. Kind and Class of Livestock Sheep
 - 3. Percent Federal Range: 83%

The Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM permit to lamb in the Dufurrena lambing grounds located near the Bilk Creek Reservoir from 04/01 to 05/20. Remaining AUMs may be used during the period of 06/01 to 09/10 in the summer use area scheduled for rest from cattle grazing.

When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek pasture is scheduled for sheep use, the sheep will be kepted out of the Cottonwood Creek riparian area.

Rationale:

The Paradise-Denio EIS (pg. 2-21, table 2-9) recognized 3430 AUMs of domestic sheep use in the old Wilder-Bilk allotment with 3730 sheep from 04/01 to 10/25. No conflicts with bighorn sheep should occur as the proposed areas of use are not considered to be potential or existing bighorn sheep habitat.

Domestic sheep use occurred in the summer use areas scheduled for rest from cattle grazing in 1994 and 1995. In 1994, sheep use was authorized in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area. Primary sheep grazing pressure was on balsamroot with utilization being concentrated on the flowers. Use on browse species such as snowberry and bitterbrush was less than 50%. Sheep use occurred in the Wilder/Little Wilder and Sagehen use areas in 1995. Overall, the findings in this area were the same as in 1994. The conclusion for the re-initiation of domestic sheep use in the summer pastures is there did not appear to be conflict with the principle goal of a restrotation grazing system as dietary overlap between sheep and cattle are limited. In addition, sheep prefer upland grazing and will not congregate in riparian zones for long periods of time. Therefore, sheep use should have minimal impacts in riparian areas and aspen groves if they are not allowed to bed in these sites. Bighorn sheep are located in the Trout Creek Mountains. Keeping sheep out of the Cottonwood Creek drainage will maintain a buffer zone between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Roger and Marsha Colby Permit:

- a. Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - 1. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 102 AUMs
 - 2. Suspend Preference: 0
- b. Season of Use: December 01 to February 28
- c. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
- d. Percent Federal Range: 100%

Grazing use will continue in the flats east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek (in the North Wilder Field) from 12/01 to 02/28.

34 C 12/01 to 02/28 102 AUMs

Use is designated in the flat east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek and has no bearing in the creation of the rangeline and individuals in the 08/23/71 Rangeline Agreement.

Rationale:

The active preference and season of use will be maintained at 102 AUMs and 12/01 to 02/28, respectively. Monitoring data and desired stocking rate calculations indicates short-term utilization objectives will be met at these stocking levels and season of use.

Denny Land and Cattle Company:

- a. Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - 1. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 13,877 AUMs
 - 2. Suspend Preference: 0
- b. Season of Use: March 01 to February 28
- c. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
- d. Percent Federal Range: 92% (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)

Implement the following grazing system:

Livestock numbers may vary but AUMs in a grazing year may not exceed 13,877 AUMs.

Herd One

Herd one will run in the Bog Hot use area, Antelope use area, Houghland Seeding, and Mahogany Mountain. The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock numbers: 200 - 350 Cattle

Treatments:

- A 03/01 to 03/31
- B 04/01 to 06/30
- C 07/01 to 09/15
- D 11/01 to 02/28

Year 1 - 1999

Pasture	Treatment
Bog Hot	A
Antelope	В
Houghland	C
Bog Hot	D

Year 2 - 2000

Pasture	Treatment	
Bog Hot	A	
Antelope	В	
Houghland	C	
Bog Hot	D	

Year 3 - 2001

Pasture	Treatment	
Bog Hot	A	
Antelope	В	
Houghland	C	
Bog Hot	D	

In addition, 345 AUMs are available for livestock use on Mahogany Mountain during the months of May and June. Full use of these AUMs depends on completion of the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn Allotment Division Fence Reconstruction on Mahogany Mountain.

Herd Two

The following system will be used for herd 2 until the proposed Denio Summit Drift fence is completed

Herd two will run in the Quinn River Ranch use area, north into the Denio and Quinn River Seedings, Lone Mountain use area, North Wilder Field, and the summer use areas (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Wilder/Little Wilder, Sagehen/Shyster Creek).

The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock Numbers: 1460 - 1610 Cattle

Season of use:

Treatments:	E	02/01 to 03/31
	F	04/01 to 04/14
	G	04/15 to 05/30
	H	06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15
	I	08/01 to 08/31
	J	11/01 to 12/31
	K	Rest

Year 1 - 1999

Pasture	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
N. Quinn River Ranch	F
Lone Mountain	G,I
North Wilder	G,I
Quinn River Seeding	G,I
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	H
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	H
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	K

Year 2 - 2000

Pasture	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
N. Quinn River Ranch	F
Lone Mountain	G,I
North Wilder	K
Quinn River Seeding	G,I
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	H
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	K
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	

Year 3 - 2001

Pasture	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	Е
N. Quinn River Ranch	F:
Lone Mountain	G,I
North Wilder	G,I
Quinn River Seeding	G,I
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	K
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	H
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	H

In year 4, this scheduling sequence will be repeated.

A summer use area will be grazed two years in a row and then rested. During the first year of the rotation, the use area may be grazed up to available AUMS as listed in the stocking rate section. The second year the use area will be at a lighter level.

The season of use for the summer use areas is from 06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15. In years when the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use areas are scheduled to be used in the rotation (year 1 as listed above), the livestock will be split into two herds and the use areas will be used concurrently during the summer use period. In other years (years 2 and 3), livestock will be rotated through the use areas.

When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the Lone Mountain use area. When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be split between Lone Mountain and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

Upon completion of the Denio Summit Fence, the Lone Mountain use area will be divided into two pastures, North Lone Mountain and South Lone Mountain. The North Wilder Field along with the North Lone Mountain and South Lone Mountain Fields will be used in a three pasture

rest rotation system as follows:

Season of use:

Treatments: G 04/15 to 05/30

I 08/01 to 08/31

K Rest

Year 1

Pasture	Treatment
South Lone Mountain	G,I
North Lone Mountain	K
North Wilder	G,I

Livestock will be trailed through the North Lone Mountain Field during the spring and in August with some overnight stops occurring.

Year 2

<u>Pasture</u>	Treatment
South Lone Mountain	G
North Lone Mountain	I
North Wilder	K

Year 3

Pasture	Treatmen
South Lone Mountain	K
North Lone Mountain	G
North Wilder	I

This sequence will be repeated starting in year 4.

Livestock will be trailed through the South Lone Mountain Field during the spring and in August with some overnight stops occurring.

When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the North and South Lone Mountain Fields. When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be rotated between North Lone

Mountain, South Lone Mountain, and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the South and North Lone Mountain Fields and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

Terms and Conditions:

The following terms and conditions will be included on all permits:

The terms and conditions must be in conformance with the Standard and Guidelines for the Sierra Front - Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, approved by the Secretary of Interior on February 12, 1997.

The authorized officer may modify annual grazing authorization and pasture sequences as long as the modification is consistent with management objectives and remains within the permitted season of use. Request outside of the permitted season of use will require input from interested publics.

Livestock grazing turnout and removal dates may be modified by up to two weeks. A modified turnout date into a pasture or use area will be dependent on range readiness factors such as stage of plant growth, soil moisture, moisture in meadows, and would require the area to be inspected prior to turnout. An early turnout date will be followed by an early removal date at the end of the grazing period. A later turnout date will be considered in years that are colder, wetter, both upland and riparian vegetation has little to no growth. Stocking rate levels identified for the pastures and use areas will not be exceeded.

The Wilder-Quinn Allotment working group, which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics, will meet in the field twice a year, once after the spring grazing period and once after the growing season to conduct monitoring studies and determine if allotment specific objectives have been met or not met. If an objective has not been met, the working group shall discuss the causes for non-attainment, the scope of the accedence, and develop a recommended corrective action. The working group may develop concise objectives which will be used to evaluate the success of the correction. Continued monitoring will be used to determine if the corrective action has achieved the desired results defined in the objectives. Based on this monitoring, subsequent corrective actions may be made without re-initiation of additional formal evaluation procedures or consultations.

Salt and/or mineral blocks shall not be placed within one quarter (1/4) mile of springs, meadows, riparian habitats or aspen stands.

A certified actual use report by use areas is due 15 days after the end of the authorized grazing period.

The permittee is required to perform maintenance on the range improvements to which he has been assigned maintenance responsibility.

The grazing authorization with the schedule of use will be the only approved use. All other schedules, flexibilities, terms and conditions addressed in the Allotment Management Plan dated 10/26/70 will be suspended.

Pursuant 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 (CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

Range Improvement Project:

Fencing/Pipelines:

The following range improvement projects are scheduled to be constructed in 1998 or when monies become available. These projects are permittee driven and are through the project planning, EA, consultation, and decision process.

The following fences will be constructed in 1998:

Wilder #3 drift fence extension

The following well will be constructed when monies are available.

Texas Spring Wells and pipeline.

These projects to be constructed are listed in the order of priority.

- Construct the Mud Creek Fence that will run from Mud Creek and join with the Wilder #4 fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Lone Mountain use area into the Sagehen/Shyster Creek summer use area and allow for the Lone Mountain use area to be used as staging area for trailing home in August.
- Re-construct and construct portions of the Wilder-Quinn/Kings River allotment boundary fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment into the Kings

River allotment and from the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek summer use area into the Wilder/Little Wilder summer use area.

- Reconstruct the Mahogany Mountain boundary fence between the Alder Creek and Wilder-Quinn allotment. This fence will allow for livestock use on the Mountain and prevent drift into the Alder Creek allotment.
- Construct a gap fence between the Pueblo Mountain and Wilder-Quinn Allotments to reduce livestock drift within the Alberson and Denio pasture of the Pueblo Mountain Allotment.
- 5. Construct the Denio Summit Fence. This fence would be routed from the mouth of Mud Creek and will run west to State Route 140 where it will end near the Denio Summit. The fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures and allow for the two new pastures (South Lone Mountain Field and North Lone Mountain Field) and the North Wilder Field to be used in a rotational basis.
- Construct the Lady Bird pipeline realignment. A gravel pit was constructed which
 destroyed portions of the pipeline. Rerouting the pipeline would allow for additional
 waters North of Quinn River Ranch.

Prescribed Burning/Seeding

Conduct prescribed burns in the following seedings (listed in order of priority):

- a. Denio Seeding
- b. Quinn River Seeding
- c. Houghland Seeding

Consider the feasibility of seeding the west end of the North Wilder Field.

Rationale:

Monitoring data indicates the seedings are in a downward condition due to sagebrush encroachment and the age of the seedings. Burning the seedings would allow for regeneration the seeding by reducing sagebrush in the pastures.

Due to each pasture having a different carrying capacity along with the rest rotation/deferment grazing system, the total number of AUMs of specified livestock grazing will not exceed 13,877 AUMs. Nor will AUMs identified for each pasture or use area exceed AUMs identified in the stocking rate calculations section of the technical recommendations.

Monitoring data indicates that short term utilization objectives in riparian areas have not been met in the summer use areas. This grazing system reduces the AUMs available and the season of use in the summer use areas and allows for more livestock use on the flats (Lone Mountain, North Wilder, Quinn River Use Area). An earlier removal date will allow for a regrowth period along riparian areas and help meet riparian objectives and standard and guidelines. The grazing system will allow for the functionality and habitat standards and guidelines to be met in the summer use areas by reducing the season of use and AUMs by reducing hot season grazing and allowing for riparian vegetation regrowth. The fences to be constructed will allow for better livestock control by preventing drift into areas scheduled for rest and for the summer use areas to be used in a rotational basis.

Term and Condition #3 (see Technical Recommendations - Term and Conditions) was added to give the permittee flexibility on moving livestock into a pasture or use area up to two weeks early. Adjusting turnout and removal dates will be dependent on factors such as soil moisture, upland and riparian vegetation growth, and rainfall and will require the pasture to be inspected. Flexibility in turnout and removal dates will aid in drier and hotter years in which livestock may be moved into pastures early without having detrimental effects on riparian areas and creeks and reduce hot season grazing because of an early removal date. This will provide a longer regrowth period for riparian plants. In comparison, later turnout and removal dates may be considered in wetter and colder years in order to allow meadow and other riparian areas to dry out to prevent punching and allow for vegetative growth.

The Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be scheduled for spring use and for gathering and trailing livestock during the fall. Monitoring data indicates that objectives, for the most part, are being met in these areas with the seeded areas being in good to excellent condition. Problems with livestock drift have occurred in early spring and during the summer and utilization levels have been exceeded around waters. However, the fencing and grazing system will address the drifting problems and aid in meeting both allotment specific objectives and the standards and guidelines by providing livestock control and allowing livestock to be rotated through the area. In addition. The Denio Summit Fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures (South Lone Mountain and North Lone Mountain) and allow these two new pastures to be used in a rest/deferred rotation with the North Wilder field. However, in most years when the South and North Lone Mountain Fields are scheduled for rest, some use will occur due to trailing activities. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998 will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

The Quinn River Ranch and Bog Hot Use Areas will continue to be available for winter and early spring use. Monitoring data indicates there is minimal concern in these areas. In addition, the Houghland, Antelope Field and Mahogany Mountain will be available for spring - early summer grazing. Monitoring data indicates objectives are being met in these areas and no adjustments are required. However, full use of Mahogany Mountain is contingent on the Alder Creek - Wilder Quinn Division fence being reconstructed.

Term and Condition #4 (see Technical Recommendations - Terms and Conditions) requires that the Wilder-Quinn Allotment Evaluation Working Group which includes the BLM, permittees, and

interested publics meet in the field twice a year to gather monitoring data, analyze the data and discuss if allotment specific objectives and standard and guidelines have been met or not met. If objective has not been met, the working group will make recommendations to adjust the grazing system and if necessary, implement monitoring studies and objectives to determine if the groups recommendations are meeting objectives or: if further adjustments are needed. This term and condition is important because it requires the group to meet in the field to discuss problems and implement actions which will fix the problems as they occur.

AUTHORITY:

The authority of this decision is contained in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which states in pertinent parts:

4100.0-8 "The authorized officer shall manage livestock grazing on public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, and in accordance with applicable land use plans. Land use plans shall establish allowable resources uses (either singly or in combination), related levels of production or use to be maintained, areas of use, and resource condition goals and objectives to be obtained. The plans also set forth program constraints and general management practices needed to achieve management objectives. Livestock grazing activities and management actions approved by the authorized officer shall be in conformance with the land use plan as defined at 43 CFR 1601.0-5(b)."

4110.3 "The authorized officer shall periodically review the permitted use specified in a grazing permit or grazing lease and shall make changes in the permitted use as needed to manage, maintain or improve rangeland productivity, to assist in restoring ecosystems to properly functioning condition, to conform with land use plans or activity plans, or to comply with the provisions of subpart 4180 of this part. These changes must be supported by monitoring, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data acceptable to the authorized officer."

4130.3-1(a) "The authorized officer shall specify the kind and number of livestock, the period(s) of use, the allotments(s) to be used, and the amount of use, in animal unit months, for every grazing permit or lease. The authorized livestock grazing use shall not exceed the livestock carrying capacity of the allotment."

4130.3-3 "Following consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the affected lessees or permittees, the State having lands or responsible for managing resources within the area, and the interested public, the authorized officer may modify terms and conditions of the permit or lease when the active grazing use or related management practices are not meeting the land use plan, allotment management plan or other activity plan, or management objectives, or is not in conformance with the provisions of subpart 4180 of this part. To the extent practical, the authorized officer shall provide to affected permittees or lessees, States having lands or responsibility for managing resources within the affected area, and the interested public an opportunity to review, comment and give input during the preparation of reports that evaluate monitoring and other data that are used as a basis for making decisions to increase or decrease

grazing use, or to change the terms and conditions of a permit or lease."

4160.1(a) "Proposed decisions shall be served on any affected applicant, permittee or lessee, and any agent and lien holder of record, who is affected by the proposed actions, terms or conditions, or modification relating to applications, permits and agreements (including range improvement permits) or leases, by certified mail or personal delivery. Copies of proposed decisions shall also be sent certified to the interested public."

4160.2 "Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other interested public may protest the proposed decision under 4160.1 of this title in person or in writing to the authorized officer within 15 days after receipt of such decision.

Protest:

Any applicant, permittee, lessee or other interested public may protest the livestock grazing portion of this proposed multiple use decision under Sec 43 CFR 4160.2, in person or in writing to:

Colin P. Christensen
AFM Renewable Resources
Bureau of Land Management
Winnemucca District Office
5100 E. Winnemucca Blvd.
Winnemucca, NV 89445

The protest must be filed within 15 days of receipt of this decision. The protest, if filed, should clearly and concisely state the reason(s) as to why the proposed decision is in error.

Subsequent to the protest period, a final multiple use decision will be issued specifying the appeal procedures.

FUTURE MONITORING AND GRAZING ADJUSTMENTS

The Winnemucca District will continue to monitor the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. The monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations. These evaluations are necessary to determine if the allotment specific objectives are being met under the new grazing management strategy. In addition, these subsequent evaluations will determine if adjustments are required to meet the established allotment specific objectives.

The Wilder-Quinn Allotment is scheduled to be re-evaluated in FY 2004 unless monitoring data indicates another re-evaluation is required sooner.

Sincerely yours,

Colin P. Christensen

AFM Renewable Resources

Winnemucca District

certified cc:

Denny Land & Cattle CO. LLL	Z551 571 290
Roger and Marsha Colby	Z551 571 291
	· Z551 571 292
Dufurrena Sheep CO.	Z551 571 293
Tim Dufurrena	Z551 571 294
Natural Resources Defense Council	Z551 571 295
Sierra Club-Toiyabe Chapter	Z551 571 296
Craig Downer	Z551 571 297
The Wilderness Society	Z551 571 298
USFWS Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge	Z551 571 299
Desert Bighorn Council	Z551 571 300
NDOW-Fallon	Z551 571 301
NDOW-Winnemucca	Z551 571 302
Mr. John Marvel	Z551 571 303
Nevada Cattleman's Association	Z551 571 304
Nevada Farm Bureau Federation	Z551 571 305
USFWS	Z551 571 306
Sagebrush Chapter, Trout Unlimited	Z551 571 307
Wild Horse Organ. Assist.	Z551 571 308
Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses	Z551 571 309
Humbolt County Commissionars	Z551 571 310
Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Z551 571 311
Resource Concepts Incorporated	Z551 571 312
State Clearinghouse	Z551 571 313

FINAL WILDER-QUINN ALLOTMENT EVALUATION SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Wilder-Quinn (00047)
- B. Permittees Denny Land and Cattle CO. LLL, Roger and Marsha Colby, Dufurrena Sheep Company
- C. Evaluation Period March 1, 1985 to present
- D. Selective Management Category I

II. INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL

- A. Livestock
 - 1. Grazing Use (AUMs) ALLO OF TOVER OF ORL
 - breidguod a. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock

OŚ/31 3367 AUMs GG/70 363 AUMs	Denny Land and Cattle CO. 13,877	Colby 102	Alex Dufurrena 400
b. Suspend Preference	Autelope 0	0	0

- 2. Season of Use:
 - A. Denny Land and Cattle Company: March 01 to February 28

200 C 03/01 to 06/30 738 AUGUS

- B. Roger and Marsha Colby: December 01 to February 28
- C. Alex Dufurrena: April 01 to May 20
- 3. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf), Sheep

- 4. Percent Federal Range:
 - A. Denny Land and Cattle Company: 92% (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)
 - B. Roger and Marsha Colby 100%
 - C. Alex Dufurrena 83%
- 5. Grazing System

0

0

- A. Denny Land and Cattle Company:
 - 1. The following is a basic schedule of the grazing system used by the Denny Land and Cattle Company (formally called the Quinn River Crossing Ranch) since 1995:

EVEL BROZOOTE JAHER

Season of Use

Spring Grazing:

Bog Hot

250 C 03/01 to 05/31 738 AUMs

North of Quinn River Ranch/Lone Mountain/Houghland Seeding/Denio Seeding/Quinn Seeding/North Wilder

Alex Dukenwest of pel Ut to May 20

A mil and Class of Livestock - Cattle (convoal): Sheen

b. Saspend Preference

1210 C 03/01 to 05/31 3367 AUMs 400 C 06/01 to 06/30 363 AUMs

Antelope

200 C 03/01 to 06/30 738 AUMs

Summer/Fall Grazing:

Roger and Marsha Colby: December 0. to February 28

150 C 06/01 to 08/15 345 AUMs

Summer Pastures (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek and Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek/Sagehen/Shyster Creek)

1210 C 06/01 to 06/30 1098 AUMs 1810 C 07/01 to 08/15 2518 AUMs

The Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder/Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas are used on a rotational basis with one use area being rested per year. In addition, livestock may be pulled out of the summer use area scheduled for use in late July/early August and into the Lone Mountain or North Wilder field due to water or forage conditions in the summer use area.

Lone Mountain/North Wilder/Denio Seeding/Quinn Seeding/ Houghland Seeding/North of Quinn River Ranch

1810 C 08/16 to 08/23 438 AUMs 980 C 08/24 to 09/15 682 AUMs

South of Quinn River Ranch

300 C 09/01 to 10/15 408 AUMs

Output River Ranch Use Area includes 1) south of Quinn to er

Quinn River Ranch Use Area

638 C 11/01 to 02/28 2318 AUMs

Quinn River Ranch Use Area includes 1) south of Quinn River Ranch, 2) Bilk Creek, east of Quinn River Ranch/Dufurrena Lambing grounds, 3) west of Quinn River Ranch, 4) north of Quinn River Ranch

Spring (4se Areas

Bog Hot

250 C 11/01 to 02/28 907 AUMs

05/40 di 10/40

2. In 1985, the Wilder-Bilk Allotment was separated into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotment by rangeline agreement. The Wilder-Quinn Allotment occupies 82% percent of the old Wilder-Bilk allotment. Livestock numbers, use periods, and AUMs have

varied greatly year from year since 1985. The following is a basic schedule of the grazing system used by the Quinn River Ranch until 1994 when the base properties was sold to the Denny Land and Cattle Company:

Winter/Early Spring Use Areas

Bog Hot Ranch area and Continental Lake - includes McGee Mountain and Mustang Springs:

400 C 11/01 to 02/28 1452 AUMs 400 C 03/01 to 03/31 375 AUMs

North of Wilder Ranch

393 C 12/01 to 02/28 1054 AUMs 393 C 03/01 to 03/31 383 AUMs

Quinn River Ranch Use area (QRR)

400 C 12/01 to 02/28 1089 AUMs 400 C 03/01 to 03/31 375 AUMs 21/04 804 21/01 of 10/80 2 008

Quinn River Ranch Use Area includes 1) south of Quinn River Ranch, 2) Bilk Creek, east of Quinn River Ranch/Dufurrena Lambing grounds, 3) west of Quinn River Ranch

Spring Use Areas

Wilder Quinn Allotment occupies 82% percent of the old Wilden Salk allotment. Livestock manbets, use periods, and As Ma neve

Oung River Ranch Use Area includes 11 Routh of Quich River

Engrand Goldon A 1944 1 101225 C 04/01 to 05/31 2261 AUMS

Denio, Houghland and Quinn River Seedings

275 C 04/01 to 04/30 250 AUMs 275 C 05/01 to 05/31 258 AUMs 250 AU

These seedings are in a three pasture rest-rotation system with one pasture being rested each year.

Antelope

450 C 04/01 to 05/31 830 AUMs

Summer Use Areas

Mahogany

150 C 06/01 to 08/15 345 AUMs

Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Big/Little Wilder Creeks, Sagehen/ Shyster Creek use areas

1810 C 06/01 to 07/08 2026 AUMs 1810 C 07/09 to 08/15 2135 AUMs

These use areas are in a three pasture rest-rotation system with one use area being rested each year.

Lone Mountain burn use area

1810 C 08/16 to 08/23 438 AUMs 980 C 08/24 to 08/31 237 AUMs

Livestock are trailed out of the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Big/Little Wilder Creeks, Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas into the Lone Mountain burn use area and then trailed to the Quinn River Ranch.

South of Quinn River Ranch

200 C 09/01 to 10/31 369 AUMs

B. Colby Permit:

SUO SCRUS

coron the

5.458 acres

148 norce

agrou Dei d

The Colby permit is as follows: 34 C 12/01 to 02/28 102 AUMs. Use is made in the flats east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek.

W dor Creek PW-6

C. Dufurrena Permit:

In accordance with the 1985 Rangeline Agreement, the Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM sheep preference for lambing and trailing in the

CIYE RESENT SOFT

Wilder-Quinn allotment. Lambing occurs during the months of April and May with all sheep within the boundary of the Bilk Creek allotment by May 20. The lambing grounds are in the Deep Creek - Bilk Creek Reservoir area. The Dufurrena permit is as follows:

to go ist.

1467 S 04/01 to 05/20 400 AUMs

B. Wildlife Use

ment, the Dafumana Shrey

arabine and realise to the

Wildlife Species 1.

a.	Reasonable number AUMs	entral i
		08 3
b.	Wildlife Use Areas	earT 6 sec
	McGee Mtn. DW-8	900 acres
	Quinn River DY-6	3,474 acres
	Pine Forest DW-7	1 25 00000
	Jackson Mountains DY-18	1,174 acres
	Pine Forest DS-8	5,458 acres
Creek Cottonwood Casek.	Pueblo Mountain DY-16	2,394 acres
ter Ureek use ageas into the	Lone Mountain DW-11	4,232 acres
trailed to the Otion River		14,135 acres
	Bilk Creek DY-9	14,953 acres
	Trout Creek DS-4	1,148 acres
	Denio PY-1 McGee Mtn. PW-1	84,348 acres
		NEW YORK AND ADD THE MAN THE CO. THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	Alta Creek PW-2	1,140 acres
	Alta Creek PS-1	1,597 acres
Not follow being and and	Pueblo Mountains PY-2	8,676 acres
	Big Creek PY-4	245 acres
10 02 28 102 AUMs. Use	Deep Creek PS-5	11,063 acres
Wilder Creek	Hout Creek PS-4	8,940 acres
	Black Min. PW-3	3,313 acres
	Wilder Creek PW-6	10,668 acres
	Pine Forest BY-7	19,257 acres

902 acres

6,348 acres

McGee Mtn. BY-10

Pueblo Mountains BY-9

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C. Wild Horses and Burros

Wild Horses

The Wilder-Quinn Allotment intersects the Jackson Mountain HMA (Herd Management Area) at the extreme northern tip of the HMA. Approximately 3,400 acres of the HMA is in the allotment. The HMA boundary includes only the steep rough mountain at the north tip of the Jackson Mountains within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. The current horse use area includes a descending ridge and associated flats out to the Leonard Creek Road. See appendix II, Map xx.

Wild horses occupied the Jackson Mountain area at the time of the passage of PL-92-195. As such, they will be managed as an integral component of the ecosystem. This allotment was not mentioned in a 1988 Land Use Plan amendment that did list adjacent allotments as horse management areas. Conversely, the area was not listed "horse free". It is not known why this oversight occurred. It is probable that the information available at that time was not complete and horses may well have been utilizing this allotment during the winter, as they now do. This possibility is based on the ease with which horses now move between the Happy Creek Allotment and the Wilder-Quinn. A major horse trail goes around the end of the fence where it ties into the rocks on the east slope of the Jackson Mountains. In addition, a gather conducted 12/88-1/89 captured and removed 15 horses from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. A 1969 census flight identified horses near the area in question and a 1977 step 3 URA estimated 7 AUM's of horse use for the Wilder-Quinn Allotment.

The horses that use the Wilder-Quinn Allotment are part of the north herd which occupies the Jackson Mountains HMA. This herd currently utilizes portions of four allotments. Wilder-Quinn, Happy Creek, Bottle Creek and Deer Creek. Deer Creek is the only allotment on which an evaluation has been completed and an Appropriate Management Level (AML) has been established. This document, along with the Proposed and Final Multiple-use Decisions, will establish an AML for the Wilder-Quinn allotment. In addition, an allotment evaluation is currently being conducted for the Happy Creek allotment and an evaluation is scheduled for the Bottle Creek allotment this year. AML's will be established through both these documents.

At this time, 125/130 horses inhabit the four allotments. Movement between allotments has been managed as one herd regardless of the

allotment they may be inhabiting at any point in time.

2. Burros

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Burros currently use the Bog Hot area of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. At least 15 burros are presently within these boundaries. A group of seven has been seen along the west flank of the Pueblo Mountains; A band of six moves between BLM administered land and Sheldon Antelope Refuge in the vicinity of Bog Hot Well on the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn boundary fence; two have been observed in the vicinity of Continental Lake. These burros are well outside HMA boundaries (See map 1, appendix II for burro location).

The Alder Creek Allotment Evaluation Final Multiple Use Decision states in part, "Adjust the HMA boundary during the Resource Management Plan (RMP) Process to include Bog Hot and Gridley Lake pastures within the Alder Creek Allotment. Delete those portions of the HMA within the Wilder-Quinn and Knott Creek Allotments. Set the initial AML at 41 burros as per the Paradise-Denio Resource Area Management Framework Plan." This decision means burros will be removed from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment and burros in the Alder Creek Allotment be managed in the area identified as the Primary Burro Use Area south of the north boundary of Alder Creek Allotment.

The McGee burro herd and adjacent burros located on the Sheldon Natural Wildlife Refuge (SNWR) are believed to be the most northern herd of burros in the United States. These burros have probably never used the HMA except for the lower foothills along the east edge of the boundary. The decision to adjust the boundary to include the primary burro use area on the Alder Creek Allotment is logical. At least 44 burros are presently using this area which is near the established AML of 41.

Wild Burros have moved back and forth between the SNWR and BLM administered lands for years. The refuge has conducted at least one gather of burros in 1977 and it is believed this activity may have kept the numbers of burros down on BLM administer lands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently fencing its boundaries to eliminate livestock drift from public lands onto refuge lands. Once the last segment of the fence is complete, the movement of burros across jurisdictional boundaries should be minimized. This fence should be completed by the summer of 1996.

between allotricuts has been managed as our inest trearders of the

Even though land administer by the Fish and Wildlife Service are not covered under Public Law 92-195, they have identified wild horse and burro management as a legitimate use of their lands through their planning process. Between 75 and 125 wild horses and 30 to 60 burros is "a level which the Service believes would allow adequate forage for native wildlife species..." These are their target levels for management of Wild Horses and Burros in the refuge.

SUPPORT OF FINAL MUD FROM ALDER CREEK ALLOTMENT EVALUATION

The burros presently inhabit both allotments (Alder Creek and Wilder-Quinn) so they must be considered in both Allotment Evaluations. The Multiple Use Decision from the Alder Creek Allotment Evaluation has received review by effected interests and the decision is final. After monitoring and review of all pertinent information, the decision is supported in this evaluation due to the following:

- The burros within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment range near Highway 140 which is a major paved highway between Denio and Lakeview Oregon. It is probable some burros will be hit by vehicles if we continue to allow them along the highway.
- 2. These burros are at least 7 miles outside HMA boundaries. They are on the other side of a fence and across a main highway from the HMA and the primary burro use area.
- 3. The fragmented nature of that portion of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment south of Highway 140 and the Sheldon Wildlife Refuge preclude burro management unless 4 miles of fence is removed and allotment boundaries are changed.
 - 4. Centralizing burro management in one allotment will facilitate management.
- 5. Relocating the burros from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment to the Alder Creek Allotment is not an option because burro numbers are already above AML in the Alder Creek Allotment.

To decrease sagebrash, rabbitboush and iris in wet meadow in a

increasing sagegrouse habitet and reducing crosion

ALLOTMENT PROFILE Ш.

Description

The Wilder-Quinn River Allotment is located in the Denio Planning Unit. The Northwestern portion is approximately 115 miles northwest of Winnemucca. Nevada, along the Oregon border in the vicinity of Denio, Nevada. The southeastern portion is located north and south of State Highway 140 on Nine Mile Road near Quinn River Crossing. The elevation varies from 5,000 to 7,400 feet. Soils are volcanic and granite in origin. Lower elevation vegetation by shadscale and greasewood. The higher elevations have sagebrush, bitterbrush, aspen and Mountain Mahogany. Grass species include Indian ricegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and Nevada bluegrass.

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- Made bold of Legislery than the Auto Court Altrica B. Acreage
 - Allotment Totals and or assiste and ni benogger
 - a. Total Acres 204,007
- b. Public Acres 189,626 at the nogot
 - Private Acres 14,381
- These buries are at least 7 males outside HMA tognicaries mont C. wdaji Objectives onthe bane sorrel a lo abic tedro adi no one

han beworter at oar

Allotment Management Plan (AMP)

The following objectives were those listed in the 1972 Wilder-Bilk Allotment AMP: monogeneem onur soulong

- To distribute water over entire allotment so forage can be effectively utilized. orned anxilirates? afforment sail facilitate
 - To limit effect of fire and establish browse species.
- To separate spring and summer range, keeping livestock from The serding offerd of a moving higher before forage is ready. in criticila.
 - To decrease sagebrush, rabbitbrush and iris in wet meadows thus d. increasing sagegrouse habitat and reducing erosion.

HORES OF SUCCESSION

the summer and spring

- e. To increase useable forage production in the crested wheatgrass seedings.
- f. To increase Sandberg bluegrass, squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass on lower elevation ranges from 2% to 15%.
- g. To increase the percentage of grasses (Mountain brome, Idaho fescue and red top plus those mentioned above) from 6% to 15% and the percentage of forbs such as hawksbeard, balsamroot, western yarrow, sweetanise and penstemon, over the entire allotment from 3% to 15%.
- h. To slow down and or stop gully erosion along water channels.
- i. To provide a multiple use orientated management plan for this allotment with the use of livestock.
- j. To provide flexible turnout dates which correspond to forage readiness.
- k. To develop water with wildlife needs in mind.
- 1. To develop a management plan which will restrict livestock movement thus giving deer more space to roam.
- m. To develop a management plan that supplies adequate forage for all grazing animals regardless of annual fluctuations in forage production.
 - 2. Land Use Plan (Resource Area Wide) A AND SHIE
 - a. Objective RM-1

To provide forage on a sustained yield basis through natural regeneration. Reverse downward deterioration of public grazing lands by improving 1,000,000 acres in poor condition to fair condition, and 400,000 acres in fair condition to good condition within 30 years.

SUBSCINE USE BEEGE

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will respire livestock

b. Objective RM-2

Increase existing allocable livestock forage by artificial methods from the present 103,721 AUMs to approximately 193,472 AUMs (89,751 AUM increase) within 30 years.

c. Objective WL-1

Improvement and maintenance of a sufficient quantity, quality, and diversity of habitat for all species of wildlife in the planning area.

d. Objective W-1

Preservation and improvement of quality water necessary to support current and future uses.

e. Objective W-2

Provision of adequate water to support public land uses.

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f. Objective W-3

Reduction of soil loss and associated flood and sediment damage from public lands caused by accelerated erosion (man-induced) from wind and water.

readiness

the for squared 3. Rangeland Program Summary

These objectives were those that were listed prior to the 1985 rangeline agreement separating the Wilder-Bilk Allotment into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek Allotments.

a. Livestock Management Objectives

- Increase available forage to sustain an active preference of 17,419 AUMs.
- Improve range condition from poor to fair on 30,932 acres by implementing a combination deferred-rotation and restrotation grazing system on both the summer and spring seasonal use areas.

- CONTRACTOR OF STATE

OUT TOTAL IN COLUMN TELEPOOL

- 3. Fence, where necessary, crucial meadows and riparian areas.
- b. Wildlife Management Objectives
 - Manage rangeland habitat and forage condition to support reasonable numbers of wildlife demand as follows:

Deer	1,266 AUMs
Antelope	208 AUMs
Bighorn Sheep	63 AUMs

- Protect known sage grouse breeding complexes and future grounds identified.
- Encourage the development of a beaver control program with NDOW.
- Allotment Objectives

The allotment specific objectives tie the AMP, LUP, and RPS objectives together into quantified objectives for this allotment.

- Short term base contract at all as a Short term base same avergad
- 1. Utilization of key streambank plant species shall not exceed 50% on Maggie, S.Fk Cottonwood, Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks.
- 2. Utilization of key plant species on wetland riparian habitats of shorts you postern to especie shall not exceed 50%.
- 3. Utilization of key plant species in upland habitats shall not exceed 50%.
- Silvery of shorts radges to as as 4. Utilization of crested wheatgrass in the seedings shall not exceed 50%. The least state of the seedings shall not exceed 50%.

improve or maintain 2.3% acres of appears and measure habited to ensure appears discounty and quality, and make mine respondent out and the matter are woods after the measurement of the first of woods and the first of the firs

b. Long Term

- 1. Manage, maintain and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for big game, with an initial forage demand of 1,266 AUMs for mule deer, 208 AUMs for pronghorn, and 63 AUMs for bighorn sheep.
 - A. Improve to and maintain 59,219 acres of mule deer habitat in good or excellent condition.
- B. Improve to and maintain 24,231 acres of pronghorn habitat in good condition. Improve to and maintain 110,394 acres of pronghorn habitat in fair or good condition.
- C. Improve to and maintain 26,507 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in good or excellent condition.
- Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for livestock, with an initial stocking level of 13,877 (AMP 1,c,f,g,i,j,l,m, RM-1, RM-2, W-3, RPS a 1-3) manual and RM-1, RM-2, RM-2, RM-2, RM-1, RM-2, RM-2,
- 4. Improve or maintain 29 acres of Ceanothus with good age class distribution (WL 1.4, 1.11).
- 5. Improve or maintain 1,370 acres of mahogany stands to ensure good reproduction and maximize recruitment within the stand (WL 1.4, 1.12, F 1, 1.2).
- 6. Improve or maintain 468 acres of aspen stands to ensure good reproduction and maximize recruitment within the stand (WL 1.3, 1.5, 1.11, 1.21, 1.24, REC 2.10).
 - 7. Improve or maintain 259 acres of riparian and meadow habitat to ensure species diversity and quality, and maximize reproduction and recruitment of woody riparian

species (Wl 1.5, 1.3, F 1.1, 1.3).

- 8. Improve the following stream habitat conditions from 55% on Wilder Creek, 41% on Little Wilder Creek, to an overall optimum to 60% or above. (AMP 1-h, RM-1, WL-1, W-1, W-2, W-3)
 - a. Streambank cover 60% or above.
 - b. Streambank stability 60% or above.
 - c. Maximum summer water temperatures below 70° F.
- 9. Protect sage grouse strutting grounds and brooding areas.

 Maintain a minimum of 30% cover of sagebrush for nesting and winter use.
 - 10. Improve to and maintain the seeded pastures in good condition (5-10 acres per AUM). (AMP 1-g, RM-1, RM-2)
- 11. Improve to and maintain the water quality of S. Fk. Cottonwood, Maggie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following beneficial uses: livestock drinking water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife propagation, and wading (water contact recreation). (AMP 1-e,k, WL-1, W-1, W-2, W-3)
 - 12. Improve or maintain 33,055 acres of mountain browse habitat with good reproduction and recruitment.
 - The following are the standards for rangeland health as developed in consultatation with the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Area Resource Advisory Council, other interested publics and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997.
 - a. Soil processes will be appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.
 - b. Riparian/wetland systems are in properly functioning condition.
 - Water quality criteria in Nevada and California State Law shall be achieved or maintained.

- Populations and communities of native plant species and habitats d. for native animal species are healthy, productive and diverse.
- Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of special species.

Forage Species Monitored

Upland Habitat

Code Code	Scientific Names	Common Name
STTH,	Stipa thurberiana	Thurber's needlegrass
SIHY	Sitanion hystrix	bottlebrush squirreltail
POSE	Poa secunda	Sandberg bluegrass
EICI,	Elymus cinereus	basin wildrye
AGIN,	Agropyron intermedium	intermediate wheatgrass
AGCR	Agropyron cristatum	crested wheatgrass
AGSP	Agropyron spicatum	bluebunch wheatgrass
FEID FEID	Festicua idahoensis	Idaho fescue
BRMA	Bromus marginatus	mountain brome
PONE OF PONE	Poa Nevedensis	Nevada bluegrass
Cristino stata all of Sispat and	Sporobolus airoides	alkali sacaton
CRACIO	Crepis acuminata	tapertip hawksbeard
SEIN . Si	Senecio integerimus	lambstongue groundsel
BASATON	Balsamhoriza sagitatta	balsamroot
MEOF	Medicao spp.	alfalfa
RIBES	Ribes spp.	currant
Saword distation TOAMELA	Amalanchier spp.	serviceberry
Inomituto PUTR no	Purshia tridentata	bitterbrush
SYMPH	Symphoricarpus spp.	snowberry
AILU	Atriplex confectifolia	**************************************
SAVEVIDE GREET PASSES	Sarcobatus vermiculatus	greasewood
ad vit bevorgas bas ARSP	Artemisia spinescens	budsage
GRSP	Grayia spinosa	spiny hopsage
TEGL	Tetradymia glabrata	horsebrush
ODLOH SE Climate and land	Holodiscus spp.	oceanspray
CEANO	Ceanothus spp.	ceanothus
CELE	Cercocarpus ledifolius	mountain mahogany
perly luactioning condition.		Ripari

Ansome our

Water quality efficiers in Nevada and Cainfornia Store Law shall be achieved or maintained

2. Riparian Habitat

Code	Scientific Name	Common Name
CAREX	Carex spp.	sedge
JUNCU	Juncus spp.	rush
SALIX	Salix spp.	willow
ROSA	Rosa spp.	rose
POPR	Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
POTR ₅	Populus tremuloides	Aspen
PRVI	Prunus virginiana	chokecherry

E. Other Information

1. The Wilder fires in July 1985, burned 32,005 acres of public and private land resulting in a fire closure and temporarily suspended 2,716 AUMs in the Wilder-Quinn allotment.

Rehabilitation projects for both fires were initiated and resulted in 6,450 acres being reseeded. For more information see project file listed above, located in the Paradise-Denio Resource area.

CONTRACT ENGLISHEDEN

2. Habitat Improvement Projects

The Sagehen meadow exclosure and checkdams project were completed in 1967 to improve sage grouse habitat. Two artificial watering devices were constructed in 1985 to provide water for upland and big game.

- Pronghorn populations have increased in the burned area in response to the rehabilitation of the Wilder fires.
- 4. In August, 1991, the Lovely Fire burned 3460 acres in portions of the Wilder-Quinn allotment. As a result of the fire, the Sagehen/Shyster Creek use area was rested from livestock grazing by agreement for two years. Livestock grazing was re-initiated in the use area in 1994.
- In 1994, the Quinn River Ranch base properties were sold to the Quinn River Crossing Ranch, L.C. The company was later renamed the Denny Land and Cattle Company L.L.L.
- In 1994, Nolan Edward's lease of the base property owned by Mary Waldkirch expired. This permit reverted back to Mrs. Waldkirch. In 1997, Mrs. Waldkirch sold the base property to Roger and Marsha Colby and

E. Other Leformation

and a transfer of the grazing privileges was initiated and completed.

- In 1995, the SNWR initiated construction of a boundary fence along the Refuge - public land boundary in the Bog Hot area to prevent livestock access onto refuge land. The fence was completed in late 1996.
- In 1997, Denny Land and Cattle Company constructed the Cold Springs drift fence to prevent livestock drift from the Continental Lake area into the Antelope use area. In addition, the Wilder #4 and #3 drift fence are scheduled to be constructed in 1997.

IV. MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

A. Purpose store with home and a state of the safe

The purpose of the monitoring evaluation is to determine if current management practices are meeting the allotment specific and Land Use Plan objectives and to identify management changes needed to meet objectives.

located in the Paradisc-Denis Resort a area

Fishelut Interevement Projects

The Sagehen mendow exclosure and chroadams project were completed in 1967 to improve sage grouse having. Two artificial whering devices were constanced in 1985 to provide water for apland and big game.

sures home reserved. For their valors are need to find listed

Pronghorn populations have increased in the harned area in response to the rehabilitation of the Wilder fires.

in August, 1001, the Lovely Fire barred 3460 acres in politics of the Wilder-Ogian allottness. As a result of the fire the Sugarenship active was rested them avestock grazing by agreement for the years Livestock grazing may re-industed in the use area in 1004.

In 1994, the Quina River Ranch base properties were sold to the Quint River Crossing Ranch L.C. The company was later renamed the Faur band and Caule Company L.L.L.

In 1994. Noting Edwards lease of the base property count by Macy Waldlight expired. This permit recented back to him. Waldkirch in 1997. Mrs. Weidkingh sold the base property on Proper and Michael Chip and

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Summary of Studies Data

1. Actual Use

Livestock

Quinn	Denny Land & Cattle CO./	E I NOT THE	the state of		
Year River Ranch	Quinn River Crossing Ranch	Waldkirch	Colby	Dufurrena	Total
19971 0	11,121	0	102	404	11,627
1996 0	12,244	0	0	128	12,372
1995	11,895	0 0	0	253	12,148
1994	11,962	- 0	0	101	12,063
$1993^2 - 9,399$	1,089	0	0	169	10,657
1992 11,389	0	24	0	83	11,506
1991 11,550	Original materials	50	0	67	11,667
1990 5,366	0	97	0	272	5,736
1989 8,588	o that is 0 thirtied one	. 86	. 0	0	8,674
1988 6,342	an't 0 analysissa	0	0	39	6,381
1987 6,425	to title on the Oof a see at av	63	. 0	0	6,488
1986 7,287	The state of the s	ping 0, and		0	7,287
1985 6,978		ned Oun en	^	0	6,978

altounent (Table 2). Wildlife (existing numbers)

presentito arrive at an enumned annual forest determs for the

Tuble 2. Estimated Numbers and Large Domand for Mula Decident California bighorn sheep were released in 1985 on Mahogany Mountain in the Pine Forest Range and now use this area as part of their normal use area. Additional bighorn sheep were released on the SNWR in 1987 and now use a portion of McGee Mountain on this allotment as part of their use area. Bighorn sheep which were released on the Oregon portion of the Pueblo Mountains in 1976 have extended their use area down to include the Nevada portion of that range including this allotment. 4014203 ACMs

Roger and Marsha Colby bought the base properties associated with the Waldkirch permit and initiated a transfer for the grazing privileges. The transfer was completed in 1997.

² In 1993, the Quinn River Crossing Ranch L.C. (now known as the Denny Land and Cattle CO). bought the base properties associated with the Quinn River Ranch permit and initiated a transfer of the grazing privileges. The transfer was completed in 1994.

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sheep were released of McGee Mountain ighorn sheep which ni anisimpaly, olday include the Nevada

Elk have been observed in this allotment in 1993, 1994, and 1995.

Table 1. Percentage of Mule Deer and Pronghorn Winter, Summer, and Yearlong Habitat in the Wilder-Quinn Allotment compared to units 031 and 032 as a whole

Species	Unit	Winter	Summer	Yearlong	Winter + Yearlong	Total Habitat
Mule	L 1.	Line Y	YERE 5	SOUTH THE	ALC: NECT	12 10 12
Deer	031	9.82	13.74	15.60	14.80	14.49
Mule				405)		140
Deer	032	12.99		10.00	12.57	9.35
Prongho	rn 031	37.71	8.54	20.16	23.25	19.21
Prongho	m 032	17.96		21.42	20.74	17.46

Using this information, estimates of mule deer and pronghorn numbers were derived by multiplying the above percentages for winter and yearlong habitat by the hunt unit estimate for mule deer and pronghorn populations. The total for each hunt unit is combined to arrive at an allotment estimate of mule deer use in numbers of animals. Next, the number of animals was multiplied by the number of months (12) the animals were expected to be present to arrive at an estimated annual forage demand for the allotment (Table 2).

Table 2. Estimated Numbers and Forage Demand for Mule Deer and Pronghorn in the Wilder Quinn Allotment for Years 1989 Through 1994. Modification the Pine Forest Range and now use this area as part

b. - Wildite (existing numbers)

		The second secon
Year 310 MINOU	DDA A Mule Deer* Wanshi 10	Pronghorn**
	Number/AUMs odi no	Number/AUMs
1994 5 524 115	12111201110	382/ 917 AUMs
1993 10 101110		349/ 838 AUMs
1992 40h		355/ 852 AUMs
1991 10115 2111	418/1254 AUMs	379/ 910 AUMs
1990	401/1203 AUMs	299/ 717 AUMs
1989	417/1251 AUMs	240/ 576 AUMs

^{*} Evaluation methods used by Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW) beginning in 1989 differed from methods employed prior to that, therefore, estimates prior to 1989 were not included. and thillshed a transfer for the grape.

Mule deer populations in the Wilder Quinn Allotment did not experience the large decline in numbers over the winter of 1992-93

wate concluded in 1994

^{**} Beginning in 1992, pronghorn populations were estimated using a computer model developed by NDOW.

that occurred in other parts of Northern Nevada. The significant change noted between 1993 and 1994 is due, in part, to a modification by NDOW to previous estimates of 1992/93 winter kill rates. It is now believed that winter death rates were not as widespread.

These allotment population estimates are not intended to be used as indicators of habitat condition or actual use in an allotment due to the fact that several factors annually influence the actual distribution of mule deer and pronghorn throughout their range. These same factors effect the accuracy of the population estimates calculated by NDOW. This information is, however, adequate to make determinations of long term trend for the area or the hunt unit. In general, wildlife numbers have been fairly stable for mule deer throughout the evaluation period, and increasing for pronghorn.

c. Wild Horses

Wild horses seem to use the Wilder-Quinn Allotment on a sporadic basis. During the spring and summer of 1995 wild horses were not observed on this allotment. On 8/31/95 3 horses were seen and 14 horses were observed on 9/6/95. These observations are consistent with movement of horses from the higher areas to the lower foothills and flats in the Buff Peak/Buckbrush Spring area in the SE corner of the allotment during August. Nine horses were identified using the area during the winter of 1993. On the ground observations of old manure piles substantiate the fact that the area is used regularly by wild horses. As more monitoring data is collected on these horses, their movement patterns and seasonal use of this allotment will be better understood. Water is not available within the HMA located in the Wilder-Quinn Allotment. Water is available at an unnamed spring located in the NE corner of the Happy Creek Allotment. This spring is easily accessible via a major horse trail. NA - Not Available

Range Condition

Based on observation, the horses utilizing this allotment are not creating a problem in terms of range condition. Most of the use is being made during fall/winter months when the plants are dormant. Overlap of use areas between wild horses and domestic livestock

is minimal. It appears that horse use of this area is within the bounds of a "thriving ecological balance."

Wild Burros

At least 15 burros are presently within the Bog Hot area of the Wilder Quinn allotment. A group of seven has been seen along the west flank of the Pueblo Mountains; A band of six moves between BLM administered land and SWNR in the vicinity of Bog Hot Well on the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn boundary fence; two have been observed in the vicinity of Continental Lake.

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and increasing for

common sides vens asset or Precipitation Data for Kings River NOAA (1985-1995)

		Growing		Departure
nieth of a spondic the horses were not swere spen and 1- nons are consistent forms to the lower Spring area in the National horses year 93. On the ground effect that the even gronitating decays	1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Season 2.05 6.82 M 4.42 2.16 3.46 2.76 8.92 1.54 M 3.68	9.75 M 4.93 M 10.02 7.82 M	From Normal M M M M M M M M M M M M M
on. Water is not Opine Allourest. on the NE corner	1995 1996	NA 3.61 M g season 01 M	NA 9.69 M	NA SPE
asily accessible via	M - Par	tial or incomp ot Available	lete data	gast sit la rad raiser s

Range Condition

Based on observation me horses utilizing this allotment are not creating a problem in terms of range condition. Most of the use is neitre made during fail winter months when the plants are done ant Overlap of use areas between wild horses and domestic fivestock

Precipitation Data for Denio NOAA Station: (1985-1995)

4 78 800 F	Growing		Depar	ture
Year	Season	Yearly "	From	Normal
1985	2.32	6.45 M	M	35 E
1986	4.74	10.39	M	A HAVE
1987	5.44 M	8.74 M	M	-10-2
1988	3.14	7.57	M	
1989	4.37	7.35	M	17. 11.
1990	4.38	6.21	M	But and
1991	9.69	11.43	M	
1992	2.38 M	8.10 M	M	F V 35 17
1993	8.77	13.53	M	
1994	2.70	7.21	-1.96	
1995	NA	NA	NA	the state
1996	4.68	10.91 M	M	
TOTAL CO.	1.2	12 (0)		

Growing season 01 March to 31 August M - partial or incomplete data NA - Not Available Co A

Utilization

The Key Forage Plant Method (KFPM) was employed to collect utilization measurements. These transacts are at random locations throughout the allotment and no key areas have been established. The utilization classes are as follows: JUNE

SECH

	No Use	0%
	Slight	1-20% J) shingalvi me half set.
	Light	21-40%
THE PRINT RES	Moderate	41-60%
Shire 2103 K	Heavy	1992, 1995, 1995, 199, 808-16
	Severe	81-100%

Meseaula communition helt mailting side to us acqui

mans, Action ter and license, use were inflicted for AUM computations

Utilization Data (KFPM)

	Use area/		And the second	
Year	Pasture	Species	% Utilization	Class
1985	Denio Seeding #3	AGCR	50	. moderate
1985	Denio Seeding #2	AGCR	63	heavy
1985	Denio Seeding #1	AGCR	75	heavy
1985	Quinn River	4.597	rac T do bash	
	Seeding #1	AGCR	55	moderate
	#2	AGCR	44	moderate
1993	Maggie Crk (Spade		No. 3	1201
	Cabin Meadow)	Carex	71	Heavy
	76	Juncus	67	Heavy
A	Maggie #1	Feid	48	Moderate
	The state of the s	Pose	10	Slight
	See 2	Agsp	46	Moderate
	Maggie #2	Feid	16	Slight
	1.3	Pose	5 244	Slight
		Agsp	46	Moderate
	supply ?	Sihy	10 5 mm nais	Slight
	Maggie #3	Feid	0.000 10 18111111	Moderate
		Pose ·	olde 2 vA toW -	Slight
		Agsp	39	Light
	Maggie #4	Feid	40	Moderate
		Pose	11	Slight
Cities to all on est	boyolgans and (M9F12	Sihy .	6	Slight
1994	N. Shyster Crk.	Carex	56	moderate
uro podecilim a	been established. The	Juncus	53	moderate
1994	Sagehen Meadow	Carex	58	moderate
		Juncus	58	moderate
- FOR TOKE	Maria Programme	40	501	No.
b.	Use Pattern Mapping	(UPM)		Shel

UPM (partial or complete) was completed in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996. The following is a summary of this data.

Sheht

The UPM is summarized below on a pasture by pasture, or use area, basis. Actual use and licensed use were utilized for AUM computations (see 3a of this section for utilization classes).

ten ingi or urigi

or area Slight upo

arted west of the

Bilk Creek Reservoir

1988

Data collected 02/28/89, 03/13/89 and 04/11/89.

Bog Hot Use Area

Quinn River Ranch:

200 C - 12/06/88 to 01/01/89 - 163 AUMs 340 C - 01/17/89 to 02/05/89 - 206 AUMs 390 C - 02/06/89 to 02/28/89 - 271 AUMs 390 C - 03/01/89 to 03/31/89 - 257 AUMs 897 AUMs

Eighty percent of the Bog Hot use area was mapped. Approximately 3% of the area mapped received heavy use, 5% moderate, 5% light, 79% slight, and 8% no-use. Light use occurred approximately one mile northeast of Bog Hot Ranch. Moderate use occurred 3/4 mile north of State Route 140, on the road to Bog Hot Ranch. Heavy use occurred in the vicinity of Bog Hot Well and north of the Ranch. Slight and no-use was noted in remaining areas of the use area.

North Wilder Field

Outing The Los Land Statement of Sawa hard beneated Outing River Ranch:

137 C - 11/20/88 to 02/05/89 - 323 AUMs

One introduct persons of the seeding was aspred, Severity percent of the area received nearly use, 10% moderate, 7% light 3% slight, and 10% course. Heavy we exame accurred in the central portion of the pasture with mixerate as in the north, south and west portions of the pasture. Light

One hundred percent of the Field was use pattern mapped. Approximately 5% of the pasture received heavy use, 15% moderate, 25% light, and 55% slight. Utilization was slight on the west side of the use area near Mud Spring, light for approximately 2 3/4 mile north of Wilder Ranch, moderate utilization was found east and west of the Wilder Ranch Road and north to the Oregon boarder. Heavy use was noted on crested wheatgrass in the vicinity of Wilder Creek.

Date collected (Wilthia)

and dusty are to the boundary

1988 - 1989

Quinn River Ranch Use Area

Quinn River Ranch:

448 C 12/02/88 to 02/28/89 1206 AUMs 448 C 03/01/89 to 03/31/89 420 AUMs

Data collected 4/24, 4/27, 5/4, and 5/9/89

Approximately 75% of the area was use pattern mapped. 65% of the area received heavy utilization, 10% moderate, 8% light, 14% slight, and 3% no-use. Utilization was slight and light adjacent to the Quinn River Ranch, south of Dufurrena's Ranch, and adjacent to the west boundary fence north of windmill #4240. Moderate and heavy use occurred east and west of the windmill.

Utilization was heavy east of Leonard Creek Road with slight to light use west of the road down to the Quinn River. Bands of moderate use occurred adjacent to the areas of heavy use. Moderate use occurred southeast of the ranch in a meadow and associated upland areas.

Overall utilization was heavy in the Bilk Creek Reservoir area. Slight use occurred northwest of Ninemile Road and adjacent to Bilk Creek Reservoir and eastward to the boundary fence. Slight use occurred west of the reservoir to Lady Bird Well.

One hundred percent of the Field was use patter 9891

To ment, and 55%

use area near Mud

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Wigder Ranch Rotal Linear on created 5% of the pasture received heavy has less and Houghland Seeding Bright on Seeding Houghland Seeding Se

Ouinn River Ranch: 2 vistamitzoroga tot nigil grima?

ser a borowlet. Heavy use

232 C - 04/01 to 05/31 - 428 AUMs

Data collected 06/21/89

One hundred percent of the seeding was mapped. Seventy percent of the area received heavy use, 10% moderate, 7% light, 3% slight, and 10% nouse. Heavy utilization occurred in the central portion of the pasture with moderate use in the north, south and west portions of the pasture. Light

use was found north of the Highway Maintenance Station and slight use south of Houghland Spring.

Quinn River Seeding

Quinn River Ranch:

122 C - 04/01 to 05/31 - 225 AUMs

Data collected 06/21/89

The entire seeding was use pattern mapped. 35% received heavy use, 45% moderate, 10% slight, and 10% no-use. Utilization was heavy in the northern third of the area, moderate in the central portion and slight in the southeast corner. No use occurred in the southwest corner of the use area.

Wider Line Wilder Creeks

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Antelope Use Area

Quinn River Ranch:

300 C - 04/01 to 06/01 - 563 AUMs

Data collected 06/21/89

The entire use area was use pattern mapped. 10% of the area received moderate use, 15% light, 50% slight, and 25% no-use. Moderate use was found in the Denio Summit, Emigrant Pass, north of Thacker Canyon, and north of the Harness Ranch. Slight and light use was found in remaining areas. No use occurred in steep areas north of Emigrant Pass and north of Mahogany Mountain.

Lone Mountain the state of the series of the

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ic Wilder Crook

Quinn River Ranch:

Data collected 09/29,30, 10/03 -05/89

503 C - 04/01 to 05/31 - 928 AUMs

One hundred percent of the Lone Mountain use area was use pattern mapped. 10% of the area received heavy use, 15% moderate, 2% light, and 73% slight. Heavy and moderate use occurred in areas surrounding waters

ser of the use art.

the area received

. Moderate use was hacker Canyon, and

entagemen at bough

to Piece and north of

and in the area west of Mud Creek which was seeded as a result of the Wilder Fires. Light use occurred in bands adjacent to areas of moderate use. Slight use was found in the majority of the pasture.

Sagehen/Shyster Creek

Quinn River Ranch:

367 C - 06/01 to 08/31 - 1,021 AUMs

Data collected 09/29,30, 10/03 -05/89

Seventy-five percent of the use area was use pattern mapped. Five percent of the area received heavy use, 80% moderate, and 15% slight. Heavy use occurred in upland meadows and associated creeks while moderate use occurred in uplands adjacent to riparian areas. Slight utilization levels occurred on Shyster Butte, below Split Peak, and south of the Sagehen Meadow complex.

1200 C 04/01 to 06/01 - 563 AU

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Wilder/Little Wilder Creeks

Ouinn River Ranch:

Data collected 09/29,30, 10/03 - 05/89 belocitos em [

367 C - 06/01 to 08/31 - 1,021 AUMs

One hundred percent of the Wilder/Little Wilder use area was use pattern mapped. Approximately 5% of the area received heavy utilization levels, 2% moderate, and 93% slight. Heavy use occurred on the Wilder Creek and Little Wilder Creek riparian areas and associated meadows. Moderate use was found in adjacent upland habitats. Slight use was found in remaining upland sites away from the creeks.

Quinn Biver Ranch:

Data collected (9729.30, 19493-495/89

503 C - DART to 05/31 - 928 AUMs

One hindred percent of the Low Mountain use area was use pattern mapped, 1679 of the area received heavy use 15% moderate, 2% light and 73% slight. Heavy and moderate use occurred in areas sufrounding where

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1989 - 1990

Bog Hot/McGee Mt./Continental Lake

Quinn River Ranch:

249 C 11/29 to 04/14 1032 AUMs

One hundred percent of the use area was use pattern mapped. Approximately 5% of the area received heavy use, 7% moderate use, 10% light use, 50% slight, and 28% no-use. Heavy use occurred due east of the Bog Hot ranch on the upper fans and extended in to a small pass which leads towards Continental Lake, where heavy use occurred west of Highway 140. Utilization in the vicinity of the ranch was slight with heavy use along the USFWS/BLM boundary where small drainages flattened out. Light use occurred on the western edge of Continental Lake, adjacent to private land south of the ranch and southeast of Highway 1340 along the road leading to Alder Creek Ranch. Moderate use occurred approximately one mile due south of the ranch and extended south to Highway 140. Browse use was slight by livestock.

Heavy use was found in the vicinity of the Bog Hot Well. Light use was found on the road leading to the well. Slight use was found in remaining areas.

A small area of heavy use occurred north of the road leading to Cold Spring. Moderate use occurred at a road intersection in the eastern corner of the lake. Light use was found on the fringes of the lake. Slight use was found in the remaining portions of the use area. Isolated four-wing saltbush shrubs had moderate to heavy use.

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Vicinity of Quinn River Ranch

Quinn River Ranch:

592 C 11/14 to 04/14 2722 AUMs

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the eastern conter

Isolated four-wing

Dufurrena:

37 C	04/25 to 04/25	1 AUMs
43 C	04/26 to 05/08	18 AUMs
71 C	05/09 to 05/09	2 AUMs
120 C	05/10 to 05/28	75 AUMs
	4	96 AUMs

2818 AUMs Total

One hundred percent of the area was mapped. 2% received heavy use, 10% moderate, 5% light, 63% slight, and 20% no-use. South of the ranch has slight utilization with a large area north of the Jackson Mountains receiving no use. Light use occurred adjacent to private land near Quinn River and east of the Ranch. Several isolated sand dunes sites and an area adjacent to the powerlines had heavy use. West of the ranch had slight use. Light use was found in bands adjacent to moderate use. The moderate use occurred adjacent to private lands and in the vicinity of Windmill #424 extending approximately one mile in all directions. Utilization was slight east of the ranch. Light use was found adjacent to private land near Bilk Creek Reservoir and near a gravel pit which was utilized as a water source. Temporary non-renewable livestock use was authorized for Alex Dufurrena in the Hot Springs Well area. Moderate use was found in the vicinity of the well with slight in remaining areas.

b of a section of the road leading to Cold Heavy use occurred at Ladybird Well. Light use was found to the east at the end of the pipeline. A large area in the Deep Creek drainage had no livestock use. Use was slight west of Highway 140.

voiding of Orient River Ranch

592 C 1914 to 04/14 2722 AUDIE

Chain Rever Ranci

salthush shrubs had reoderate to begyy ut North Wilder Field

Quinn River Ranch:

70 C 11/30 to 03/31 259 AUMs

Waldkirch:

93 C 02/01 to 03/31 183 AUMs Total 442 AUMs One hundred percent of the field was use pattern mapped. Five percent of the area received heavy utilization, 10% moderate, 2% light, 20% slight, and 63% no-use. Heavy use occurred north of Wilder Ranch on both native and seeded species. Heavy use also was found in a drainage which parallels Wilder Creek. Moderate use occurred on crested wheatgrass on the flat north of the ranch and extended north along the drainage. Light use was found east of the drainage with slight use occurring in remaining areas.

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THE SERIE LIVERED

LINE STEELS IN CONTRACTOR

Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek

Ouinn River Ranch:

530 C - 6/1 to 8/15 - 1218 AUMs 100 C - 8/16 to 9/30 - 139 AUMs 1357 AUMs

Data collected 8/9,10/10,11,13/90

Approximately 75% of Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek was use pattern mapped. Of the area mapped, 2% received heavy use, 13% moderate, 10% light, 40% slight, and 35% no use. Moderate use occurred along the Maggie Creek and the North and South branches. Regrowth was 1-6" throughout the riparian area. The area east of Jack Spade cabin had slight use which extended to the ridge top separating the Maggie Creek basin from the Little Wilder basin. Slight use also occurred adjacent to the private land up Maggie Creek. Moderate use occurred on the flat area along the ridge top leading to Cottonwood Creek. Large areas north of Maggie Creek received no use. Heavy use was noted at Maggie Creek Spring and associated meadows.

Holloway Mountain in the Cottonwood use area had no use in the upper reaches of the mountain. The lower areas on the mountain had slight use extending west toward private land along Cottonwood Creek. Two small areas of moderate use occurred in vicinity of a PWR on the east side of Miller corrals. Light and moderate use occurred east of Miller corrals with a small area of heavy in a small drainage. The remainder of the area adjacent to the main road west to the ridge top. Along the ridge top slight use was observed except for an area along a jeep trail that had a band of moderate use leading down from the ridge top. A large area of no use

occurred north of Butte Creek. The portion of this creek on public land had heavy use toward Cottonwood Creek which decrease to moderate as the terrain steepened in riparian areas. Regrowth was 2-4".

Wilder/Little Wilder:

Quinn River Ranch:

530 C - 6/1 to 8/15 - 1218 AUMs

Dufurrena:

1000 S - 8/10 to 9/5 -178 AUMs 1396 AUMs

Data collected 8/9,10/10,11,13/90

Utilization levels were observed on approximately 40% of the use area. 3% percent of the area received moderate use, 95% slight, and 2% no-use. Utilization was moderate on Wilder Creek with upland areas on the west side of Granite Mountain had virtually no use except adjacent to Wilder Creek. Approximately 7.5% of Maggie Creek

Little Wilder had moderate use in riparian areas. Regrowth of 1-6" was noted in all riparian areas. The upland areas observed had slight utilization. Large upland areas north and south of the Little Wilder Creek were not observed. Browse utilization was light.

Maggie Creek received no use.

transithe Little Wilder basin Slight use a toH god street on the flat area private land up Mazere Creek. Moderate us

sek was use pattern

3% moderne, 10%

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Quinn River Ranch: at gradual got again and grown

Data Collected 04/04 and 04/17/91 Dozza bers garing?

350 C 11/03/90 to 02/28/91 1249 AUMs (Swollan)

Approximately 80% of the use area was mapped. 10% of the area mapped received heavy use, 5% moderate, 20% light, and 65% slight. The pass between Continental Lake and the Bog Hot Ranch received light use at the top of the pass and moderate use on the western base. Slight and light use was observed along the BLM/USFWS boundary. The areas around Mustang Spring and Lower Mustang Spring had slight use. Slight use was

observed southeast of the ranch while the vicinity of Bog Hot Well had moderate and heavy use.

The majority of the area east of Continental Lake received slight use. Light use occurred toward the base of the lake and on the west slope of the mountain. Use in the flats around the lake had little or no livestock use. Utilization of four-wing saltbush was slight to light through the area. Moderate use occurred in the vicinity of Cold Springs.

Lone Mountain Hum

chesamountent.

Owing River Ranch

LORGE ORALL TO DEPTH

North Wilder Field

Quinn River Ranch:

Data Collected 04/04 and 04/17/91

300 C 11/04/90 to 02/28/91 1062 AUMs

1440 C US/20 to 06/01 SOC AL'MS Eighty percent of the pasture was use pattern mapped. 70% of the area mapped received heavy use, and 30% moderate. Heavy use was observed northeast of Mud Spring. The area north of private land at the Wilder boquar a shed seeded Ranch received moderate use on native and seeded species. Heavy use was found in a drainage which parallels Wilder Creek. Moderate use was Date Horse and Topic found northwest of the drainage. The state of the drainage.

in the vicinity of waters. Slight use was observed in remaining areas of

5% light, and 1.7%

Data Collected 04/04, 04/17, 08/14, 10/15/91

Houghland Seeding

Quinn River Ranch:

400 C 04/01 to 04/30 363 AUMs

Approximately 60% of the pasture was use pattern mapped. Of the area mapped, 30% recoved moderate u.e. 40% light 20% slight, and 40% use. The western portion of the Maggie Crock use area adjacent to the Margio Crock troughts and had shall be The critical story of March

ZMILL ACI

Sixty percent of the pasture was use pattern mapped. Two percent of the area received light use while the remaining areas of the pasture received slight use.

DEADL to OKARI

OGNIZ to OGNIZ -- 26 ALIMIE

FERRAL O TUY L

land at the Willer

Denio Seeding

Quinn River Ranch:

400 C 05/01 to 05/31 375 AUMs

One hundred percent of the seeding was use pattern mapped. Approximately 20% of the seeding received moderate utilization levels, 55% light, and 25% slight. virgoty no z

Origin Elver Ranch

Houghland Seeding

Lone Mountain Burn

Ouinn River Ranch:

620 C 04/01 t	0 04/17	319 AUMs	
1090 C 04/18	to 05/19	1055 AUMs	300
1440 C 05/20	to 06/01	566 AUMs	
1440 C 08/16	to 09/01	740 AUMs	刊灣洋
1.00	ACPE LIN	2680 AUMs	
disving to diron	I DE BEGRE	t of Mud Senne.	northeas

Seventy percent of the Lone Mountain use area was use pattern mapped. Of the area mapped, 2% received moderate utilization, 5% light, and 93% slight. Moderate and light use occurred around the Wilder Ranch area and in the vicinity of waters. Slight use was observed in remaining areas of the allotment.

Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek 140 betself of the Maggie Cr

Ouinn River Ranch:

		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	400 C	06/01 to 06/01	Quinn River RamUA 21
	875 C	06/02 to 06/02	26 AUMs
	1440 C	06/03 to 07/31	2570 AUMs 1 1040 7 004
	1040 C	08/01 to 08/04	126 AUMs
our to proceed dwy	565 C	08/05 to 08/15	Sixly percent camua 881
oa recei amissió equ	माह्याह तर	eniniamen sid s	2922 AUMs bavisost sons

Approximately 60% of the pasture was use pattern mapped. Of the area mapped, 30% received moderate use, 40% light, 20% slight, and 10% nouse. The western portion of the Maggie Creek use area adjacent to the Maggie Creek riparian area had slight use. The main stem of Maggie

Creek and the south branch had moderate use in riparian areas with adjacent areas receiving slight use. Slight use occurred southeast of Jack Spade cabin. Moderate use occurred east of the south branch to the saddle between Maggie Creek and Cottonwood Creek drainages to within one mile of Cottonwood Creek. Light use was found in uplands in the vicinity of Cottonwood Creek, No-use occurred on Holloway Mountain.

Bitterbrush west of Cottonwood Creek had slight to light use while oceanspray and snowberry had little to no use.

DETERMINE ASSESSED TO BE THE RESIDENCE

1.00

1993

Data collected 10/14, 10/20, 11/10, and 11/16/93

Cottonwood Creek/Maggie Creek

Quinn River Ranch:

1750 C 06/01 to 08/15 4023 AUMs

Fifty percent of the use area was mapped. Approximately 20% of the area had heavy utilization levels, 50% moderate, 20% light, and 10% slight. Upland meadows in the Maggie Creek drainage had heavy use while exchange-of-use lands, south fork of Cottonwood Creek, and meadows above Maggie Creek Spring had heavy use. Surrounding uplands had moderate and light use. Light utilization levels occurred on the ridge between Maggie and Cottonwood Creeks with areas of moderate and heavy use at meadows and springs.

Heavy use occurred on Maggie Creek at the mouth of the canyon. Slight use occurred on uplands where the canyon narrows. Moderate and heavy utilization occurred on meadows at the headwaters of Maggie Creek. In addition, livestock use was observed in the Wilder/Little Wilder use area. Light use was observed on Little Wilder Creek with slight use in upland areas. Moderate use occurred near Jensen Mine near Wilder Creek with light and slight utilization levels in remaining areas.

Lone Mountain

Quinn River Ranch:

1100 C 04/01 to 05/31 2030 AUMs

Approximately 50% of the use area was mapped. Five percent of the area received moderate use, 35% light, and 60% slight. Moderate utilization levels occurred at Mud Creek and along the Granite Canyon pipeline. Slight and light use occurred in remaining areas.

North Wilder Field

Quinn River Ranch:

500 C 08/25 to 08/31 106 AUMs 150 C 09/01 to 10/13 195 AUMs 301 AUMs

Sixty percent of the pasture was use pattern mapped. Approximately 20% of the area mapped received moderate use, 35% light, 45% slight. Moderate use occurred on crested wheatgrass north of Wilder Ranch. Slight to light use was observed in remaining areas.

1750 C Fault pot 15 4023 AUNS

1994

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Wilder use nreal

Data collected 9/8, 9/9, 10/5, 10/7/94

had heavy utilization levels, 50% myderate 20% light. Upland meadows in the Maggie bleit rebliew thron

Quinn River Crossing Ranch:

150 C 04/01 to 04/19 86 AUMs 3130 M 150 M

fight and slight utilization levels in remaming areas.

Approximately 70% of the pasture was use pattern mapped. Fifteen percent was heavy, 10% moderate, 20% light, and 55% slight. Moderate and heavy use was observed in the eastern portion of the field. Heavy use was found in the area surrounding Wilder Creek. Light and slight use was found in the remaining areas use pattern mapped.

exchange-of-use lands.

above Maggio Creck

Loise Mountain

Quint River Kaneb:

1490 C 0401 to 05/31 20/10 AUNIS

er Ranch was use a while remarning

Quinn Raver Renon eHebbuse. Marv

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Lone Mountain Burn Area

Quinn River Crossing Ranch:

1400 C 04/01 to 04/04 169 AUMs 1550 C 04/05 to 05/31 2672 AUMs 2841 AUMs

Eighty percent of the field was use pattern mapped. Approximately 20% of the area use pattern mapped had heavy use, 35% moderate, and 45% light. Heavy use was found along Mud Creek, in upland areas surrounding Wilder Ranch and into Wilder Creek, along the Granite spring pipeline and in the area surrounding a windmill west of Mud Spring. Moderate use was found in surrounding areas. Light utilization levels with small areas of moderate and heavy use near waters from state route 140 to Lone Mountain along the Wilder Ranch road.

Dallers BlaCF

Sagehen/Shyster Creek and to 500 Visuaniwa.eq/

Quinn River Crossing Ranch: Laggert matter of the

2030 C 06/01 to 07/15 2763 AUMs

Approximately 40% of the use area was use pattern mapped. Thirty percent of the area had moderate use and the remaining was light utilization. Moderate use occurred on Shyster Creek, Sagehen meadow complex and Summit Spring. Light use was found in upland areas.

near State Route 140.

Wilder/Little Wilder

Ouinn River Crossing Ranch:

2030 C 07/16 to 08/31 2886 AUMs 400 C 09/01 to 09/15 181 AUMs 50 C 09/16 to 09/30 23 AUMs 3090 AUMs

Thirty percent of the use area was use pattern mapped, mostly along Wilder Creek and Little Wilder Creek and associated uplands. Approximately 40% of the area had heavy utilization and 60% moderate. Heavy use was found along Wilder Creek and associated meadows. Heavy

a dediction and a

SHOULD THE SHOW

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upland areas.

utilization levels occurred along Little Wilder Creek with moderate use in surrounding uplands. Severe use occurred on willows and rose along both creeks. Moderate use occurred on aspen near the headwaters of Wilder Creek.

Quinn River Ranch Use Area

Data collected 03/29 and 03/30/95

Ouinn River Crossing Ranch:

South of Quinn River Ranch	276 C	10/07 to 12/31	718 AUMs
		01/13 to 02/28	
Quinn River Ranch Ares	300 C	11/22 to 12/31	363 AUMs
North of Quinn River Ranch	200 C	01/13 to 02/28	286 AUMs
	100 C	02/16 to 02/28	39 AUMs
se page v v os divide susta du Kango roade		anolis ristavolit	1690 AUMs

Approximately 40% of the area west of Quinn River Ranch was use pattern mapped. Forty percent of the area had light use while remaining areas had slight use. Sixty percent of the area south of Quinn River Ranch was use pattern mapped with 100% of this area having slight use. Sixty percent of the area north of Quinn River Ranch in the vicinity of Bilk Creek Reservoir was use pattern mapped. Eighty percent of this area had non-use while the remaining 20% was slight. Light use was found west of Quinn River in the area adjacent to the ranch and in the area surrounding well # 424. Slight use was noted in remaining areas west of the ranch, south of the ranch, and areas adjacent to hay fields north of the ranch. Non use occurred west of Bilk Creek Reservoir in the vicinity of the gravel pit near State Route 140. Wilder/Lints Wilder

Quinn River Pressing Ranch.

1995

Data collected 08/22, 09/20, 09/21, 11/7, and 11/8/95

400 C 99/01 to 09/15 Quinn River Crossing Ranch: 05,00 of 01,00 0 00

Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek

Approximately 40% of the area her measy architection and office anoderate Heavy use was found alone Wilder Creak and associated meadows, from y

anota vittom body 1387 C 05/27 to 08/04 2937 AUMs

Sagehen/Shyster Creek

900 S 07/03 to 09/05 354 AUMs

Lone Mountain

925 C 07/27 to 09/25 1708 AUMs

Dufurrena:

Sagehen/Shyster Creek

Chaina Bireau Lenio Sees 700 S 08/15 to 09/01 76 AUMs

Summer Use:

the seeding near

Dattetts, and need.

DAY moderate, and

Approximately 40% of the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek pasture was use pattern mapped. Sixty percent of the area use pattern mapped had moderate use and the remaining light. Moderate use was found along Maggie Creek, Cottonwood Creek, associated uplands and the ridge use pailern mappecu. between the two creeks. Light use was found on side hills. During the 09/20 and 21 trip, utilization for riparian species was noted using undary of the neid. height/weight curves developed by the U.S. Forest Service Intermountain Research Station (General Technical Report Int-GTR-308). The following species were evaluated: Carex nebraskensis, Hordeum brachyantherum, and Poa pratensis. Utilization was 50%, 54%, and 32% respectively for these the remaining hight Heavy use occurred in species of the legitimes of

pursues with anoderate in the portion and easieth parts of the service Approximately 70% of the Lone Mountain use area was use pattern mapped. Of this, 23% of the area received slight use, 70% light, 5% moderate, and 2% heavy. Heavy use was noted on Mud Creek on private exchange of use lands and Wilder Creek with moderate use occurring on adjacent uplands at both creeks. Moderate, light and slight use occurred in the seeded area west of Mud Creek. Moderate use was noted near the Wilder Ranch. Light use was noted near Bramlett Well and slight and light west of Wilder Ranch towards Mud Spring.

> The Wilder/Little Wilder Creek and Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas were scheduled to be rested from cattle grazing in 1995. Sheep grazing was authorized in these areas. However, due to incomplete fencing between the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek pasture and the Wilder/Little Wilder use area, and the lack of fencing between the Lone Mountain and

Wilder/Little Wilder - Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas, cattle were able to drift into the Wilder/Little Wilder Creek and Sagehen/Shyster Creek use areas throughout the summer months. These two use areas were inspected on 09/20 and 21 and again on 11/06 and 11/07. During the September inspections, utilization was noted on riparian habitats in the Sagehen Meadow and the Upper Wilder Creek using the height/weight curves developed by the Forest Service. Utilization in the Sagehen Meadow was as follows: Popr - 40%, and Juba - 31%. Utilization on the Upper Wilder Creek was as follows: Caro - 65%, and Juba - 72%. These use areas were use pattern mapped in November. Heavy use was noted on Wilder Creek and the Sagehen Meadows complex.

Quinn River/Denio Seedings

Data collected 11/7/95

Quinn River Crossing Ranch:

anote and saw say as to bridge the grant granter and a result of say

One hundred percent of the Quinn River Seeding was use pattern mapped.

Moderate use was found in the northeastern 1/3 of the seeding near
Bramlett Well with slight use along the northern boundary of the field.

Light use was found in remaining areas.

One hundred percent of the Denio Seeding was use pattern mapped.

Approximately 25% of the pasture received heavy use, 20% moderate, and the remaining light. Heavy use occurred in the central portion of the pasture with moderate in the northern and eastern parts of the seeding.

Light use was in the western portion of the field.

moderate, and 2% heavy. Heavy use was noted 3001 lud Creek on private exchange of use lands and Wilder Creek with moderate use occurring on

Data Collected 07/10 and 07/12/96 Data Collected 07/10 and 07/12/96

Vides Ranch Light use no State and Cattle Co.: "O State and I sense and I sense and I sense of Wilder Fance towards Mud Spane."

gnibes Mider Mider Creek and sagehoms by ser Creek use success were

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bus nestrated and art nesward guard to took and bus notes are

of the field received moderate utilization and 40% light.

SATE OF TAXABLE OF STREET

Antelope Field

100 C 04/01 to 05/31 185 AUMs

Fifty percent of the Antelope Field was use pattern mapped. Of the area mapped, approximately 30% had moderate use, 45% light and the remaining 25% slight. Moderate use was found north of Antelope Spring, between Thacker Canyon and Virgin Creek, and along the pipeline leading to Denio Summit. Light utilization was found in Thacker Canyon, the Denio Summit foothills, the flats leading into Emigrant Pass, and the northern most section of the pasture. Mahogany Mountain was not use pattern mapped.

1997

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Data Collected: 09/25/97

Denny Land and Cattle Company:

Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek

In struct catabilizated users, a veloce Render is located in the North-N

1550 C 06/01 to 07/19 2297 AUMs
1150 C 07/20 to 07/21 70 AUMs
750 C 07/22 to 07/31 227 AUMs
2594 AUMs

Moderate utilization was noted on both uplands and riparian areas during the inspection in the Maggie Creek drainage. Four to five inches of regrowth had occurred on herbaceous riparian species along Maggie Creek and associated meadows in comparison to conditions observed during the July inspection. In the Cottonwood drainage, heavy utilization occurred in meadows and along Cottonwood Creek. There was some regrowth of herbaceous riparian species in incised portions of the creek and at springs but overall utilization levels along the creek and its associated meadows were heavy.

Data Collected: 03/07/98

North Wilder Field

Roger and Marsha Colby

100 C 11/15 to 12/15 102 AUMs

Denny Land and Cattle Company

300 C 03/25 to 03/31 64 AUMs 600 C 04/01 to 04/03 54 AUMs 1100 C 04/04 to 04/09 200 AUMs 1480 C 04/10 to 05/31 2328 AUMs 2646 AUMs

Total AUMs (Colby's and Denny Land): 2748 AUMs

Of the area looked at, 50% received moderate utilization, 20% light, and 30% slight. Slight utilization was noted in the western portion of the field, which is native. Scattered individuals of native species such as thurbers needlegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail received moderate use. The western boundary of the seeded area had slight and light utilization levels with moderate utilization occurring on the flats. An utilization transect was conducted on crested wheatgrass with a 42% utilization level. The flat leading to the road and Wilder Creek had a utilization level of 55-60%, which is in the moderate utilization range. The native areas east of the road had moderate utilization on the flats and light in the foothills.

Moderate unitration was noted on both uplands arror the inspection in the Maggie Circle decinage from

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Moderated both

In 1985, Community Analysis Structure (CSA) Studies were established as a result of the Wilder Fire. The CSA method assigns an "importance value" to each species to describe its status in the community. This value is based on relative cover, relative density, and relative frequency. These studies were established in the vicinity of Lone Mountain - Mud Creek in 1985.

The study established north of Wilder Ranch is located in the North North Wilder Field and consists of one density study which was read once in 1988. The site averaged 5.6 crested wheatgrass plants per meter and the plants were of good health and vigor. It is estimated the seeding was in

excellent condition (<5 Acre/AUM) at the time of the study.

The studies established in 1985 are in the vicinity of Lone Mountain and Mud Creek. Two studies were established in seeded area and two studies in non-seeded areas. The studies located in seeded areas were read in 1986. 1987, 1991, 1993, and 1995 while the studies in non-seeded areas were read in 1986, 1987, and 1991. The following is a summary of the data:

Study CSA 0001 (Seeding)

		,	Year	1		446 12
	86	87	91	93	95	Trend
%Cover	Sales .		w regress			
Agcr/Agin	.7	1.1	1.6	2.5	5.2	upward
Meof	3.3	2.1	.8	.2	.6	down
%Frequenc	v	9	e¥.			
Agcr/Agin	17	20	25	35	53	upward
Meof	31	33	11	4	15	down
%Density					TeV0	O49
Agcr/Agin	2	01.7	2.1	8 2.9		upward
Meof	2.1	3.7	1.8	.3		down
	twob:	57	.56	支额	n e	Sup
Study CSA	0002 (Seeding	()		ensiry	069
	s agu	64	12	12		. Sup
		1	/ear			

The studies located in seeded areas indicates seeded grasses (AgorfAgin)
the durant is resignative ballots of 860 of 87 dt . 91 wol 93 mice 95 dt a Trend
poer vigor. Seeded alterta (Noof) is doore sang. A fall's normally decreases.
Tower of allerant in %Cover weare before another alter A each reso
and or balled run Ager/Agin of .1 2 .9 3.3 1.8 4.3 supward
Meof 2010 b 1.6 1 2.1 b 2.6 m b 4 3 m 1.4 m down

Monitoring distraindicates the shadecate are represented by WF-1 is lift. beautibut as simply 1%Frequency quievab avent againthes of T berovolon Ager/Agin 2 23 0230 33 33 40 upward acupent status and Meof and be 1.6 and 23 de 12 bez 6 voo 10 mbdown his contined static since 1957. No say brush has established on the city

The age. Subsection by 11-11's consider a suffic

%Density						
Agcr/Agin	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.5	31	upward
Meof	4.0	1.8	1.4	.5	1	down

Study WF-1 (Native) Loamy 5-8

* *			
V	0	0	*
1	c	a	

	86	87	91
%Density			
Atco	5.2*	5.2*	2.6
Sihy	.4	.4	.1
Arsp ₅ -0	13.	1.7*	1.3

^{*} The purpose of WF-1 is to measure the recovery of shadscale (Atco) after the Wilder Fire. Density only was read at this site.

Study WF-2 (Native) Sandy 8-10

		Ye	ar	varsings div
15 down	<u>86</u>	2.5 87	(<u>91</u>	Agen Agen Trend Meof Deart
%Cover	5.8	3.6	7.0	Cupinsity
%Frequency		5.0	T.2	cupward Alton A
Stipa	73	56	57	down
%Density		(Seading	
Stipa	51	51	64	upward

The studies located in seeded areas indicates seeded grasses (Agcr/Agin) business increasing. However, the size of the crested wheatgrass is small with poor vigor. Seeded alfalfa (Meof) is decreasing. Alfalfa normally decreases over time. Alfalfa and both seeded grasses showed an increase in cover, density, frequency and vigor in 1995. This can be contributed to the wet winter/spring and the field being rested during the growing season.

Monitoring data indicates the shadscale site represented by WF-1 is fully recovered. The seedlings have developed into mature plants as indicated by the decrease in density. The data collected at the WF-2 study site indicates cover and density has increased for needlegrass while frequency has remained static since 1987. No sagebrush has established on the site. The area represented by WF-2 is considered static.

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Three density studies were established in 1991 in the vicinity of Shyster Butte and the Sagehen Meadow Complex. This area is the eastern-most boundary of the Wilder Fire. The purpose of these studies is to measure shrub recovery in the Wilder Fire in comparison to the 1991 Lovely Fire, which burned east and adjacent to the Sagehen Meadow Complex.

The following is a summary of the data collected:

NV 23-7 Loamy 14-16 study # 1

Species	Density
Feid	5.2
Agsp	.4
Stipa .	.8
Artry	7
Symph	1.18
Artr4	.41

NV 23-39 Loamy 10-14 study # 2

Species	<u>Density</u>	
Agsp	An order 3 son party has been been been been been been been bee	ala.
Stth2 Artry		
Attiv	vidité Habitat Invaniery	17

moderni, moderni, isabom NV 23-39 Granite Slope 14-16 study # 3

Species Feid	bus are Density Town Town O
Agsp	species occur on Pic Miloci, Conti
Artry	.06
Symph	1.69
Artr4	.16

יפוריותי ולבייו. יים דווכ The data indicates density study # 2 have limited shrub recovery while density studies 1 and 3 have good shrub recovery, especially snowberry.

arandar' send ' Tom 5. Range Survey land sew nontemological

In 1978, a range survey was conducted using the Ocular Reconnaissance Method to provide baseline data for analysis

purposes in the Paradise-Denio EIS. The range survey, along with suitability criteria, indicated that 9,476 AUMs were available for livestock use in the Wilder-Bilk allotment. In 1985, the Wilder-Bilk allotment was divided into the Wilder-Quinn and Bilk Creek allotments. The Wilder-Quinn allotment comprises 82% of the old Wilder-Bilk allotment.

b. A phase one watershed inventory was conducted in portions of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area from 1971-1974 for the Wilder-Bilk allotment. Livestock forage condition was determined based upon data from this inventory which resulted in the following condition classifications:

<u>Good</u> <u>Fair</u> <u>Poor</u> 7,094 acres 30,932 acres 192,041 acres

Appendix G, pg 28, of the Paradise-Denio EIS provides more discussion on livestock forage condition.

- 6. Ecological Status Inventory (ESI)
 - a. An order 3 soil survey has been completed on this allotment. Ecological Site Inventory data has not been collected.
- 7. Wildlife Habitat Inventory
 - 1. Priority Species: Mule deer, sage grouse, trout, pronghorn, bighorn sheep.
 - Other: Various other game and non-game bird and mammal species occur on the Wilder/Quinn Allotment.
 - 3. Special Habitat Features
- a. A special habitat features inventory was conducted in August and September, 1977. This inventory identified the location and acres of special habitats, listed observed plant and wildlife species, and documented ocular observations of the condition and utilization of these habitats. This information was analyzed in the Paradise-Denio EIS.

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- Riparian and Meadow habitat- 259 acres 1.
- 2. Aspen-468 acres
- Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany- 1,370 acres 3.
- Ceanothus- 29 acres 4.
- Pine- 21 acres (located on Mahogany Mountain). 5.
- 33,055 Browseacres; Antelope 6. Mountain Bitterbrush Purshia tridentata is the dominant mountain browse species in the Wilder Quinn Allotment, however significant amounts Amelanchier sp., Serviceberry Symphoricarpos sp., and Current Ribes sp. occur in various habitat types throughout the mid and upper elevation areas of the allotment particularly in the Bilk Creek Range and Pueblo Mountain sections of the allotment.

This inventory recorded the following in 1977:

"Livestock utilization is heavy overall on riparian and meadow complexes. Meadow conditions are deteriorating due to continual heavy season long use by livestock which has resulted in headcutting, trampling, and the subsequent lowering of the water table. Very few riparian meadow sites were observed to have less then heavy use. Livestock and deer utilization levels on aspen, mahogany, and bitterbrush are moderate overall. Excessive browsing is hampering the vegetative reproduction in aspen. Meadows are in poor condition at best." hep area of the falk Cites Mountains to cylena - open

sageboah your samurumined. If contain book is species are very common with bitterbrush, snowberry, and serviceberry available as a component in the vegetation communities congroup in institut type-

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Wildlife Use Areas: (By Nevada Division of Wildlife C. Management "Hunt" Unit) in acres:

	•					
Hunt Unit 031						
mule deer	acres	pronghorn		acres	bighorn sheep	acres
Bilk Creek DW-11	4,232	Bilk Creek	PW-5	11,063	Pine Forest BY-7	20,177
Bilk Creek DS-7	4.149	Bilk Creek	PW-6	12,763	Pine Forest BY-9	6,348
Bilk Creek DS-7conc	12,266	Bilk Creek	PS-4	10,642	Bilk Creek BY-18	6,983
Bilk Creek DS-4	1,148	Pine Forest	PY-1	28,020		
Bilk Creek DY-9	13,370					
Bilk Creek DY-9cond	9,092					
Quinn River DY-6	2,199					
Hunt Unit 032						
mule deer	acres	pronghorn		acres	bighorn sheep	acres
Pine Forest DW-8	3,237	Pine Forest	PW-2	1,140	Pine Forest BY-10	5,972
Pine Forest DW-7	8,584	Pine Forest	PW-1	27,082	Pine Forest BY-8	31,292
Pine Forest DW-7con	c 2,767	Pine Forest	PY-1	43,844		
Pine Forest DS-5cond	5,458	A:				

Sage Grouse- General distribution is identified throughout the allotment. A total of nine strutting areas were located during a survey in 1990 conducted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additionally, 4 brooding areas are known in the allotment.

Tel ni gowe c. Habitat Evaluation

Mule Deer

leadan contrata an artafata model Mule Deer habitat in the Wilder-Quinn allotment is extensive and varied. Both the Pine Forest, and Bilk Creek Mountains contain large populations of mule deer. Both of these ranges contain high elevation summer range, mid elevation spring/fall/winter range, and low elevation yearlong range. Habitat in the allotment varies from large dense mahogany woodlands such as on Mahogany Mountain, to more open mahogany pockets up in the Sage Hen area of the Bilk Creek Mountains to extensive open sagebrush/grass communities. Mountain browse species are very common with bitterbrush, snowberry, and serviceberry available as a component in the vegetation communities throughout many habitat types.

> In September of 1995, baseline mule deer habitat condition and trend monitoring data was collected from seven key management areas in the Wilder Quinn allotment. These

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key areas sampled important habitat parameters over a cross section of the crucial summer, spring, winter and yearlong habitat types in both the Pine Forest and Bilk Creek Mountain use areas. The following mule deer seasonal use areas were studied:

Bilk Creek Mountains

Bilk Creek DS-7

Bilk Creek DSP-3

Pine Forest DW-7

Pine Forest DS-5

Bilk Creek Mountains

Bilk Creek DS-7 use area approximately 4149 acres represented

This habitat type is located in the mid to high elevation areas of the extreme eastern portion of the allotment within an elevational range of approximately 5800 to 7200 feet. Upland vegetation consists of two main habitat types. The first is a high elevation mountain browse type. Typically, two vegetation communities occur opposite each other on the north and south exposures. The south exposure slopes are dominated by mountain big sagebrush and bitterbrush with bluebunch wheatgrass and/or Thurber's needlegrass in the understory. Forbs are generally dominated by Arrowleaf balsamroot. The North facing slopes again have mountain big sagebrush and some bitterbrush, but snowberry, serviceberry, and gooseberry are also common. Grasses consist mainly of bluebunch wheatgrass and mountain brome, and forbs include paintbrush, mint and balsamroot.

The second major habitat type is a post fire recovering mountain browse community. This community is composed mainly of needlegrass, wheatgrass and balsamroot. In the ten years since the burn, sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and some bitterbrush is beginning to return. Serviceberry on north slopes does not appear to be coming back well after the fire.

Both of these two main habitat types were studied using BLM manual 6630 habitat evaluation procedures. Key area

number DS-WQ-06 was established in the unburned habitat. Key area number DS-WQ-07 was established in the burned habitat.

The objective for Key area DS-WQ-07 was to develop some baseline data to document the condition of the burn after ten years of recovery and to enable future monitoring of the progress of the area back toward a mid seral vegetation community. For this reason, a modified study was implemented at the site. This modified study does not allow a determination of condition at this time, however, the baseline data is presented below for review.

DS-WQ-06 was established to monitor habitat condition and trend in the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area. The key management area established baseline cover, species composition and browse age and form class data. The following table summarizes the site conditions for the approximately 3,000 acres of the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area which are represented by these key areas.

Summary of Data Collected in the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area in the Wilder Quinn Allotment in 1995.

Key area Mule Deer Season of Use Preferenc Use area	Forage %Composition e Value Line Intercept Method	% Frequency of #Species Occurrence, Quadrate Encountered Frequency Method (Sp. Richness)	Canopy Cover (Artem/Total)	Cover Height (in.) Average value
DS-WQ-06 1.0 Summer 0.1 Granitic Slope 0.5 1/1 1.0 NV023XY048 0.1 0.5 1/1 1.0 NV023XY048 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	poor CHRYS 1.0 fair RIBES 17.9 poor FEID 5.7 poor BRMAS 0.4 poor SIHY 1.3 poor POSE 0.8 poor AGSP 0.7 poor LEPTO2 2.3 poor LUPIN 0.6 good CASTI2 0.4 fair ERIOG 0.1 fair ERSAS 0.4	mountain big sagebra snowher, v. serviceberry, Grasses consist mainty nrountain beares, and for beisampoon	11.4/45.7	42.6
DS-WQ-07 0.1 Summer 0.5 Granitic South 0.1 Slope 12-14* 0.5 NV023XY042 0.1 Habitat 0.1 Condition 0.1 Rating not 0.1 Possible 0.1	poor CHRYS fair SYMPH poor ARTRV fair BASA3 poor LUPIN poor PENST poor ELCI poor POSE poor STTH8 poor AGSP poor SIHY	20.5 2 27.5 0 200 10 20	/	11.7

Fruits of these two mer a habitat comes were shadied assir-

Key area DS-WQ-06 is located on a Granitic Slope 16+ inch range site. According to the range site description for this site, the potential native vegetation is dominated by mountain brome with lesser amounts of basin wild rye, needle grass and Idaho fescue. Mountain big sagebrush is identified as the dominant shrub species. Potential vegetative composition is about 55% grasses, 15% forbs and 30% shrubs.

Under degraded conditions, brome and needle grasses decrease and mountain big sagebrush, snowberry, and arrowleaf balsam root increase, as does sandberg bluegrass. Without comparable data, a conclusion as to the current status of this community cannot be made, however the available data suggests that this habitat type is something less than its potential. There is no evidence that these conditions are being maintained or enhanced by the current livestock grazing practices. The current conditions are most likely due to effects of grazing past practices and serve to emphasize the slow rate of change in vegetation communities in the Great Basin.

The current site conditions are beneficial to mule deer. The overall mule deer habitat condition rating is excellent. Several habitat parameters were analyzed in determining the overall habitat condition rating including: thermal and hiding cover quality, degree of human disturbance and interference, water availability, forage quality, and key browse age and form class.

Thermal cover is excellent with elements of both vegetative and topographic cover present. Average vegetation height is nearly four feet. The available vegetation in the area, with respect to summer mule deer forage can be described as good with the low composition of quality forbs being the primary limiting factor. Overall, only two forage species encountered in this habitat type are considered good mule deer summer forage with over half of the total species encountered being rated as poor mule deer summer forage. Overall vegetation quality is fair.

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the area represented by the key y source being livestock grazing removing

throughout the Bill. Creek Diseater than L.S miles from a water The following three species were selected as key browse: bitterbrush, snowberry, and serviceberry. These species were evaluated using the Cole Browse method to determine age and form class.

Age class observations are made to determine the condition and trend of the stand with respect to regeneration. Form class is an observation of the availability of a plant relative to current and past use. The form class of a forage plant has a direct impact on how productive the plant is annually as well as how available its herbage is for consumption. Age class is directly related to a stands long term survivability. A healthy age class would be present if there was sufficient reproduction to replace mature and overmature plants as they die out, and to buffer the stand from larger scale losses, such as from insects.

Age and form class data is collected by ocularly estimating or directly measuring the degree of current and past utilization made on the plant. Typically, direct measurement of the percent use is utilized if form class conditions are unsatisfactory.

Both bitterbrush and snowberry were found to have satisfactory age and form classes. Form class was unsatisfactory, however on Serviceberry. Utilization levels on serviceberry were moderate to heavy with the evidence suggesting deer use was the primary contributor to this condition. Serviceberry density was very low overall with few total plants being observed. The plants which were observed however were young. The overall rating for key browse vigor was good for both age and form class.

Disturbance/interference in the area represented by the key area is low with the primary source being livestock grazing pressure during the summer months.

Water was very abundant throughout the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area with few areas greater than 1.5 miles from a water source.

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Key area DS-WQ-07 was established in a Granitic South Slope 12-14" range site to monitor the rate of recovery of the portion of the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area that burned in 1985. Because the objective of this key area is not to ascertain habitat conditions, a modified monitoring scheme was selected which would enable better interpretation of the The following habitat changes occurring at the site. parameters were selected for monitoring: species diversity (perennial species), species density (perennial species), forage quality, and cover quality.

According to the range site description for this habitat type, the potential native vegetation is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and thurbers needlegrass, with mountain big sagebrush and bitterbrush being the dominant shrub species. Potential vegetation composition is about 60% grasses, 10% forbs and 30% shrubs. There were no islands of unburned vegetation to judge the pre-burn conditions, but residual woody material suggests there was a high shrub content.

seek Mountains within an elevational range While densities were low, essentially all pre-burn vegetation indicated in the range site description is represented at the key area. Snowberry, which is capable of re-sprouting following fire was the dominant shrub species. Rabbitbrush which is often dominant following fire due to its similar resprouting capabilities was much less dominant than was expected. Sagebrush was returning to the site, as was bitterbrush, though bitterbrush was not encountered in the egany woodkands. transect. Most of these plants appeared to be several years old, some appeared to have germinated or regenerated within a year after the fire. Bitterbrush appeared to have re-sprouted in at least two instances. The sagebrush was very healthy and was vigorously producing seed stalks Bitterbrush form class indicated moderate to heavy use has occurred frequently, though current use was light. Arrowleaf balsamroot and lupin were the dominant forb species which is characteristic of many burns in the mountain big sagebrush vegetation type. The dominant grass species was bluebunch wheatgrass which responds well to fire. In terms of forage quality, most species encountered were considered poor quality summer forage. Deer pellet groups in the area suggest that there is a

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significant amount of use made by deer in the fall, spring, or early winter. This shift in use would be expected due to the flush of herbaceous grass and forb species which green up in these periods. Also, the lack of cover would make this forage available longer into the winter and would also allow these sites to be free of snow earlier in the spring.

As was alluded to above, the thermal and hiding cover component is lacking in this habitat type. The recovery of this habitat component is underway as evidenced by the presence of several shrub species, however this process is expected to be on a long term scale. There does not appear to be any current conflicts with livestock grazing in this area, though this particular portion of the burn was "rested" the year of the survey.

Bilk Creek DSP-3 use area approximately; 10,000 acres represented.

This habitat type is located in the mid elevation areas of the northern Bilk Creek Mountains within an elevational range of 5,500 to 6,500 feet. There are three major habitat types. The first, and largest is the mountain browse community which is dominated by mountain big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. The next type is the mountain big sagebrush and Idaho fescue type. The final major type is a burned mountain brush community. Lesser habitat types include some fairly large aspen woodlands and some scattered mountain mahogany woodlands.

Mule deer habitat condition and trend monitoring transacts (DSP-WO-03, DSP-WQ-04) were established on the two major unburned habitat types, and a modified habitat monitoring transect (DSP-WQ-08) was established in the burned area. The following table summarizes the site conditions for the approximately 10,000 acres of the Bilk Creek DS-7 use area which are represented by these key areas. mountain big sugetown vegetation type. The demand

Summary of Data Collected in the Bilk Creek DSP-3 use area in the Wilder Quinn Allotment in 1995.

Key area Season of Use Use area	Mule Deer Forage Preference Value	%Composition Line Intercept Method	% Frequency of Occurrence, Quadrate Frequency Method	#Species Encour (Sp.Richness)	Canopy Cover	Cover Height (in.) Average value
DSP-WQ-03 Spring/fall Gravelly North Slope NV023XY053 Habitat Condition Rating = 75.6	0.5 fair 1.0 good 0.1 poor 1.0 good 0.5 fair 1.0 good 0.5 fair 0.1 poor 0.1 poor	ARTR4 44.8 SYMPH 23.7 CHRYS 0.5 FEID 21.5 LUPIN 1.0 POSE 3.4 PHRO 3.4 ERIGG 1.6 COLLO 0.1		9	16.2/36.2	11.3
DSP-WQ-04 Spring/fall South Slope 12-16* NV023XY016 Habitat Condition Rating= 79.2	1.0 good 0.1 poor 0.5 fair 0.1 poor 1.0 good 0.5 fair 0.1 poor 1.0 good	AGSP 8.2 POSE 6.4 BRTE 0.7 BASA 1.5 COPA 0.2	to sufficient of the sufficien	9.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	5.8/21.3	16.8
OSP-WQ-08 Winter/fall Granitic South Slope 12-14 NV23XY042 Habitat Condition Rating = Not	0.5 fair 1.0 good 0.1 poor 0.5 fair 0.5 fair 0.5 fair 0.1 poor	ARTRY PUTR2 TETR SYMPH CHRYS LUPIN PENST CRAC2	1.5 2.0 3.5 13.0 11.0 6.5 10.5 (REG) 121	16 THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	/	8.4
Possible	0.5 fair 0.5 fair 1.0 good 0.5 fair 1.0 good 0.1 good 0.1 goor 0.5 fair	BASA AGSP POSE BRTE FEID STYN8 ELCI SINY MANON	7.5	Emaris?		

site, the potential narive vegetation is dominated by

Thurber's needle.sdurds'ecrease and sagebrash increases. Based on the available data the composition of bluebanch

The overall habitat condition many for this habitat type is

dandesoa gid contineed by Key area DSP-WQ-03 is located on a Gravelly North Slope According to the range site description for this edured site, the potential native vegetation is dominated by Idaho fescue and three-tip sagebrush. Potential vegetative but accigned w desired and composition is about 60% grasses, 10% forbs and 30%

start main as flaundages bens wot Under degraded conditions, Idaho fescue decreases in the terrism sint because of loots wil ten understory and three-tip sagebrush increases. Snowberry and to easily more and and and and and also increases on the higher elevation sites. The current the source test not test to the realist status of this community cannot be determined for this site a wathroo frames and become the without comparable data, however, the available data that an is a station ration suggests that this habitat type is not at its potential become of as need ton eval at condition. Current livestock grazing practices are not 2001 my galacte of this condition, but past activities were very likely a major cause.

The current site conditions are neither beneficial nor detrimental to the habitat conditions of this site, given the

season of use. The overall habitat condition rating for this portion of the Bilk Creek DSP-3 use area is good. The overall habitat condition rating was determined by evaluating several crucial habitat parameters including cover, forage quality, water availability, key browse age and form class, and disturbance.

Thermal cover is of fair quality. Cover quality in this habitat type is limited by the low stature of the vegetative community and the limited topographic relief. available vegetation in the area, is good with two thirds of the species encountered rating as good or fair mule deer spring/fall forage. Overall vegetation quality is good.

Snowberry was selected as the key browse species. Both age and form class were found to be satisfactory. The disturbance/interference rating was good, with limited human disturbance during the hunting season in late September to mid October being the primary impact. Finally, water was abundant throughout the study area.

Key area DSP-WQ-04 is located on a South Slope 12-16" range site. According to the range site description for this site, the potential native vegetation is dominated by agold anox yllavaro a no boleboo bluebunch wheatgrass and mountain big sagebrush. and noting rocket of a agree of Potential vegetative composition by weight is about 70% grasses, 10% forbs, and 20% shrubs.

1908 one action 3001 assessing 100 Under degraded conditions, bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber's needlegrass decrease and sagebrush increases. Based on the available data, the composition of bluebunch of his assessed super orable and wheatgrass appears to be low and sagebrush is high. There wnedword ... was abundant evidence that livestock frequented this habitat the results of the key area. The form class of the atiz suff not benintiated and tourness key browse species provides another indication that recent ated sidelises and research stagrazing practices have influenced the current conditions. last and at the same at post that The key browse species further indicates that over the last 1041 ors 200100119 grizons three years, these impacts have not been as pronounced. land and another and to some that This use area was rested from cattle grazing in 1995. notivities were very likely a major cause

The overall habitat condition rating for this habitat type is ron Island sold state good. The quality of thermal and protective cover and documental to the happen concurous of this site, given the

vegetation is dominated by Idaho Potential vegetarive rescue, and three-tip sagebrush.

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browse form class are the two factors limiting the attainment of excellent condition deer spring range in this portion of the Bilk Creek DSP-3 use area. Thermal and protective cover was rated as fair and is a result of the open nature of the vegetative community on a south facing slope. Significant improvement in this habitat parameter is not expected.

Bitterbrush was selected as the key browse species and was found to have satisfactory age class distribution, but poor form class. The form class is improving in the stand, as evidenced by at least three years of lower livestock and deer use of the annual growth. The current utilization level, at the time of survey was slight, which follows with the conclusion that livestock have been the primary cause of the poor form class, and also that the principle deer use occurs in the fall. The disturbance and interference parameter was rated excellent, as human activity during the season of mule deer use is limited to infrequent low intensity hunter pressure. Water distribution, as is the case for much of the mule deer habitat in the Bilk Creek Mountains, is excellent.

Key area DSP-WQ-08 was established in a Granitic South Slope 12-14" range site to monitor the rate of recovery of the portion of the Bilk Creek DSP-3 use area that burned in 1985. A modified monitoring protocol similar to that used on DS-WQ-07 was used on this site. Like DS-WQ-07, the objective for DSP-WQ-08 is to determine the current status of the burned plant community after 10 years and to enable future monitoring of how the community progresses back toward preburn conditions.

According to the range site description for this habitat type, the potential native vegetation is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber's needlegrass, mountain big sagebrush, and antelope bitterbrush. The potential vegetation composition is about 60% shrubs, 10% forbs and 30% shrubs (by weight). There is no available data to establish what the preburn conditions were, but all of these species are present in the current community. Cheatgrass was the only annual species inventoried along with the perennial

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species, therefore the actual density of other undesirable species is not known. However, the abundance of desirable perennial grass species and the emergence of both sagebrush and bitterbrush is a good indication that the greatest competitor, Cheatgrass, is not a significant competitor in this particular range site following a burn. The overall low frequency of occurrence verifies this conclusion.

Overall, the vegetation community was very diverse compared to DS-WQ-07. Comparatively, forage quality was much better for this site as well, though this was due mostly to the different season of mule deer use and the preference of different species during the fall/winter period.

Average cover height was lower than at DS-WQ-07. This is believed to be a result of the increased abundance of grass species. Rabbitbrush is slightly more dominant than snowberry on this site as compared to DS-WQ-07.

In the spring of 1994, the Ranch Manager of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment, who is also the permittee of the Bilk Creek Allotment contacted the BLM to propose the reinitiation of sheep grazing in the Wilder Quinn Allotment. The proposal was to allow sheep grazing in the summer pasture scheduled to be rested from cattle grazing. The allotment had been adjudicated for sheep use and later in the spring, sheep use began. The first years use was in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek pasture. Cattle use was in the Wilder/little Wilder/Sagehen area. Due to a concern over the effects of initiating grazing by sheep in cattle rested pastures, browse utilization monitoring was initiated. Bitterbrush, snowberry, serviceberry, and Arrowleaf balsamroot were selected for inspection as the key browse species. Utilization monitoring sites were not permanently established to allow for flexibility in monitoring from year to year.

Monitoring was conducted two times in 1994, before sheep use and at the end of the season. Both visits resulted in the same conclusion. By far the primary sheep grazing pressure was on arrowleaf balsamroot. Utilization was

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concentrated on the flowers. Some discernible use was also observed on snowberry and bitterbrush, but it was less than 50%. Close inspection of the bitterbrush in the area indicated significant use approaching 90% on current years leader growth had occurred fairly regularly in past years, but had not occurred in the last few years. Snowberry bared similar evidence, but was less pronounced. The overall conclusion for the re-initiation of domestic sheep use in the summer pastures was that there did not appear to be a conflict with the principle goals of a rest rotation grazing system as dietary overlap between sheep and cows was limited.

In 1995 cattle use was not scheduled in the Wilder/little Wilder/Sagehen area and domestic sheep were. Overall, the findings in this use area were the same as in 1994 with the following exception. Acting on a report by a hunter in August, a bedding area was located on top of Granite Mountain. The utilization of bitterbrush, which was the dominant shrub species in the area was heavy and surface soil disturbance was extreme on the granitic soils. Few understory species were observed outside of the direct protection of the shrub canopy. The conclusion of these findings was that bedding areas need to be rotated more frequently and more areas need to be developed to minimize the impacts to any one area.

Pine Forest DS-5 (concentration) use area approximately 5,000 acres represented.

This habitat type is located on Mahogany Mountain at the north end of the Pine Forest Mountains. This habitat type generally occurs above 5800 to 6000 feet. This use area contains two basic habitat types. The largest, representing approximately 70% of the use area is a mountain sagebrush/grass community. The majority of the remaining habitat is an extensive mahogany woodland. A mule deer habitat condition and trend study was established in the mountain brush habitat type. Refer to the table below for a summary of the habitat conditions found at DS-WQ-02 which is in a Granitic South Slope 12-14" range site.

Summary of Data Collected in the Pine Forest DS-5 use area in the Wilder Quinn Allotment in 1995.

area Mul Season of Use Use area	e Deer Fo	orage %Conce Value		tercept	and the state of	#Species Encountered (Sp.Richness)	Canopy Cover (Artem/Total)	Cover Height (in.) Average value	_ Key
DS-WQ-02 Summer Granitic South Slope 12-14*	0.1 1.0 0.5	poor good fair fair	PUTR2 RIBES PHLOX	29.3 59.1 2.5 0.2	Was 1	11	17.5/59.7	20.0	
NV023XY042 Habitat Condition	0.1 0.1 0.5	poor poor fair	COPA2 CRAC	0.2 0.1 0.1		- 60			
Rating = 82.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	poor poor poor	STTH FEID SIHY POSE	2.6 3.5 2.2 0.3	Jones Policy Inc.	No.			

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ed on Managany Mountain at the rest Mountains. This habital type of the occur in this use area at types. The tagest representing the case area is a mountain the case area is a mountain the majority of the remaining another, we odd and A mule deer and study was established in the year Refer to the cable below for at conditions found at DS-WQ-CC their store 12-14" range offer.

According to the range site description, the potential community is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber's needlegrass, with mountain big sagebrush and bitterbrush being the dominant shrub species. Potential vegetation composition is about 60% grasses, 10% forbs. and 30% shrubs (percent by air-dry weight). vegetation profile of a degraded Granitic South Slope 12-14" range site would consist of reduced frequency and density of wheatgrass and needlegrass and increases in sagebrush. snowberry, arrowleaf balsamroot, rabbitbrush. While the data collected is not directly comparable to the composition figures presented in the range site description, the high composition of brush and low composition of grasses indicates that this habitat type is not at its potential vegetation composition,

There was abundant evidence of past livestock impacts in the area, particularly within the mahogany woodland type, but also in the mountain brush habitat studied at the key area. The form class indicated significant livestock use on mahogany serviceberry and bitterbrush. This area has not had scheduled livestock use since 1993 due to a problem with fencing and changes in operators. The available evidence supports this fact. Current utilization rates at the time of study were slight on all browse species.

Bitterbrush was selected as the key browse species and was found to have satisfactory form class but deficient age class distribution. This data is somewhat deceiving, as there was abundant reproduction occurring, however, the primary age class in the community was decadent overmature plants. The total vegetative canopy cover was over 50%, This is unusual and combined with the overmature status of the key

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browse species may be an indication of the trend of this community toward a grass dominated potential natural community.

From a forage perspective, the vegetation encountered in the portion of the Pine Forest DS-5 use area represented by DS-WQ-02 is fair to good summer forage. Nearly half of the species encountered are considered good or fair summer forage. Together these good and fair species accounted for just over 61% of the total species cover at the key area.

Thermal and protective cover rated good due to the extensive mahogany cover and nearly 20 inch average vegetation height outside the woodland. Disturbance/interference was minimal due to very limited/rough access and received a high rating. Water was slightly more limited than found in summer and spring habitats in the Bilk Creek Mountains, but was still rated as good. The overall mule deer habitat condition rating was excellent.

Pine Forest DW-7 use area; approximately 2,000 acres represented.

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This habitat area encompasses the corridor around Mahogany Mountain out to the toe of the mountain, and extends north along the ridge past Emigrant Pass toward Black Mountain. There are several different vegetation types within this seasonal use area, but the largest is a bitterbrush/sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass community which encompasses about 40% of the total use area. Key area DW-WQ-01 was established in this habitat type.

Key area DW-WQ-01 was established in a transition zone between the Granitic South Slope 8-12" and Granitic South Slope 12-14" range sites. Both range sites are dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber's needlegrass with Wyoming big sagebrush in the 8-12" range site and mountain big sagebrush in the 12-14" range sites under potential native vegetation conditions. The drier 8-12" range site contains about 55% grasses, 5% forbs and 40% shrubs as its potential vegetation composition, while the

wetter 12-14" site contains 60% grasses, 10% forbs and 30% shrubs. In both instances, a degraded site typically has reduced composition of the dominant grasses and increases in the shrubs. Arrowleaf balsamroot which is found in the wetter range site also increases. While the conditions at the key area do not fit neatly into either range site, the site conditions are consistent with the description of a degraded community found in both range site descriptions.

The overall habitat condition rating for the portion of the Pine Forest DW-7 use area represented by the key area is good. Bitterbrush was selected as the key browse species and was found to have satisfactory age and form class. Thermal and hiding cover was poor however. This parameter was limited by the open nature of the vegetation community and a low overall average vegetation height. Disturbance/Interference was rated fair/good due to the accessibility and high hunter pressure during the season of use. Water availability was not factored into the determination of condition due to its reduced importance during the winter. The following table summarizes the habitat conditions found at DW-WQ-01.

Summary of Data Collected in the Pine Forest DW-7 use area in the Wilder Quinn Allotment in 1995.

Key area Mule Deer Forage &Composition #Species Encountered Use area Method Method Mother (Sp. Richness)	Canopy Cover Cover Height (Artem/Total) (in.) Average value
DW-WQ-01	15.5/24.0 11.2

Pronghorn

Pronghorn habitat in the Wilder Quinn allotment is fairly extensive over the lower elevation valley bottom areas in the allotment. Only one antelope condition and trend study was monitored in the Wilder Quinn allotment. The study consisted of measurement of total vegetative production and cover height. The study site is located within the perimeter of the 1985 Wilder fire and subsequent reseeding and was numbered AW-WQ-08 to denote the primarily winter

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AW-WQ-08 is located in a reseeded-burned Wyoming Big bluegrass/Thurber's sagebrush/Sandberg community at an elevation of approximately 4700 feet. The area is dominated by crested wheatgrass and Ladak alfalfa with interspersions of intermediate wheatgrass, and the native bluegrass and needlegrass. Average vegetation height was ten inches.

Total vegetative production was quite high at 1,133 pounds/acre, but was of overall low quality with respect to antelope winter forage value. Water was quite dispersed with the distance to water averaging 3-4 miles. As a result of these findings, the overall habitat rating was poor. The primary limiting factors were distribution and abundance of quality winter forage species, forage diversity, water availability, and availability of cover.

There was some question as to the validity of this conclusion, given the rapid growth of the resident antelope population after the fire. Consultation with NDOW personnel indicated that the increase in antelope numbers has been primarily around the perimeter of the burn areas where the above mentioned limiting factors were less pronounced. According to NDOW, resident antelope rarely venture far from the burn edge and are thus not limited by the shortcomings of the habitat represented by the key area. This conclusion was further supported by the livestock manager who indicated that the principal area of antelope sightings is around the perimeter of the fire.

There was abundant evidence throughout the interior of the fire that progress is being made toward minimizing several of the identified limiting factors. This evidence is in the form of numerous areas of sagebrush re-establishment within the burn, as well as areas of native forb reestablishment including arrowleaf balsamroot, lupine and These areas are currently in the early stages of establishment and are therefore locally dense, but very dispersed. The key area was not located in an area to allow detection of these changes, but is representative of the

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California Bighorn Sheep

Bighorn sheep have been established in two areas in the Wilder Quinn allotment. The first transplant occurred in 1985 at McGee Mountain. This release was in conformance with the Pine Forest Habitat Management Plan. From the initial transplant population of the McGee Mountain has expanded over five fold. The rate of growth of this population has begun to slow as the population reaches its carrying capacity based on the most limiting factor of water.

The second transplant occurred in 1987 at Mahogany Mountain. This group has also expanded approximately five fold from the initial population of 20 animals. The population continues to grow rapidly toward its carrying capacity, but is still far from its potential of over 1,000 individuals over the entire Pine Forest range. This population makes its home primarily on the west side of Mahogany Mountain.

Specific bighorn sheep habitat condition studies have not been established. However, population growth rates are an excellent indicator of habitat conditions. Since populations were established in the Mahogany Mountain - McGee Mountain areas, they have expanded over five-fold. The growth of these population has been, to date, an expansion of animals towards the carrying capacity of the habitat. Nevada Division of Wildlife have described habitat conditions in these two areas as good to very good.

The McGee Mountain population has experienced a slowing of growth in recent years. This slowed growth can be attributed to near attainment of carrying capacity for that range. Water is the limiting factor for this range.

The Mahogany Mountain herd has continued to expand into new habitat and is not experiencing any significant habitat tod period allered awritined related conflicts. Line key sace was not suched in an area to his

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The south end of the Pueblo Mountains has been the site of increasing pioneering activity by bighorn sheep coming from the north end of the Steens and Pueblo Mountains in Oregon. These sheep originated from a 1976 transplant operation conducted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Again the lack of reliable perennial water has hindered establishment of a permanent population here. In general, habitat conditions for California bighorn sheep in the Wilder-Quinn allotment are good to excellent.

Potential habitat in the Bilk Creek Mountains is not likely to be re-established with sheep due to active domestic sheep grazing in both the Wilder-Quinn and the neighboring Bilk Creek allotments.

Elk

Elk are infrequent visitors to the Wilder Quinn allotment, primarily in the northern end near Mahogany Mountain. In recent years, reports of elk have been more frequent as populations in Oregon approach carrying capacity and overflow populations begin pioneering into new suitable habitats. Habitat conditions in the Pine Forest portion of the allotment are excellent.

Sage Grouse

Sage grouse habitat in the Wilder Quinn allotment is extensive with many areas having been impacted by fire. The most significant fire occurred in 1985 when substantial portions of the lower and mid elevation habitat areas were burned. An additional large portion of summer habitat in the Shyster Creek drainage was burned by the 1991 Lovely fire.

Livestock have also had an impact on the condition of sage grouse summer habitat in meadows and riparian area which serve as crucial late summer brood rearing and foraging areas. These impacts include removal of hiding cover and competition for and reduction of forage due to heavy grazing.

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Crucial habitat parameters were determined using several sources, particularly The Western States Sage Grouse Committee which presented a comprehensive guide to habitat requirements for sage grouse in their 1974 Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range (Report). In this report, habitat conditions which resulted in the highest reproductive success for sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and wintering ranges in the west are summarized.

The following criteria were found to sustain the highest levels of use and resulted in the highest reproductive success by sage grouse:

Strutting Habitat

Low sagebrush or brush free areas for strutting and nearby areas of sagebrush having 20-50% canopy cover for loafing.

Nesting Habitat

- 1. Areas within 2 miles of strutting grounds.
- 2. Sagebrush between 7 and 31 inches in height (Optimum = 16 inches)
- 3. Sagebrush canopy cover of 20-30% (optimum = 27%).

Brood Rearing habitat as having bean it pacted by fire

- Sagebrush canopy cover of 10-21% (optimum = 14%).
- The hatiday reun use to go too out 2. High composition of forb species.
 - 3. Vigorous-available meadow vegetation in late summer and fall.

Winter habitat migrations greatest board territor

- 1. Greater than 20% sagebrush canopy cover.
 - 2. Areas do not maintain high winter snow depth due to

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In addition NDOW personnel cited various literature sources which indicated the importance of good understory growth beneath and surrounding the nest bush. Understory cover helps to conceal the nests from predation from the air and creates a microclimate around the nest which is warmer than the ambient air temperature.

Specific sage grouse habitat condition studies have not been established. Forage condition and vigor, "edge", forage diversity (species richness), and forb composition are factors known to be of critical importance in habitat selection behaviors in sage grouse. The studies data collected from the seven mule deer and one pronghorn condition and trend studies are, however, suitable for assessment of sage grouse habitat condition. This studies data was evaluated with respect to the criteria identified above for strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and/or wintering habitat. For the key areas representing burned habitat, the current suitability is assessed, as well as the potential suitability based on the range site description.

Bilk Creek Mountains Habitat Area

This use area is represented by six key areas. Three of these key areas are located in the area burned by the 1985 Wilder fire. A total of seven brood rearing areas and 1 strutting area are located within this habitat area. The surveys which located these sites are incomplete for this habitat area however.

DS-WQ-6

DS-WQ-6 is located on a southwest facing slope at an elevation of 6,520 feet. Total vegetative canopy cover is 46.7% and sagebrush canopy cover is 11.4%. Average vegetation height is 42 inches. Based on these conditions, the habitat represented by DS-WQ-06 appears to be capable of supporting nesting and brood rearing.

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Nesting Habitat Quality

Strutting grounds as well as brood rearing areas have been documented within or close to the habitat type represented by DS-WQ-06. Sagebrush is taller than the recommended height for optimum nesting habitat, but sagebrush canopy cover is deficient. Observations made at the site indicated that there was adequate understory nesting cover. Based on this information, the habitat represented by DS-WQ-06 is estimated as good quality nesting habitat.

Brood Rearing Quality

Sagebrush canopy cover is within the recommended range. However, forb composition is limited with only four percent composition. Livestock grazing practices have not been conducive to providing vigorous available meadow vegetation in late summer and fall due to the high utilization rates that have been recorded. Overall brood rearing habitat quality is estimated to be poor to fair.

DS-WO-07

This key area is in a burned habitat on a south exposure at an elevation of 6200 feet. Vegetation height is 11 inches and sagebrush canopy cover is less than five percent. Forb composition is low and available meadow vegetation has been significantly impacted by livestock. The range site description indicated that this habitat potentially supports a vegetation community historically providing quality nesting and brood rearing habitat. Prior to the burn, nesting and brood rearing habitat quality was probably similar to that found at DS-WQ-06. The current habitat conditions are no longer suitable as nesting or brood rearing habitat but are suitable as low quality sage grouse strutting grounds. Overall, strutting habitat quality is poor to good depending on the proximity of the habitat to the unburned edge and the surrounding topography. Few areas in this portion of the burn are good quality potential strutting grounds.

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DSP-WQ-03

The vegetation community represented by this key area is located on north facing slopes with an average vegetation height of 11 inches. Sagebrush canopy cover is at 16% and forb composition is low. Proximity to riparian vegetation is not a limiting factor, however, the availability of this resource is extremely limiting due to conflicts with season long livestock grazing. Elevation is a limiting factor to the ability of this site to support significant winter use. There was evidence that this site serves as a loafing area for sage grouse coming off either the nearby meadows or the low sage ridge top above. Probable habitat use by sage grouse in this vegetation type is as a nesting or brood rearing area.

Nesting habitat quality

Strutting ground surveys are incomplete for this area, but suitable strutting grounds are nearby. Sagebrush height is well within the suitable range, however, sagebrush canopy cover was slightly less than desirable. Overall nesting habitat quality is estimated as fair due to the deficient sagebrush canopy cover.

Brood Rearing habitat quality

The character of this portion of the time was such as to Sagebrush canopy cover is well within the recommended range for quality brood rearing habitat, however forb composition is limited. Meadow habitats are abundant The quality of habitat throughout this habitat type. provided by these sites is low due to heavy livestock use and set to excitor artifol parieto which limits sage grouse use because reduced cover availability and reduced forage. Water availability is probably not limited due to the orientation of the meadow/spring sources which provides for water availability without serious exposure to predation. Loafing areas of mountain big sagebrush surrounding the meadows are of poor to good quality depending on the degree of Many 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 Vice livestock disturbance to the understory community.

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DSP-WQ-04

The vegetation community represented by this key area is located on a south facing slope with an average vegetation height of 16 inches. Sagebrush canopy cover is a very low 5.8% and forb composition is under 2%. Riparian areas are abundant, but riparian forage and hiding cover are again limited due to livestock conflicts. Elevations average over 5,500 feet with the key area being located at 6,380 feet. Understory nesting cover is limited as well.

Based on these site conditions, the habitat represented by DSP-WQ-04 does not appear to be suited to sage grouse use during any of the identified crucial reproductive periods.

DSP-WQ-05

The vegetation community represented by this key area is within a burned area which historically provided habitat similar to that found as DS-WQ-07. The current habitat conditions are no longer favorable to sage grouse nesting brood rearing or wintering due to the removal of the shrub component. The current habitat conditions are, however favorable for strutting activities.

The character of this portion of the fire was such as to leave a few scattered islands of unburned vegetation located mostly in rocky substrate soils on hill tops. The sagebrush component is also vigorously returning in several small drainage basins. Topography is primarily gently rolling open hills. These habitat conditions result in an estimated good quality strutting habitat for this portion of the burn.

The final habitat type contained in the Bilk Creek mountains habitat area is that represented by AW-WQ-05. This habitat type is also burned but is representative of that portion of the burn that was reseeded. The current habitat conditions consist of gently rolling hills at an elevation of 4710 feet. There is currently very little shrub cover, but it is returning into several sites. Based on the range site description, historic sage grouse use was probably winter

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based. The current habitat description and historic sage grouse use is characteristic of the majority of the habitat burned in 1985.

With the lack of shrub cover, the habitat represented by AW-WQ-05 is no longer suited for sage grouse winter use. The current potential sage grouse use is as strutting habitat. Two of the five strutting grounds known to occur in the Bilk Creek Mountains portion of the Wilder Ouinn allotment occur in this area. Two additional strutting grounds out of the allotment but within two miles of the allotment boundary occur in this burned area. All of the known strutting grounds in the burn area are located near the edge of the burn indicating that much of the burn area is not usable due to the lack of loafing cover. vegetation currently dominant is wheatgrass and needlegrass with alfalfa occurring in dispersed but locally abundant patches. The estimated strutting habitat quality is good for areas proximal to the unburned edge and poor for areas further inside the burn. The re-invasion of sagebrush throughout the burn area in vigorously reproducing patches indicates a long term upward trend in the overall wildlife the state of the state habitat condition for the burn.

Pine Forest Habitat Area

and created without mires of their confirms on the confirms based on the confirms and confirms on the confirms of the confirms The Pine Forest sage grouse habitat area is represented by two key areas. DS-WQ-02 is representative of the high elevation areas on Mahogany Mountain, while DW-WQ-01 is representative of the low elevation areas surrounding its base. As a result of an incomplete survey by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in 1990, two strutting grounds were identified in the Mahogany Mountain area. DS-WQ-02

ecciving heavy lave the grounders had explain w The habitat represented by this key area is characterized as a high elevation sagebrush community with an average vegetation height of 20 inches and a sagebrush canopy cover of 17.5%. This habitat type starts around 6500 feet in elevation and extends to the top of the mountain. Water is significantly less available than in the Bilk Creek habitat area, but livestock impacts have historically been similar.

Forb composition is low, as is understory nesting cover. The primary use for this habitat type is most likely for nesting activity.

Nesting Habitat Quality

There are no known strutting grounds in this area, but suitable strutting habitat is abundant. Average sagebrush height is well within the optimum range, but sagebrush canopy cover is slightly less than desired. As mentioned above understory nesting cover is somewhat limiting, but it is not thought to be prohibitory to sage grouse nesting use. The overall nesting habitat quality is estimated to be fair.

DW-WO-01

The habitat represented by this key area is characterized by a open canopy of sagebrush and bitterbrush with a fairly dispersed understory community. This habitat type occurs roughly below 5,200 feet in elevation and extends down to around 4,700 feet. This habitat type is also poorly watered zonoug grioudo der Azuonog de na with riparian habitat being isolated to a few small meadows. nated arend in the evenual middlife Snow accumulations are not likely to prohibit winter use. Due to the open arid nature of the community and the limitations of the available riparian habitat, the habitat represented by this key area is best suited for winter use and strutting activities. Winter habitat quality, based on the existing conditions is estimated to be good with canopy right and to avitation and a Cover of sagebrush being the limiting factor. Strutting 10-OW-VICI allow mestadow (10.5 habitat quality is estimated to be good with sagebrush canopy cover being limiting.

greenets were also alled in the Maingany Mountain area.

Riparian habitat in the Wilder Quinn allotment has been receiving heavy livestock use throughout the evaluation as being of common as a sea to see the common of the carliest formal documentation of riparian habitat conditions, which were made in 1977 identified yquates in unagera a long remail theavy livestock use as a major factor contributing to poor 1391 COCA bound arian age lands condition riparian habitat. Headcutting, soil compaction, ten.W. misimpore of to god off of punching and trampling of riparian habitats was identified landed does I will said an addition, addition,

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have been inventoried three titles.

The 1990 survey was conducted

beaver were identified as being a significant contributor to declining aspen condition in the Bilk Creek Mountains. Evidence of heavy beaver activity contributing to reduced riparian condition can be found in Wilder, Little Wilder. and Shyster creeks.

In addition to the conflicts with scheduled livestock summer use, excessive unscheduled livestock use in pastures scheduled for rest has been a recurring problem. Data was collected in 1995 to ascertain livestock utilization levels in the rested fields, but has been acknowledged as a problem in past years as well by the permittee. The combination of heavy use in scheduled years and light to heavy use in unscheduled years has resulted in degraded riparian conditions in several drainages with headcutting, punching, and reduced stream condition ratings being the result.

Fisheries habitat a new fence has been proposed by the pennikee

The following perennial streams occur in the Wilder-Quinn allotment. but is currently being proposed for exchange

e very poor	Name Name	length (total)	Length (public)	Surveyed (Yes or No)
pisonervil di	Butte Creek	1.6 miles	0.5 miles	No
pro cinent.	Deep Creek	4.2 miles on	4.2 miles	No
, HOUTHOURS	Maggie Creek	8.0 miles	7.7 miles	No
ATD TO BE SAUSTE	Mud Creek	4.5 miles	0.0 miles	No
	Sagehen Creek	4.5 miles	4.5 miles	No
lining to	S.Fork Cottonwoo	d 3.7 miles	0.2 miles*	No
unanic .gi	Shyster Creek	8.3 miles 2557	8.3 miles	No
19 DEMERSE	Wilder Creek	12.0 miles	2.8 miles	Yes
Summer An	L. Wilder Creek	3.6 miles	2.6 miles**	Yes

^{*} An additional 0.4 miles of this stream has been proposed for exchange into public ownership

Butte and Deep Creeks are ephemeral on public land in the allotment. Maggie Creek is perennial to intermittent or ephemeral over much of its length but is not suitable as a fishery due to low flows. The dominant habitat type in Maggie Creek is composed of primarily herbaceous riparian vegetation with some willow and few aspen.

^{**} Approximately .25 miles of this stream immediately above the diversion has been proposed for exchange from public complexes are continued in the indianamonatring of

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Butte and Deep Creeks are ephemeral on nutric and in the

Mud Creek is unfenced and completely private under exchange of use. Mud Creek has downcut significantly over most of its perennial length. Heavy to severe livestock use dominates the utilization profile in this stream. The upper reaches of the creek support a significant woody riparian component dominated by aspen and willow. Mud Creek has not been formally surveyed but appears to be in poor condition.

Sagehen Creek is incorrectly identified as being under 100% private ownership. With exception of the headwaters spring/meadow complex, it has not been inspected in recent years. The headwaters meadows were partially fenced in 1967 to allow recovery of the site due to heavy livestock use and resultant high degree of erosion. The fencing was successful with the aid of several sediment catchments and the project was abandoned. In recent years, headcuts have again begun to threaten the integrity of the water table and a new fence has been proposed by the permittee.

The South Fork Cottonwood Creek contains very little public land, but is currently being proposed for exchange into public ownership. The creek conditions are very poor with deep gullying, lack of a floodplain and high livestock use being the primary limiting factors to its improvement. Downstream portions of the creek outside the allotment, also proposed for exchange to public ownership have began to recover and are on an upward trend.

Shyster Creek is under 100% public ownership. conditions vary with heavy livestock use and unstable or failed abandoned beaver dams being the primary limiting factors. Hedged willow are common along its lower reaches. Large aspen stands with associated meadow complexes are common in the headwaters.

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enhanneral over much of its length but is not suitable as a Stream habitat conditions have been inventoried three times, naring range of the many to be in 1977, 1990, and 1994. The 1990 survey was conducted rocks was been by the Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW) using the GAWS methodology. The BLM stream surveys used the

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methods described in BLM Manual 6671. presents the trend in selected habitat evaluation parameters, over time. With the exception of Percent Desirable Stream Bottom Materials, Percent Rooted Vegetation, and Percent Sedimentation, all critical habitat parameters have declined between 12 and 20%.

Overall habitat percent of optimum declined 20% between 1977 and 1994. The principle limiting factors contributing to the decline include: pool to riffle ratio, pool quality, bank cover, bank stability, and width to depth ratio. Livestock utilization and trampling are the principle causes for the declining trend along the creek. Drought conditions persisting for the last seven years (with the exception of 92-93) cumulating with the last survey emphasized the habitat deficiencies associated with water flows and instream habitat conditions. For instance, the lack of annual spring The sediments in the se pools has led to a decline in pool quality. The overall volume of sediment is also a major contributor in this instance as excessive trampling introduces higher than normal loads of sediment.

LITTLE WILDER CREEK

Stream habitat conditions have been inventoried two times, in 1977 and 1990. In addition, lotic functionality was assessed in 1994. The 1977 stream survey was conducted using BLM methodologies, while the 1990 survey was conducted by NDOW. Table 1. displays selected habitat condition parameters. The overall trend in habitat condition for Little Wilder creek is static to slightly up.

Overall habitat condition ratings are not comparable due to the different methods employed. However, some individual habitat parameters are directly comparable. Bank cover in tention to a war with a count a increased just under ten percent and bank stability increased (EPR) (ETT) (CASISTED ASSISTED SECTION STATE OVER twenty percent over the period 1977 to 1990, position of real bottom substrates declined nearly twenty percent.

Lodic aream functionality was conducted on the Little

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volume of sediment is also a major contribut. In this

It is important to note that the apparent increases in cover and stability are likely related, in some degree, to the timing of survey in 1990 versus 1977. In 1990, the survey was conducted in June, prior to livestock turnout, and possibly before base flows were attained, while the 1977 survey was conducted in August, with base flows and after livestock had been in the area for some time. There is a possibility, given this situation, that bias may have occurred based on the presence of unutilized current years growth giving the appearance of good bank stability and cover. It was noted in the 1990 report that: "No cows were observed in the survey area." and "Overall damage [at that point in time prior to livestock turnout] was considered nonexistent." The documentation of heavy livestock use during use pattern mapping activities latter that year seems to verify this hypothesis.

Table 1. Comparison of Selected Habitat Parameters 1977, 1990, 1994 Wilder Creek, 1977, 1990 Little Wilder Creek, Wilder-Quinn Allotment, Humboldt County, Nevada.

Stream Name	Agency	Year	% Habitat Optimum	HCI Conditi (NDOW) Class		% Sediment	% Desirable Bottom material
Wilder	BLM	1977	55	48H,58) 9	PO 1150 T. 160 (1	38	44
10	NDOW	1990		46	60 52		57
The same of		SUPPLIED TO			CASO MANUEL TO CONTRACT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	LOW 2010, SEC UNIVERSITY OF THE PARTY	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
32.014	BLM	1994	¥135793d	avert snc44bas	SUEPIE DAPIENT CO	27	62
Percent		oma	SCHOOL SECTION OF STREET		AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	27	62 +40%
Percent Change	(BLM Sur	vey)	20% noi	11660 ml 100	Pi b <u>n</u> 6 7777 ni Pi bn 6 7777 ni PVVI ni beste su	27	and the second
Percent Change	(BLM Sur	vey)	Diol noi Tua masa	Hobs of 00 a vversom	Pi bags Troy mi	27	and the second
Percent Change	(BLM Sur	vev) (27 (1990)	ion: #000 1208 : noi 100 : noi 110 : lne	olbbs ni ₁₄₈ 00 a tver on k k respondent	P1 ba _{6%} FF _{17%} mi FURL mr bassassau	53	and the second
Percent Change	(BLM Sur	0001 0001	ion ₂₀₈ noi neam sur while the stab	90 ₈₄ 15 addt - 1 hc. 1977 s hodológics: v 2016 Table	Pt bag 7797 ni using BLM nec		+40%

laubivilini sinos 1999 vol. bovoloj Riparian Functionality Summary:

based of the Lorent and Lorents are accordance with BLM Technical Reference 1737-9 (1993) and the Lorents and Lorents accordance with BLM Technical Reference 1737-9 (1993) and the Lorents and Lorents are accordance with BLM Technical Reference 1737-9 (1993).

Lodic stream functionality was conducted on the Little
Wilder Creek in July of 1994. Three reaches of the Creek

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length. Limiting factors are as

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were Functioning At Risk with a static trend. Reach 1 was .31 miles, reach 2 was .64 miles, and reach 4 was 1.06 miles. This conclusion was based on several factors including the lack of age class diversity in woody riparian species, lack of vegetation with favorable sod forming root systems, poor vegetational cover to protect streambanks from erosion, and lack of shading cover. Reach 3 was .8 miles and was in proper functioning condition.

Lodic functionality was conducted on the following creeks on June 10, 1998: Antelope Creek, Little Sagehen Creek, Sagehen Creek, Maggie Creek, Shyster Creek, Thacker Canyon, Virgin Creek, and Wilder Creek. Lentic functionality was conducted on the upper reaches of Sagehen and Shyster Creeks. The following is a summary of the findings:

Antelope Creek was considered one reach and was .79 miles in length. The creek is considered in proper functioning condition.

The Little Sagehen Creek is considered one reach is .85 miles in length. The creek is considered functional-at-risk with a downward trend with the following limiting factors: headcutting which indicates a gradient inbalance, the riparian area is not widening, the floodplain and channel characteristics are not adequate to dissipate energy and the system is not vertically stable due to headcuts, which are active. The creek does not have a developed channel of any extend. It is a linear feature consisting of meadows joined by short stretches of channel and is considered a low flow system.

The main stem of Sagehen Creek is considered one reach and is 1.29 miles in length. The creek is functional at risk with an upward trend. Limiting factors are as follows: there is a steep gradient and sinuosity and the upland watersheds are contributing to riparian degradation. Headwaters are being drained by headcuts which is limiting the potential downstream extent of the perennial reach of the creek. The plant communities are not an adequate source of coarse and woody material due to a lack of

willows. There is some rock to dissipate energy.

The north fork and southfork headwaters of Maggie Creek are considered one reach and is 7.07 miles in length. Limiting factors are as follows: There are active headcuts which indicates a gradient imbalance, trees and shrubs are declining which limits age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation, adequate riparian vegetatative cover is not present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows, the system is not vertically stable to the headcuts and there are numerous meadows with fine sediments and headcuts.

The northfork of Shyster Creek is considered one reach and is 1.53 miles in length. The reach is functional at risk with an upward trend with the following limiting factors: The upland watershed is contributing to riparian degradation, the headwaters are being drained by headcuts which is limiting potential downstream, the plant communities are not an adequate source of coarse and large woody material due to a lack of large willows.

Thacker Canyon is one reach and is .84 miles in length. The creek is in proper functioning condition.

Virgin Creek is 1.10 miles in length and is in proper functioning condition.

Wilder Creek is two reaches. Reach 1 is the north and south forks and is 5.14 miles in length. Limiting factors are as follows: headcuts indicates the gradient is in inbalance, the riparian area is not widening, trees and shrubs are declining which limits cover to protect banks and dissipate energy during high water flows, the system is not vertically stable and erosion is occurring due to headcuts. Reach 2 is the main stem of Wilder Creek and is .55 miles in length. The reach is functional at risk with a static trend. Limiting factors are the riparian area is not widening and lack of woody riparian species to protect banks and dissipate energy during highwater events.

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during high water flows, the system and erosion is occurring due to main stem of Wilder Creek and reach is functional at risk with factors are the riparian area is woody riparian species to program of the system of the system

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Lentic functionality was conducted on the headwater meadows of Sagehen Creek and on Shyter Creek. The meadows are 48 acres and 70 acres respectively and are functional at risk with a downward trend. Limiting factors are as follows: headcuts are lowering the water table and wetland area is narrowing, surface and subsurface flows are being altered by a road, reservoir, and checkdams. Wetland plants are not exhibiting high vigor due to drainage from the headcuts, there is not adequate vegetative cover to protect soi surface in headcut areas, and there is excessive erosion and deposition due to headcuts.

Other Threatened/Endangered species

The following sensitive plant species have been documented in the Wilder Ouinn allotment:

Caulanthus barnebyii (around the Quinn River ranch) Astragalus alvordensis (Northern extreme of the allotment)

The following sensitive wildlife and plant species may occur in the Wilder Quinn allotment according to correspondence received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (file number 1-5-95-SP-053).

precion describing of den entrance. Brachylagus idahoensis Pygmy rabbit (throughout the allotment in sagebrush habitat types

Athene cunicularia hypugea Burrowing owl (throughout the allotment common to disturbed areas)

Myotis ciliolabrum Small footed myotis

Myotis evotis Long eared myotis

Myotis thysanodes Fringed myotis

Myotis volens Long legged myotis

Plecotus townsendii townsendii Pacific Townsend's bit eared bat

Plecotus townsendii pallescens Pale Townsend's big eared

Accipiter gentilis Northern Goshawk

Buteo regalis Ferruginous hawk

Childonias niger Black tern

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis Least bittern

Plegadis Chihi white faced ibis

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sem species have been det million

Cryptantha schoolcrafti Schoolcraft's cryptantha Mentzelia mollis Smooth stickleaf

Of these species, the pygmy rabbit, burrowing owl, and northern goshawk are likely to be effected by livestock grazing activities in the allotment.

The pygmy rabbit occurs in sagebrush grass communities throughout northern Nevada. Its preferred habitat is along drainages and in valley bottom settings. The impacts to this species from livestock grazing include destruction of cover and competition for forage. Management of livestock grazing to ensure attainment of 50% use or less in upland and riparian habitats minimizes the potential for conflicts with this species and does not result in livestock grazing contributing to the need to list this species as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species act.

round the Ottom River canch? The burrowing owl is a small raptor which nests in Monthella extreme of the allotteent) abandoned rodent dens in disturbed areas such as road bars. livestock salting areas and gravel pits. It may also nest in abandoned burrows in sagebrush habitats wherever there is a sufficient prey base. Impacts to this species by livestock (E20-92-0-grazing include destruction of the den entrance by trampling and impacts to the prey base through competition for forage. In the case of potential destruction of den entrance, this impact is not very likely as livestock consciously avoid stepping in open holes of the size common to burrowing (some bodyna owl den openings. The competition for forage between prey species and livestock is minimized through the management of livestock to ensure 50% or less use in and riparian habitats.

Myonic volence I one leaged invotis 11d about 101 and 1 the Northern Goshawk may be found in the Wilder Quinn allotment. This species primarily nests in deciduous berse grd aboverso I sing energy woodlands such as the aspen woodlands found in the upper Shyster Creek and Sage Hen Creek drainages. Potential conflicts between the Northern Goshawk and livestock award au grazing include depletion of nesting habitat through heavy utilization of regenerating aspen. This impact has been present throughout the evaluation period, though documented goshawk nesting activity has not occurred.

Cuinn allounent according to I from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

wildlife and plant species may

Pyggy rabbit (throughout the iabitat types era Burrowing owl (Unroughout line ill footed myotis

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More intensive livestock grazing management and/or modification of the season of use or stocking rates to ensure that utilization of aspen regeneration does not result in a downward trend in the size and distribution of aspen in the allotment would minimize this impact.

- Water quality sampling was not conducted in the Wilder Quinn Allotment during the evaluation period.
- Noxious weeds have been documented on the Wilder-Quinn THE LOSSES AND THEIR STORES Allotment. Scotch thistle and perennial pepperweed have been observed south of Quinn River Ranch and in the Lone Mountain burn area. Additional areas on private land are infected with these species. A coordinated effort will be required on public and private lands to control noxious and he was for how bearing weeds in this allotment.

and springs in the Maggie Creek distance. Heavy utilitystic

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Wilder Creekfunie Wilder Gook and Sagemen/Sayste Short Term Objectives again a seed reblief on a bettier bettiere swohen

Utilization of key streambank plant species shall not exceed 50% on Maggie, S.Fk adi oiliah ba Cottonwood, Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks.

1994 to present (permittees: Denny Land and Cattle CO, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch/Colby): sedeps2 self of 1991 ni tom zaw svitoside self.

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The objective was met in 1997 in Maggie Creek and not met on Cottonwood Creek in 1997. Heavy utilization levels were noted on Cottonwood Creek. The objective was met on Maggie Creek and Cottonwood Creek in 1995. In addition, the objective was met on the Little Wilder Creek and not met on Wilder Creek the same year. The Wilder/Little Wilder use area were scheduled to be rested in 1995 from cattle grazing and sheep use was authorized. However, livestock drift occurred due to the lack of, or incomplete, internal fencing which allowed season long use in this area due to livestock drift from the Maggie Creek and Lone Mountain use areas. Heavy utilization was noted on Wilder Creek. The objective was not met in 1994 on Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks. Heavy use was noted in the riparian areas with severe use being noted on willows and roses along both occurred in wetland apparen habitats located in the use area

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1985 to 1993 (permittees: Quinn River Ranch, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch):

Moderate use was noted on aspen in the headwaters of Wilder Creek. The objective was not met in 1989. UPM data for the Big/Little Wilder Creek use area indicated heavy utilization of streambank riparian habitats. The objective was met along Wilder and Little Wilder Creek in 1990 and 1993. The objective was not met in 1993 on Maggie Creek and Cottonwood Creek. UPM data indicates heavy use occurred on Maggie Creek and Cottonwood Creek riparian areas. The objective was met along Maggie Creek and Cottonwood Creek in 1990 and 1991.

Utilization of key plant species on wetland riparian habitats shall not exceed 50%.

1994 to present (permittees: Denny Land and Cattle CO, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch/Colby): Species species with the best of the

The objective was met in the Maggie Creek drainage and not met in the Cottonwood drainage in 1997. Moderate utilization levels were noted on meadows and springs in the Maggie Creek drainage. Heavy utilization was noted in meadows along Cottonwood Creek. The objective was not met in 1995 in the Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek and Sagehen/Shyster use areas. Heavy use on meadows occurred in the Wilder Creek drainage and on the Sagehen Meadow Complex. These use areas were scheduled to be rested in 1995 from cattle viageic, S.Fk grazing. Sheep use was authorized. However, livestock drift occurred due to the lack of, or incomplete, internal fencing which allowed season long use in this area due to livestock drift from the Maggie Creek and Lone Mountain use areas.

> The objective was met in 1994 in the Sagehen/Shyster Creek use area. The objective was not met on Mud Creek in 1994 and 1995. Heavy use was noted on Mud Creek and associated meadows.

The objective was not met in the Wilder Creek - Little Wilder Creek use areas in 1994 and met in 1995. Heavy use was noted on meadows and upland springs.

> The objective was met in 1995 in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area and in 1996 in the Antelope use area. iong use in this area

1985 to 1993 (permittees: Quinn River Ranch, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch):

The objective was not met in 1989 in the Sagehen use area. Heavy utilization thod gapts se occurred in wetland riparian habitats located in the use area.

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The objective was met in 1991 and 1993 and not met in 1989 in Mud Creek with heavy use being noted in Mud Creek and associated meadows.

The objective was met in the Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek drainages in 1990 and 1993. The objective was not met in 1989.

The objective was not met in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek drainages in 1993. Heavy use was noted on upland meadows and springs. The objective was met in 1991. The objective was not met in the Maggie Creek drainage in 1990. Heavy use was noted at Maggie Creek spring and other associated meadows and springs. The objective was met in the Cottonwood Creek use area

The objective was met in 1989 for spring use in the Antelope use area. The UPM indicated moderate to slight utilization on wetland riparian habitats. The objective was not met in the Quinn River Ranch use area in the winter of 1988 and spring of 1989.

3. Utilization of key plant species in upland habitats shall not exceed 50%.

objective was met in the North Wilder Field in 1997. The objective was not in

rack in the Mounthland Sending to 1989. Here waterston occurred in the convent

1994 to present (permittees: Denny Land and Cattle CO, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch/Colby):

The objective was met in the native portion of the North Wilder Field in 1994 and done A 1997. We said to strong begin and begin and the control of the North Wilder Field in 1994 and

The short term utilization objective for upland habitats was not met in the Lone Mountain use area in the vicinity of Wilder Ranch and Wilder Creek in 1994 due to heavy use in these areas. Small areas of heavy use were found from State Route 140 towards Lone Mountain along the Wilder Ranch road. The objective was met in 1995.

The objective was met in the Sagehen/Shyster Creek use area in 1995 and 1994. The objective was met in the Wilder/Little Wilder Creek use area in 1995 and 1994. The objective was met in the Quinn River Ranch area in 1994. The objective was met in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area in 1997 and 1995.

1985 to 1993 (permittees: Quinn River Ranch, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch):

The objective was met in the native portion of the North Wilder Field in 1993.

The objective was not met in 1990 and 1989.

in the Lone

The objective was not met in the Lone Mountain in 1989 and 1990. The objective was met in the Lone Mountain use area in 1993, 1991, and 1988.

The objective was met in the Sagehen/Shyster Creek use area in 1989 and 1988.

The objective was met in the Wilder/Little Wilder Creek use area in 1993, 1990, 1989 and 1988.

The objective was not met in the Quinn River Ranch area in 1988, 1989, and STUDENT STATE OF THE POST OF THE PARTY OF TH

The objective was met in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area in 1993, 1991, and 1990. The objective was not the Part for son in use in this

The objective was not met in the Bog Hot use area in 1990, 1989, and 1988.

The objective was met in the Antelope use area in 1996 and 1989.

Utilization of crested wheatgrass in the seedings shall not exceed 50%.

was not the first Connection of the generative area in the water of 1948 and spring

1994 to present (permittees: Denny Land and Cattle CO, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch/Colby):

The objective was not met in the N. North Wilder Field in 1994. Heavy utilization on seeded portions of the field was found north of the Wilder Ranch. The objective was met in the North Wilder Field in 1997. The objective was met in the Houghland Seeding in 1996. The objective was not met in 1995 in the Denio Seeding due to heavy utilization levels. The objective was met in 1995 in the and alared Quinn River Seeding and to some flower seed or our wrest of 140 towards Lone Mountain along the Wilder Ranch road. The objective was men

1985 to 1993 (permittees: Quinn River Ranch, Dufurrena, and Waldkirch):

The objective was met on the N. North Wilder Field in 1993. The objective was not met in seeded portions of the North Wilder field in 1990, 1989 and in 1988 of the with heavy use all three years. It is to with the will be the second of the sec objective was met in the Magge Creeks oftenwood Creek use greath 1997 and

The objective was met in the Houghland Seeding in 1991. The objective was not met in the Houghland Seeding in 1989. Heavy utilization occurred in the central portion of the seeding. The A TOMA MONEY STATE OF THE SEEDING THE

The objective was met in the Denio Seeding in 1991. Moderate use occurred in the southern portion of the field with slight and light utilization occurring in

remaining portions of the field. The objective was not met in the Denio Seeding in 1985. Three random utilization transacts were conducted in the Denio Seeding. Heavy utilization (75%) levels on crested wheatgrass occurred at transect #1 with heavy utilization (63%) levels occurring at transect #2 and moderate (50%) at transect #3.

The objective was not met in the Quinn River Seeding in 1989. Utilization levels in the northern third of the pasture was heavy, moderate use in the central portion and slight in remaining areas. Two utilization transacts were conducted in the Quinn River Seeding in 1985. The transacts indicated moderate utilization levels occurring on crested wheatgrass. The objective was met in this seeding.

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Long Term Objectives

- 1. Manage, maintain and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for big game, with an initial forage demand of 1,266 AUMs for mule deer, 208 AUMs for pronghorn, and 63 AUMs for bighorn sheep.
- Improve to and maintain 59,219 acres of mule deer habitat in good or
 - b. Improve to and maintain 24,231 acres of pronghorn habitat in good condition. Improve to and maintain 110,394 acres of pronghorn habitat in fair or good condition.
- c. Improve to and maintain 26,507 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in good or should be excellent condition.

This objective was met for portions of mule deer habitat surveyed. This objective was not met for portions of Pronghorn habitat surveyed in the burn area. Non-attainment of the objective is due to lack of forbs in the Wilder Burn area. This area was burned and seeded in 1985 and recovery of native forbs has been slow. Data has not been collected to evaluate the achievement of this objective as it pertains to bighorn sheep habitat. However the available population data suggests this objective is being met.

Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for livestock, with an initial stocking level of 13,877.

Baseline and current trend data has not been collected to evaluate the achievement of this objective. Monitoring data indicates short term utilization objectives are not being met, especially during the summer use

periods in riparian/meadow type habitats. The objective is not being met under the current livestock grazing system.

3. Improve range condition from poor to fair on 155,836 acres and from fair to good on 25,364 acres.

Baseline and current trend data has not been collected to evaluate the achievement of this objective. This objective will be redefined/quantified with ecological status condition as information becomes available. Monitoring data indicates short term utilization objectives are not being met under the current livestock grazing system.

This indicates the objective is not being met.

4. Improve to and maintain 29 acres of ceanothus habitat types in good condition.

Ceanothus habitat types have not been observed.

5.0 bit Improve to and maintain 1,370 acres of mahogany habitat types in good condition.

This objective has been met over the majority of this habitat type in the past few years. Form class observations on Mahogany mountain indicate heavy livestock grazing has occurred in past years. This is also true for mahogany on Granite mountain.

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Improve to and maintain 468 acres of aspen habitat types in good condition.

i. Terpreye to and maintain 24,231 acres of pronghom habitat in good

Aspen stands were observed in several locations in the Bilk Creek Mountains. to hoos at tailed quada montain to expensive the object of maintain that provinged to expensive the control of the control o

Wilder Creek watershed. In 1994, the aspen in this watershed showed severe impacts by successive years of heavy to severe livestock utilization. The condition has one of very poor understory condition and inadequate age class distribution to provide replacement stock for decadent trees which die. This condition was observed throughout the watershed, principally around the creek. Bare soil associated with the disturbed understories of these stands was contributing additional sediment to the stream.

The following observations on aspens were made during the July, 1997 field tour:

Approximately 2-3 age classes of aspen along creek, Seedlings, 1-10 years old and old trees (30+ years) trees. A possible reason is the beaver took out the 25-30 year old trees and the big trees survived the beavers. However, younger aspen are starting to established throughout the drainage.

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<u>Little Wilder Creek watershed</u> Principal aspen habitats are located in the upper third of the watershed. The most profound impact to this stand has been past beaver activity which decimated major portions of several stands. Livestock grazing activity prior to 1994 had a lesser effect but was locally significant where it occurs. The greatest impacts were associated with hindering natural regeneration and compaction of the understory community. Where these impacts occurred, recovery and maintenance of the aspen did not occur.

The following observations on aspens were made during the July, 1997 field tour:

Past beaver activity took aspen out and livestock have hindered reproduction along creek. The side drainages have good populations of aspen.

Sage Hen area/Mud Creek watersheds These areas contain lower density aspen communities, but they significantly impacted by livestock grazing prior to 1994. Impacts were similar to those identified above.

Shyster Creek Watershed This drainage contains a significant portion of the identified aspen habitat in the allotment. Close inspection of much of this area was not made. However, portions which were inspected showed evidence of heavy livestock use and significant past beaver impacts prior to 1994.

Aspen communities in the Maggie Creek drainage do not appear to be experiencing the same level of impacts as above. In this case, aspen seem to be in a stable/upward trend with some areas of clear regeneration with several age classes. In this watershed, the greatest impacts are associated with off creek aspenstands which are near the road. Again, aspen distribution and abundance is lower then in other watersheds.

7. Improve to and maintain 259 acres of riparian and meadow habitat types in good condition.

Riparian and meadow habitats are uniformly experiencing heavy use throughout the summer use areas in the Bilk Creek mountains. Heavy use of both streamside riparian and upland riparian communities of both shrubs and herbaceous forage is occurring. Invasion of several increaser species such as thistle, poverty weed, and iris into some meadows is evidence of the level of disturbance occurring in some areas. This objective is not being met.

For this reason, this objective is in need of regularities up not more adoptively address the varying brook reading and address the varying structure brook reading and the characters of the company of

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- 8. Improve the following stream habitat conditions of 55% on Wilder Creek, 41% on Little Wilder Creek, to an overall optimum to 60% or above.
 - a. Streambank cover 60% or above.
 - b. Streambank stability 60% or above.
 - c. Maximum summer water temperatures below 70° F.

This objective was not met on the Wilder Creek. Percent Habitat Optimum decreased from 55% in 1977 to 35% in 1994. Riparian Condition Class decreased from 58% to 44%, Bank Cover 60% to 44%, and Bank Stability 60% to 43%, Percent Sedimentation 38% to 27%. Percent Desirable Bottom Material increased from 44% to 62% during the same time period.

Little Wilder Creek was surveyed in 1977 and not in 1994. The Percent Habitat Optimum in 1977 was 41%. However, in 1994 a Lodic Stream Functionality was conducted which indicated the creek is "functioning at risk" and the trend is not apparent. Factors such as lack of age class diversity in woody riparian species, lack of vegetation with favorable sod forming root systems, poor vegetational cover to protect streambanks from erosion, and lack of shade covering were observed while conducting the stream functionality. In addition, utilization data indicates heavy use has occurred on the creek. The stream functionality and utilization data indicates this objective has not been met on the creek.

9. Protect sage grouse strutting grounds and brooding areas. Maintain a minimum of 30% cover of sagebrush for nesting and winter use.

This objective is not being met. However, the attainment of 30% canopy cover of sagebrush has been shown in the literature to be very unlikely. Available monitoring data confirms this conclusion. Passey et.al (1982) in Relationships Between Soil, Plant Community, and Climate on Rangelands of the Intermountain West" concluded this as well.

There is much evidence in the literature indicating that several factors other then sagebrush canopy cover influence sage grouse habitat condition. Specifically, Understory nesting cover, herbaceous forage distribution quality, and abundance, distance to water, hiding cover, level of disturbance on crucial late summer foraging areas (riparian areas), and extent and duration of winter snow depth were found to be critically important.

For this reason, this objective is in need of requantification to more adequately address the varying needs of sage grouse for nesting, strutting, brood rearing, and wintering. Based on these modified habitat requirements, and evaluation of the

available monitoring data, sage grouse habitat in the Wilder-Quinn allotment varies from good to poor. The primary limiting factors are deficient sagebrush canopy cover, low forb diversity and composition in upland habitats and conflicts between livestock and sage grouse in riparian areas.

 Improve to and maintain the seeded pastures in good condition (5-10 acres per AUM).

Community Analysis Structure data indicates the trend of crested wheatgrass in the Lone Mountain - Mud Creek use area is upward. However, the seeding is estimated to be in poor condition (15-20 acres/AUM) due to the small size and vigor of the plants. The objective is not being met in this area.

A density study conducted in 1988 in the North Wilder Field indicated the seeding was in excellent condition (≤ 5ac/AUM) at that time. However, current data is not available to determine the condition of the seeding.

Baseline and current trend data have not been collected in the Houghland, Denio, and Quinn River Seedings. However, observations made during the July, 1997 field trip indicates that sagebrush is encroaching on the Houghland, Denio and Quinn River Seedings and crested wheatgrass is decreasing in numbers and vigor.

This indicates the seedings are in a downward trend.

11. Improve to and maintain the water quality of S. Fk. Cottonwood, Maggie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following beneficial uses: livestock drinking water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife propagation, and wading (water contact recreation).

Water quality data has not been collected during the evaluation period to determine if this objective has been met.

12. Improve to and maintain 33,055 acres of Mountain browse habitat types in good condition.

This objective is being met. Mountain browse habitat were evaluated in several range sites in both the Pine Forest and Bilk Creek mountain ranges. Key species including bitterbrush, serviceberry, snowberry gooseberry, and current were evaluated to arrive at this conclusion.

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Standard and Guideline Objectives

The following are the Standards for Rangeland Health as developed in consultation with the Sierra Front - Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, other interested publics and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997. The terms and conditions of the livestock grazing permit must be in conformance with these approved Standards and Guidelines:

1. Soil processes will be appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.

Utilization objectives for uplands are being met. These objectives provide for calunated to be in post condition maintenance of soil processes. vigor of the plants. The objective is not boing met in this appli-

Riparian/wetland systems are in properly functioning condition.

SLAND ASSERT, TOPER, TOPER, ASS

Lodic functionality data was collected on the following creeks: Antelope Creek, Little Sagehen, Little Wilder, Maggie Creek, northfork of Shyster, Sagehen, Thacker Canyon, Virgin Creek, and Wilder Creek. Lentic functionality data was collected on Sagehen and Shyster Creeks.

The following is a summary of lodic functionality: Antelope Creek is at proper nomin bus su functioning condition. Little Sagehen Creek is functional at risk with a downward trend due to headcuts. Little Wilder Creek is considered four reaches. Reaches one, two and four are functional at risk with a static trend due to lack of woody cover and debry and beaver activity. Reach three is at proper functional condition. The main steam of Sagehen creek is functional at risk with an upward trend due 19 W Baibs to headcuts draining the headwater. The north and south forks of Maggie Creek are functional at risk with a downward trend due to headcuts and erosion. Shyster Creek is functional at risk with an upward trend due to headcuts. Thacker Canyon and Virgin Creek are at proper functioning condition. Wilder Creek is two reaches. Reach one is the north and southfork of Wilder Creek and is functional at risk with a downward trend due to headcuts and erosion. Reach 2 is the main branch and is functional at risk with a static trend due lack of woody riparian species.

Lentic functionality was conducted on the Sagehen and Shyster Creek meadows. Both were found to be functioning at risk with a downward trend due to active including binerorash, serviceberry, snawberry goeseberrated were

evaluated to arrive at this conclusion

 Water quality criteria in Nevada and California State Law shall be achieved or maintained.

Water quality data has not been collected, therefore, it is unknown whether or not this standard is achieved.

4. Populations and communities of native plant species and habitats for native animal species are healthy, productive and diverse.

Numerous ecological sites exists with varying plant communities within this allotment. Utilization objectives indicates that this standard is being met in upland habitats and not being met in riparian areas, specifically in the summer use areas. Non-attainment of the standard and guideline can be attributed to beaver use and livestock grazing.

5. Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of special species.

The allotment provides the environment necessary for special status species, therefore meeting this standard.

animals when the next gamer occurs in the area.

Rationale

2

Technical Recommendations

A. Wild Horses

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Alvis

Amendments to the Land Use Plan should be prepared making adjustments to HMA boundaries based on natural barriers or fences with an effort to include all habitat components believed essential to the long term welfare of wild horses and burros. At that time it will be recommended that the boundary of the North Jackson Mountains HMA within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment be expanded to the Leonard Creek Road on the north and west; and to the Happy Creek Road on the east.

The burros within the Wilder-Outpo Allottness

1. Wild Horses

Establishing the following AML for wild horses:

10 Horses 03/01 to 02/28 120 AUMs

These intros are at least 7 miles outside HALA manning sales other side of a ferrer and across a main highly sales.

Appropriate Management Level for that portion of the Jackson Mountain Herd Management Area within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment is 10 Wild Horses. These horses are part of a larger herd occupying portions of three other allotments. The

Wild Homes

North Jackson Mountain Wild Horse Herd will be managed as one herd and management will not be fragmented by allotment.

The type of horse now inhabiting the area will be maintained and the horses will not be manipulated genetically for color or size. Any introduction of horses into this area from another HMA will only be done if adequate forage is available, the horses are under AML, and if the horses are compatible genetically.

species are healthy and itomy

2. Wild Burros

Remove all burros ranging north of the Alder Creek/Wilder- Quinn Allotment Boundary Fence. Gather operations will not begin until the Sheldon Wildlife Refuge fence is complete and the Draft and Final Capture Plan is completed with appropriate public review. The burro removal in areas outside the HMA is supported by data presented in the evaluation and by Final Multiple Use Decisions made in the Alder Creek Allotment Evaluation.

The fence was completed in 1997 and a gather occurred the same year. Three to four burros were removed, however, an estimated 13-15 burros remain in the allotment. The animals were either hidden in a draw or on the Sheldon Antelope Range when the gathered occurred. An attempt will be made to remove these animals when the next gather occurs in the area.

Rationale:

ANALYS HAVE

The burros presently inhabit both allotments (Alder Creek and Wilder-Quinn) so they must be considered in both Allotment Evaluations. The Multiple Use Decision from the Alder Creek Allotment Evaluation has received review by interested publics and the decision is final. After monitoring and review of all pertinent information the decision is supported in this evaluation due to the following:

- The burros within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment range near Highway 140 which is a major paved highway between Denio and Lakeview Oregon. It is probable some burros will be hit by vehicles if we continue to allow them along the highway. 10 Horses 03/01 to 02/28
- 2. These burros are at least 7 miles outside HMA boundaries. They are on the other side of a fence and across a main highway from the HMA and Appropriate Management Level for that portrait of the Montana Montana Level for the principle of the princip

Managements Area within the Wilder-Quinn Alloument is 10 W it Horses. These horses are pair of a rarger bard occupying portions of rarce of a affectments. The

- The fragmented nature of that portion of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment south of Highway 140 and the Sheldon Wildlife Refuge preclude burro management unless 4 miles of fence is removed and allotment boundaries are changed.
- Centralizing burro management in one allotment will facilitate management.
- Relocating the burros from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment to the Alder Creek 5. Allotment is not an option because burro numbers are already above AML in the Alder Creek Allotment.

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Stocking Rate Calculations: on bossis level guidous and at sid?

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Stocking rate calculations were determined in accordance with BLM Manual Rangeland Monitoring Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation, Technical Reference 4400-7.

Stocking rates were calculated for the summer pastures (Sagehen/Shyster, Wilder/Little Wilder Creeks, Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek) using riparian and/or meadow habitats as key management areas. The stocking rates calculated are the stocking rate at which both riparian and upland short-term utilization objectives are expected to be met under present management.

> The stocking rates for the remaining pastures are the stocking rates at which upland and seeding short-term utilization objectives are expected to be met under present management. Appendix I shows the calculations of the stocking rates by pasture and year.

ee in conformance with the Standard and The summer use areas (Sagehen/Shyster Creek, Wilder/Little Wilder Creek, Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek) were calculated using desired stocking rate calculations and the highest utilization levels were used. The remaining areas were calculated using weighted averages (potential stocking rate) with moderate to severe utilization levels used.

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and remains within the astrained season of use. Request outside of the parameter

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The following Average Desired Stocking Rate by Pasture is:

Sagehen/Shyster Creek	1777 AUMs
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	1381 AUMs
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	2354 AUMs
Denio Seeding	345 AUMs
Quinn River Seeding	370 AUMs
Houghland Seeding	440 AUMs
Lone Mountain	2800 AUMs
N. Wilder	2600 AUMs
Antelope	738 AUMs
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	5710 AUMs
Bog Hot Use Area	1342 AUMs

The carrying capacity for the Antelope Field will be established at 738 AUMs. This is the stocking level stated in the Initial Stocking level section, grazing system (page 2) of this document. Monitoring data collected in 1995 and 1989 indicates that objectives have been met in this field and a carrying capacity of 738 AUMs can be supported.

The carrying capacity for the North Wilder and Lone Mountain fields were established using actual use data and production studies. Studies and observations indicates the crested wheatgrass areas in both fields are in an upward trend with stocking levels up to 2800 AUMs being used in the Lone Mountain field and 2600 AUMs in the North Wilder Field. Monitoring data collected since 1995 indicates objectives are being met with these stocking levels.

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The following terms and conditions will be included on all permits:

The terms and conditions must be in conformance with the Standard and Guidelines for the Sierra Front - Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, approved by the Secretary of Interior on February 12, 1997.

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The authorized officer may modify annual grazing authorization and pasture sequences as long as the modification is consistent with management objectives and remains within the permitted season of use. Request outside of the permitted season of use will require input from interested publics.

Livestock grazing turnout and removal dates may be modified by up to two weeks. A modified turnout date into a pasture or use area will be dependent on range readiness factors such as stage of plant growth, soil moisture, moisture in meadows, and would require the area to be inspected prior to turnout. An early turnout date will be followed by an early removal date at the end of the grazing period. A later turnout date will be considered in years that are colder, wetter, both upland and riparian vegetation has little to no growth. Stocking rate levels identified for the pastures and use areas will not be exceeded.

The Wilder-Quinn Allotment working group, which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics, will meet in the field twice a year, once after the spring grazing period and once after the growing season to conduct monitoring studies and determine if allotment specific objectives have been met or not met. If an objective has not been met, the working group shall discuss the causes for non-attainment, the scope of the accedence, and develop a corrective action. The working group may develop concise objectives which will be used to evaluate the success of the correction. Continued monitoring will be used to determine if the corrective action has achieved the desired results defined in the objectives. Based on this monitoring, subsequent corrective actions may be made without reinitiation of additional formal evaluation procedures or consultations.

Salt and/or mineral blocks shall not be placed within one quarter (1/4) mile of springs, meadows, riparian habitats or aspen stands.

A certified actual use report by use areas is due 15 days after the end of the authorized grazing period.

The permittee is required to perform maintenance on the range improvements to the same which he has been assigned maintenance responsibility.

The grazing authorization with the schedule of use will be the only approved use.

All other schedules, flexibilities, terms and conditions addressed in the Allotment

Management Plan dated 10/26/70 will be suspended.

Pursuant 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 (CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

tence will allow for livestock use on the Manuain and

the vent don't leto the Alder Creek allotment

Grazing Alternatives:

Alternative 1:

one quarter (1:4) mile or

- 1. Range Improvement Projects:
 - a.. Fencing/Pipelines:

The following range improvement projects are scheduled to be constructed in 1998 or when monies become available. These projects are permittee driven and are through the project planning, EA, consultation, and decision process.

The following fences will be constructed in 1998:

11 27

Wilder #4 drift fence and Wilder #3 drift fence extension

The following wells will be constructed when monies are available.

Nine-mile well and Texas Spring Wells and pipeline.

AND SECURIOR OF THE SECURIOR OF SECURIOR SECURIO

These projects to be constructed are listed in the order of priority.

- Construct the Mud Creek Fence that will run from Mud Creek and join with the Wilder #4 fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Lone Mountain use area into the Sagehen/Shyster Creek summer use area and allow for the Lone Mountain use area to be used as staging area for trailing home in August.
- Quinn/Kings River allotment boundary fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment into the Kings River allotment and from the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek summer use area into the Wilder/Little Wilder summer use area.
- Reconstruct the Mahogany Mountain boundary fence between the Alder Creek and Wilder-Quinn allotment. This fence will allow for livestock use on the Mountain and prevent drift into the Alder Creek allotment.

quarimenty (as defined at 4.5 (CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to \$3 CPL 10.4(a) and

- 4. Construct a gap fence between the Pueblo Mountain and Wilder-Quinn Allotments to reduce livestock drift within the Alberson and Denio pasture of the Pueblo Mountain Allotment.
- Construct the Lady Bird pipeline realignment. A gravel pit
 was constructed which destroyed portions of the pipeline.
 Rerouting the pipeline would allow for additional waters
 North of Quinn River Ranch.
- b. Prescribed Burning/Seeding

Conduct prescribed burns in the following seedings (listed in order of priority):

- a. Denio Seeding
- b. Quinn River Seeding
- c. Houghland Seeding

Graine Use (Alexa)

Consider the feasibility of seeding the west end of the North Wilder Field.

Monitoring data indicates the seedings are in a downward condition due to sagebrush encroachment and the age of the seedings. Burning the seedings would allow for regeneration the seeding by reducing sagebrush in the pastures.

2. Livestock Grazing: 212

tions learned to

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Domestic Sheep Use:

Authorize the following domestic sheep use within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment:

Dufurrena Sheep Company:

Propert Federal Kapen

- mony fatalist ratiffy should 1.5 of Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - a. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 400 AUMs
 - b. Suspend Preference: 0

- c. Season of Use: April 01 to May 20
- 2. Kind and Class of Livestock Sheep
- 3. Percent Federal Range: 83%

The Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM permit to lamb in the Dufurrena lambing grounds located near the Bilk Creek Reservoir from 04/01 to 05/20.

Rationale:

AUMs and 04/01 to 05/20, respectively. Monitoring data indicates short-term utilization objectives will be met at these stocking levels and season of use.

- b. Cattle Grazing: Declarate
- Annual Scale to the Marsha Colby Permit:

Culet Decuis

- a. Grazing Use (AUMs)
- The total number of animal unit of arithmeters and the state of the st
 - 2. Suspend Preference: 0

Ourse Allorment

- b. Season of Use: December 01 to February 28
- Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
 - d. Percent Federal Range: 100%

Grazing use will continue in the flats east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek (in the North Wilder Field) from 12/01 to 02/28.

actions from Isroins to reduce later of T and Isroins to 34 C 12/01 to 02/28 102 AUMs

Succeed Preference: U

Use is designated in the flat east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek and has no bearing in the creation of the rangeline and individuals in the 08/23/71 Rangeline Agreement.

Rationale:

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The active preference and season of use will be maintained at 102 AUMs and 12/01 to 02/28, respectively. Monitoring data and desired stocking rate calculations indicates shortterm utilization objectives will be met at these stocking levels and season of use.

Denny Land and Cattle Company:

- Grazing Use (AUMs) a.
- Trauncin The total number of animal unit 1. months of specified livestock grazing: 13,877 AUMs
 - Suspend Preference: 0
- Season of Use: March 01 to February 28 b.
- Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
- Percent Federal Range: 92% - (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)

at the state of the Implement the following grazing system:

Managers of Lorent and Architecture of May and American activities Livestock numbers may vary but AUMs in a grazing year may not versions to no noncement exceed 13,877 AUMs. on to a world

Mountain.

Herd One

Ranch use area neath i co

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Herd one will run in the Bog Hot use area, Antelope use area, Houghland Seeding, and Mahogany Mountain. The grazing system will be as follows:

Mer Talland Walt

Livestock numbers: 200 - 350 Cattle

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SOC - H. 207 ALDES

Treatments:

A	03/01 to 03/3	31
B	04/01 to 06/3	30
C	07/01 to 09/	15

D 11/01 to 02/28

Year 1 - 1999

Pasture	Treatment
Bog Hot	A LILL
Antelope	Ham Boar
Houghland Horses	ban Cval
Bog Hot	D
WESTER LAND LAND LAND LAND	1 warmed 1

	Pasture	Treatment
MAR PLANS	Bog Hot	A
Novited vil. Its	Antelope Minora	В
	Houghland	C
n.	Bog Hot	D

Year 3 - 2001 Sesson of use Majon 61 to February 28

Pasture T	reatment
Bog Hot HO bon bon	A
Antelope	В
Houghland	C
Bog Hot 10-10-0gaariox	D

In addition, 345 AUMs are available for livestock use on Mahogany Mountain during the months of May and June. Full use of these AUMs depends on completion of the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn Allotment Division Fence Reconstruction on Mahogany Mountain. Head One

Herd Two Here one will am in the Boy ited use area, Americas use area.

Herd two will run in the Quinn River Ranch use area, north into the Denio and Quinn River Seedings, Lone Mountain use area, North Wilder Field, and the summer use areas (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Wilder/Little Wilder, Sagehen/Shyster Creek).

The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock Numbers: 1460 - 1610 Cattle

Season of use:

Treatments:	E	02/01 to 03/31
Corps 13	F	04/01 to 04/14
	G	04/15 to 05/30
sequence will be researed.	H	06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15
Westerlief to the Catabout	I	08/01 to 08/31
and bee work or such but the of	J	11/01 to 12/31
est of the remains the use trea may be	K.	Rest

The second rear tipe up 1999 - I read to the stocking rate record.

us 2 and 3), hyestock will Wilder Little Wilder use use will occur in the Lone	Lone Mountain North Wilder Quinn River Seeding Denio Seeding Sagehen/Shyster Creek Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	Treatment E F G,I G,I G,I H H K
ith cither Sugeher/Shyster as fivoscot surfaces will be NVT for The NVLL Cheek tracked in the fall of 1998. Shyster Creok area during tuse area is scheduled for	Year 2 - 2000 Pasture Quinn River Ranch Use Area N. Quinn River Ranch Lone Mountain North Wilder Quinn River Seeding Denio Seeding Sagehen/Shyster Creek Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	Treatment E F G,I K G,I G,I H K

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Year 3 - 2001

Pasture		3.95	Treatment
Quinn River Ran	nch Use Area		E
N. Quinn River		1911	F
Lone Mountain			G,I
North Wilder			G,I
Quinn River See	eding		G,I
Denio Seeding	The state of	of the state	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster	Creek		K
Maggie Creek/C	ottonwood Cre	ek	H
Wilder Creek/Li	ttle Wilder Cre	ek	H

In year 4, this scheduling sequence will be repeated.

A summer use area will be grazed two years in a row and then rested. During the first year of the rotation, the use area may be grazed up to available AUMS as listed in the stocking rate section. The second year the use area will be at a lighter level.

The season of use for the summer use areas is from 06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15. In years when the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use areas are scheduled to be used in the rotation (year 1 as listed above), the livestock will be split into two herds and the use areas will be used concurrently during the summer use period. In other years (years 2 and 3), livestock will be rotated through the use areas.

Sagenon/Saystor Caren

When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the Lone Mountain use area. When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be split between Lone Mountain and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will

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be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

Rationale:

Due to each pasture having a different carrying capacity along with the rest rotation/deferment grazing system, the total number of AUMs of specified livestock grazing will not exceed 13,877 AUMs. Nor will AUMs identified for each pasture or use area exceed AUMs identified in the stocking rate calculations section of the technical recommendations.

Monitoring data indicates that short term utilization objectives in riparian areas have not been met in the summer use areas. This grazing system reduces the AUMs available and the season of use in the summer use areas and allows for more livestock use on the flats (Lone Mountain, North Wilder, Quinn River Use Area). An earlier removal date will allow for a regrowth period along riparian areas and help meet riparian objectives and standard and guidelines. The grazing system will allow for the functionality and habitat standards and guidelines to be met in the summer use areas by reducing the season of use and AUMs by reducing hot season grazing and allowing for riparian vegetation regrowth. The fences to be constructed will allow for better livestock control by preventing drift into areas scheduled for rest and for the summer use areas to be used in a rotational basis.

Term and Condition #3 (see Technical Recommendations - Term and Conditions) was added to give the permittee flexibility on moving livestock into a pasture or use area up to two weeks early. Adjusting turnout and removal dates will be dependent on factors such as soil moisture, upland and riparian vegetation growth, and rainfall and will require the pasture to be inspected. Flexibility in turnout and removal dates will aid in drier and hotter years in which livestock may be moved into pastures early without having detrimental effects on riparian areas and creeks and reduce hot season grazing because of an early removal date. This will provide

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a longer regrowth period for riparian plants. In comparison, later turnout and removal dates may be considered in wetter and colder years in order to allow meadow and other riparian areas to dry out to prevent punching and allow for vegetative growth.

The Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be scheduled for spring use and for gathering and trailing livestock during the fall. Monitoring data indicates that objectives, for the most part, are being met in these areas with the seeded areas being in good to excellent condition. Problems with livestock drift have occurred in early spring and during the summer and utilization levels have been exceeded around waters. However, the fencing and grazing system will address the drifting problems and aid in meeting both allotment specific objectives and the standards and guidelines by providing livestock control and allowing livestock to be rotated through the area.

The Quinn River Ranch and Bog Hot Use Areas will continue to be available for winter and early spring use. Monitoring data indicates there is minimal concern in these areas. In addition, the Houghland, Antelope Field and Mahogany Mountain will be available for spring - early summer grazing. Monitoring data indicates objectives are being met in these areas and no adjustments are required. However, full use of Mahogany Mountain is contingent on the Alder Creek - Wilder Quinn Division fence being reconstructed.

Term and Condition #4 (see Technical Recommendations - Terms and Conditions) requires that the Wilder-Quinn Allotment Evaluation Working Group which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics meet in the field twice a year to gather monitoring data, analyze the data and discuss if allotment specific objectives and standard and guidelines have been met or not met. If objective has not been met, the working group will make recommendations to adjust the grazing system and if necessary, implement monitoring studies and objectives to determine if the groups recommendations are meeting objectives or if further adjustments are needed. This term and condition is important because it requires the group to meet in the field to discuss problems and implement actions which will fix the problems as they occur. ton sorben one allows been delrivacated citedts on riparua a

scason greening because of an early removal date. This will provide

Alternative 2:

1. Range Improvement Projects:

The projects listed under Alternative 1 would be implemented along with the following:

Construct the Denio Summit Fence. This fence would be routed from the mouth of Mud Creek and will run west to State Route 140 where it will end near the Denio Summit. The fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures and allow for the two new pastures (South Lone Mountain Field and North Lone Mountain Field) and the North Wilder Field to be used in a rotational basis.

The Denio Summit Fence would be number 5 in the priority list to be constructed.

- 2. Livestock Grazing:
- for the second Table of the expense of the second control of the second restricts of the second restricts of an increase of the second of the

not congregate in riperium somes for long periods of firm

transfer and proved the first term of the resonant

and her / or I brothtom with I gage A by the sensitive

has combined to the Authorize the following domestic sheep use within the Wilder-They have grissing this part of Quinn Allotment: of the Harris of the Burney of the Burn

and a menagin mi atcademi lan Dufurrena Sheep Company: anotemal?

- 1. Grazing Use (AUMs)
 - a. The total number of animal unit months

 of specified livestock grazing: 400 AUMs
- as as Miss appears agreed you man b. Ana Suspend Preference: 0
 - c. Season of Use: April 01 to May 20 (april A) and agree June 1 to September 10
 - Ism 2. To Kind and Class of Livestock Sheep
- 3. Percent Federal Range: 83%

Suspend Preference: 0

The Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM permit to lamb in the Dufurrena lambing grounds located near the Bilk Creek Reservoir from 04/01 to 05/20. Remaining AUMs may be used during the period of 06/01 to 09/10 in the summer use area scheduled for rest from cattle grazing.

Rationale:

The Paradise-Denio EIS (pg. 2-21, table 2-9) recognized 3430 AUMs of domestic sheep use in the old Wilder-Bilk allotment with 3730 sheep from 04/01 to 10/25. No conflicts with bighorn sheep should occur as the proposed areas of use are not considered to be potential or existing bighorn sheep habitat.

and street the state of the sta

Domestic sheep use occurred in the summer use areas scheduled for rest from cattle grazing in 1994 and 1995. In 1994, sheep use was authorized in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area. Primary sheep grazing pressure was on balsamroot with utilization being concentrated on the flowers. Use on browse species such as snowberry and bitterbrush was less than 50%. Sheep use occurred in the Wilder/Little Wilder and Sagehen use areas in 1995. Overall, the findings in this area were the same as in 1994. The conclusion for the re-initiation of domestic sheep use in the summer pastures is there did not appear to be conflict with the principle goal of a rest-rotation grazing system as dietary overlap between sheep and cattle are limited. In addition, sheep prefer upland grazing and will not congregate in riparian zones for long periods of time. Therefore, sheep use should have minimal impacts in riparian areas and aspen groves if they are not allowed to bed in these sites.

b. Cattle Grazing:

addition time formers to redimen later of T.

zidija 004 grizz See Alternative 1 for the Colby grazing system.

Grazing Use (AUMs)

The Denny Land and Cattle Company grazing system will be as follows:

00 red of 10 inqA seU to noses? 01 reducing of a small Grazing Use (AUMs)

- The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 13,877 AUMs
 - 2. Suspend Preference: 0

The Dutaire as Sheep Company has a 400 AUM permit to land in the Lutairem hambing grounds located near the Bilk Cresk

Percent Hodgeal Range: 83

- 3. Season of Use: March 01 to February 28
- 4. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
- 5. Percent Federal Range: 92% (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)

Implement the following grazing system:

Livestock number may vary but AUMs in a grazing year may not exceed 13,877 AUMs.

Implementation of Alternative 2 is dependent upon the Denio Summit Fence being constructed. Until the fence is completed, the grazing system listed in Alternative 1 will be the interim grazing system.

Herd One To sharing a STIA - sank to

Herd one will run in the Bog Hot use area, Antelope use area, Houghland Seeding, and Mahogany Mountain. The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock numbers: 200 - 350 Cattle

the Living and Onion River Seedings Lord Victoria to at a North William Field at streament now use area officers of the control of the contro

der Sederal Shrahan	in the Na	Crest/Cornaward Crest, Wild-
	A	03/01 to 03/31
74	В	04/01 to 06/30
	·C	07/01 to 09/15 ave gativests and
	D	11/01 to 02/28

of the Direct - Coll modernial doctors and Year 1

Pasture	Treatment
Bog Hot	A
Antelope	В
Houghland	C
Bog Hot	D

A 3015 (CF) 19 0/91

Year 2

Pasture	·Treatment
Bog Hot	A
Antelope	В
Houghland	C
Bog Hot	D

Year 3

Pasture	Treatment
Bog Hot	A A
Antelope	В
Houghland	multiplies no de Capeta
Bog Hot	and a med a DH

In addition, 345 AUMs are available for livestock use on Mahogany Mountain during the months of May and June. Full use of these AUMs depends on completion of the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn Allotment Division Fence Reconstruction on Mahogany Mountain.

Mountain.

swiff be as inflows:

(mm)

Herd Two

Herd two will run in the Quinn River Ranch use area, north into the Denio and Quinn River Seedings, Lone Mountain use area, North Wilder Field, and the summer use areas (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Wilder/Little Wilder, Sagehen/Shyster Creek).

The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock Numbers: 1460 - 1610 Cattle

Insmiser'i	Paume
A	Bur Hot
B	Artelope
0 - 0	Houghtend
- d	Bog Hot

ars 2 and 3), livestock and

500 rebitW stof Pealth of use will occur in the North When the Maggie chiefuled for use slone with der Little Wilder use neces sen worth Lone Mountain. lder. The Mud Creek orift the fall of 1998, with

Season of use:

E	.02/01 to 03/31
F	04/01 to 04/14
G	04/15 to 05/30
H	06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15
I	08/01 to 08/31
J	11/01 to 12/31
K	Rest
	F G H

et e	Pasture	Treatment
Charles works and a second	Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
outh Loro Mountain From	N. Ouinn River Ranch	F
the result of the same	South Lone Mountain	G,I
	North Lone Mountain	K
belesger ed l		G,I
	Quinn River Seeding	G,I
	Dania Cardina	G,I
years in a row and then	Sagehen/Shyster Creek	H
tion, the use area may be	Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	H
n the stocking rate action. a lighter level.	Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	K

Livestock will be trailed through the North Lone Mountain Field years is from Cold to 07/31 during the spring and in August with some overnight stops Shyster Creek and Magate Occurring. Jest D. Brownonic Okasar scheduled to be used in the

ostock will be split into two roution over 1 as listed above, the Year 2 If w anone san odd brin abrod ed concducady during the

Pasture On the control of the control of	T	reatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area		E
N. Quinn River Ranch		F
South Lone Mountain		G
North Lone Mountain		I
North Wilder		K
Quinn River Seeding		G,I
Denio Seeding		G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	12	H
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek		K
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek		H

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some overhight stops

Year 3

Pasture .	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
N. Quinn River Ranch	F
South Lone Mountain	K
North Lone Mountain	G
North Wilder	I
Quinn River Seeding	G,I
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	K
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	H
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	H

Livestock will be trailed through the South Lone Mountain Field during the spring and in August with some overnight stops occurring.

In year 4, this scheduling sequence will be repeated.

A summer use area will be grazed two years in a row and then rested. During the first year of the rotation, the use area may be grazed up to available AUMS as listed in the stocking rate section. The second year the use area will be at a lighter level.

North Lone Meantain Field The season of use for the summer use areas is from 06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15. In years when the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use areas are scheduled to be used in the rotation (year 1 as listed above), the livestock will be split into two herds and the use areas will be used concurrently during the summer use period. In other years (years 2 and 3), livestock will be rotated through the use areas.

> When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the North and South Lone Mountain Fields. When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be rotated between North Lone Mountain, South Lone Mountain, and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the

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spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the South and North Lone Mountain Fields and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

astive and secretary that their field of the case years when a introduction was the Rationale:

Due to each pasture having a different carrying capacity along with the rest rotation/deferment grazing system, the total number of AUMs of specified livestock grazing will not exceed 13,877 AUMs. Nor will AUMs identified for each pasture or use area exceed AUMs identified in the stocking rate calculations section of Jones I grilled bear got the technical recommendations.

duffing the fall. Mountoring data molecules that objectives, for the Monitoring data indicates that short term utilization objectives in This above will drive a riparian areas have not been met in the summer use areas. This grazing system reduces the AUMs available and the season of use in the summer use areas and allows for more livestock use on the at his box and down anim flats (Lone Mountain, North Wilder, Quinn River Use Area). An has abuse and the several earlier removal date will allow for a regrowth period along riparian areas and help meet riparian objectives and standard and guidelines. The grazing system will allow for the functionality and habitat standards and guidelines to be met in the summer use areas by of position live and Aums by reducing the season of use and AUMs by reducing hot season grazing and allowing for riparian vegetation regrowth. The fences and notible I was see to be constructed will allow for better livestock control by and line managed year or preventing drift into areas scheduled for rest and for the summer use areas to be used in a rotational basis.

indicates objectives are being met in these areas are no Term and Condition #3 (see Technical Recommendations - Term and Conditions) was added to give the permittee flexibility on moving livestock into a pasture or use area up to two weeks early. Adjusting turnout and removal dates will be dependent on factors such as soil moisture, upland and riparian vegetation growth, and

rate enionistions area

rainfall and will require the pasture to be inspected. Flexibility in turnout and removal dates will aid in drier and hotter years in which livestock may be moved into pastures early without having detrimental effects on riparian areas and creeks and reduce hot season grazing because of an early removal date. This will provide a longer regrowth period for riparian plants. In comparison, later turnout and removal dates may be considered in wetter and colder years in order to allow meadow and other riparian areas to dry out to prevent punching and allow for vegetative growth.

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The Denio Summit Fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures (South Lone Mountain and North Lone Mountain) and allow these two new pastures to be used in a rest/deferred rotation with the North Wilder field. However, in most years when the South and North Lone Mountain Fields are scheduled for rest. some use will occur due to trailing activities. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998 will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use. or beithment affin

The Lone Mountain country and North Wilder Field will be scheduled for spring use and for gathering and trailing livestock during the fall. Monitoring data indicates that objectives, for the in 2000 31do Houss illu me most part, are being met in these areas with the seeded areas being and and some of in good to excellent condition. Problems with livestock drift have sau to so the soft of occurred in early spring and during the summer and utilization all the sea should allow levels have been exceeded around waters. However, the fencing and grazing system will address the drifting problems and aid in meeting both allotment specific objectives and the standards and control and allowing livestock control and allowing livestock to tanced bus villenouser a be rotated through the area. Hisang and standards and guidelines to be met in the summer use areas by

The Quinn River Ranch and Bog Hot Use Areas will continue to be available for winter and early spring use. Monitoring data ye brings a lookevil able indicates there is minimal concern in these areas. In addition, the Houghland, Antelope Field and Mahogany Mountain will be available for spring - early summer grazing. Monitoring data indicates objectives are being met in these areas and no adjustments are required. However, full use of Mahogany Mountain is contingent on the Alder Creek - Wilder Quinn when show our of all home Division fence being reconstructed.om Astrusting namous and removal dates will be supendent on factors

such as tool moisture, upland and openion regestation growth, me

Term and Condition #4 (see Technical Recommendations - Terms and Conditions) requires that the Wilder-Quinn Allotment Evaluation Working Group which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics meet in the field twice a year to gather monitoring data, analyze the data and discuss if allotment specific objectives and standard and guidelines have been met or not met. If objective has not been met, the working group will make recommendations to adjust the grazing system and if necessary, implement monitoring studies and objectives to determine if the groups recommendations are meeting objectives or if further adjustments are needed. This term and condition is important because it requires the group to meet in the field to discuss problems and implement actions which will fix the problems as they occur.

Harriy Secure

C. Objectives

- 1. Revise the following short term objectives:
 - a. The objective for utilization of key streambank riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, SALIX, ASPEN, ROWO) on Maggie, S. Fk Cottonwood, Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
 - b. The objective for utilization of key wetland riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, POA, ASPEN) is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
- c. The objective for utilization of key upland plant species (SIHY, STTH2, ORHY, AGSP, FEID, PUTR, SYMPH, AMELA, BASA) is 50%. Utilization data will be gathered at the end of the growing period.
 - d. The objective for utilization of seeded species (AGCR, MEOF) is 50%.

 Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
 - 2. Revise/Implement long term objectives to the following:
- a. Improve or maintain suitable sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and/or wintering habitat in good condition.

The following parameters have been found to constitute optimum (good) conditions for sage grouse use:

esvitagidi.

Strutting Habitat

Low sagebrush or brush free areas for strutting and nearby areas of sagebrush having 20-50% canopy cover for loafing.

Nesting Habitat

- 1. Sagebrush between 7 and 31 inches in height (optimum = 16 inches).
- 2. Sagebrush canopy cover of 15-30% (optimum = 27%).
- 3. 25-35% basal ground cover.
- 4. Average understory height of 6-7 inches.

Brood Rearing habitat

Early Season

1. Sagebrush canopy cover of 10-21% (optimum = 14%).

The objective for unitation of key st nosassan plant states

- Meadow areas that are in functioning condition
 - 2. Residual meadow vegetation of no less than 3-6 inches.

The objective for univation of he tatidad with arian plant species

- 1. Greater than 20% sagebrush canopy cover.
- Aspen will be 80% or greater of the average stems/acre for reproduction less than 12" and greater than 12" height classes: and total tree density within the site specific aspen habitat type. Habitat type will be determined during the 1998 field season.
 - c. Provide forage for 10 horses (120 AUMs) in the portion of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment located in the North Jackson HMA.
 - 3. The following long term objectives will be dropped due to implementation of the Standards and Guidelines Objectives which replaces them:
- a. Improve to and maintain 259 acres of riparian and meadow habitat types in good condition.

conditions for salar grouse use:

Improve to and maintain the water quality of S. Fk. Cottonwood, Maggie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following beneficial uses: livestock drinking water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife propagation, and wading (water contact recreation).

Printing Comment

Posponse.

D. Monitoring

The following types of monitoring data are needed to make a determination of allotment objectives.

- Utilization 1.
- 2. Actual Use
- 3. Climate
- 4. Wildlife habitat evaluation/condition
- 5. Trend
- 6. Ecological Status
- 7. Production data on seedings
- 8.
- Mapping noxious weeds 9. could impact the named and viability of
- 10. Stream Functionality
- 11. Aspen Habitat Types

The next evaluation should be completed in 2003

Nective Meantain area. The BLM ros no jurisdiction for burros jocated in the Section Came Religer, However, the Bureau will continue to institute on

Consultation of the evaluation is listed chronologically as follows: A.

Initial scoping meeting with permittees and interested March 12, 1997 publics to identify issues, establish a working group and establish a meeting day to tour the allotment.

July 8 & 9, 1997 Working Group field tour of the allotment and meeting to discuss monitoring data and objectives. sement is not efficient

Working Group meeting to discuss draft evaluation and to December 16, 1997 meeting time to discuss technical establish recommendations. the biggest issues in this allow at. di ci e exista pare en en en

February 11 & 25, 1998 Working Group meeting to discuss technical recommendations for the evaluation. by one of the proper of the control of the state of the

May 29, 1998	Draft evaluation sent to permittee and interested public for review and comment.
July 24, 1998	Written comments on draft evaluation received from the Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses.
July 16, 1998	Written comments on draft evaluation received from the Nevada Division of Wildlife.
August 10, 1998	Met with permittees and interested publics to discuss comments on draft evaluation.

B. Summary of Comments

Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses:

Comment 1

Conflicting federal mandates in the overall management of the McGee Burro Herd could impact the numbers and viability of sustaining this herd.

Aspen: Hubitet Types

March 12, 1997

Response

You are correct. There are two federal mandates for managing wild burros in the McGee Mountain area. The BLM has no jurisdiction for burros located in the Sheldon Game Refuge. However, the Bureau will continue to manage for wild burros in the Alder Creek allotment.

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Nevada Division of Wildlife:

publics to identify issues, establish a working group and establish a meeting day to tour the common day to tour day to tour the common day to tour day to to

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We are concerned with the short and long term conclusions. Not all short term objectives were met during the past four to five years with above average precipitation, and range years suggest that management is not efficient.

December 16, 1997 Working Groun meeting to discuss draft ever Response

The riparian areas in the summer pastures are the biggest issues in this allotment. The season of use and AUMs in the summer pasture have been reduced in order to meet the objectives. Livestock will be removed from the summer pastures at the end of July or early August which will provide a 2 to 2/12 month regrowth period.

SALIZADIAL.

Interior fences will be constructed to prevent drift from the spring use areas to summer use areas and from summer use area to summer use areas and allotment boundary fences will be constructed, or reconstructed, to prevent livestock drift in and out of the Wilder-Quinn allotment. Livestock drift has been a major problem in the allotment and has caused non-attainment of objectives. The evaluation contains a term and condition in which the working group looks at management twice a year, and as problems occurs or becomes apparent, allows the group to make recommendations to fix and monitor the problem(s). This term and condition, along with reducing the season of use and AUMs in the summer use areas and fencing will allow for objectives to be met.

Comment 2

Mahogany objectives were stated as being obtained. We would request age and form class data to assure that this critical species is in an upward trend.

calculated have been dealed environ and according takes for a Response

Age and form class data is not available to determine the trend of mahogany in the allotment. Utilization data was used to determine if this objective was met or not met. The Bureau will establish studies to determine the trend of mountain mahogany. To that a du belearmanne ed him ben betelepred whear ac

NOT BUT OF THE PARTY OF THE WORLD

supply materials on several of the forcing projects. There is 8102 for ling for Lear projects and the projects the ELM will community the memory

Beavers can contribute to adverse impact to aspen stands in this allotment. We do not find beavers responsible to present age class nor lack of regeneration of aspens on the allotment. Our agency contracted the removal of most beavers on this allotment over the past years. Dail ton ob sw bertain eA inconolls

audityle use decisions for Alder Creek, Dyne Hot and other allowing Response

DEL CARRENT

as feeted in

Currently there is no beaver problem in the allotment. When problems occur, NDOW will be contacted. Of a magnitude WOOV of samplest and

and loss AUMs in the supprese use partners, it is felt an allowable use level is not Comment 4

Sagebrush encroachment into old seedings can be beneficial to wildlife. Small scale burns to promote diversity may be acceptable, but we cannot support large scale conversions from brush to restore the entire seeding.

needed for this allemann.

of removed the security product of the security pasters and security the resource to

Response

The project planning process will identify project size, burn patterns. Leaving islands of structure for wildlife will be considered. NDOW will be consulted during the planning phase.

Comment 5

Section B recognizes riparian habitat as key management areas. However, stocking level and season of use adjustments were not considered as immediate actions. While range improvement projects may mitigate the effects of livestock, these projects are subject to future funding.

Response

TREMEMBER

ment. We do

See response to NDOW comment 1. Stocking rates for the summer use areas are calculated using the desired stocking rate formula. Stocking rates for the remaining areas (the flats, winter ranges, seedings) were calculated using potential stocking rates (or weighted averages).

The majority of projects are in the project planning phase and are permittee driven. The project planning process for some of the projects have been completed or nearly completed and will be constructed this fall or next year. The BLM will supply materials on several of the fencing projects. There is 8100 funding for these projects and the projects the BLM will construct.

Researce can contribute to adverse impact to aspen stance 6 insumo not find between responsible to present age class not lack or regord and

Terms and conditions should establish allowable use levels to better manage the allotment. As drafted, we do not find similar terms and conditions as found in multiple use decisions for Alder Creek, Dyke Hot and other allotment.

Response

See response to NDOW comment 1. Due to the shortening of the season of use and less AUMs in the summer use pastures, it is felt an allowable use level is not needed for this allotment.

Currently there is no beaver problem in the allocment.

Sagebrush encroachment into old seedings can be ben't the monthle. Small scale burns to promot diversity may be acceptable, but we cannot appear into

Alternative #1 suggest great potential in meeting allotment specific objectives. This management strategy provides rest in summer pastures and stronger terms

and conditions could provide better assurances and authorities to protect resources.

Response

Alternative 2 will be the selected action. However, sheep will not be allowed to bed down in riparian areas. The sheep will be herded through the creeks and meadows for watering and will bed down in the uplands. In addition, sheep use will not occur in the Cottonwood Creek riparian area to maintain a buffer zone from the Trout Creek Mountains which are inhabitated by bighorn sheep. The technical recommendation section of the evaluation identifies the allotment boundary fence between the Kings River and Wilder-Quinn allotments for reconstruction and construction. This proposal will be extended to include the fence on Holloway Mountain.

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Denio Receing

VIII. Management Action

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Selected Action: a country of the selected Action: a country of the selected Action:

Livestock Management was a soll words and as a seed out of the seed of the see

a. Range Improvement Projects: acousto a si Lean ed of Sieff.

Fencing/Pipelines: arrestors emileding but of the Landston

The following range improvement projects are scheduled to be constructed in 1998 or when monies become available. These projects are permittee driven and are through the project planning, EA, consultation, and decision process.

The following fences will be constructed in 1998:

Wilder #3 drift fence extension

The following well will be constructed when monies are available.

Texas Spring Wells and pipeline. All the set to the set

These projects to be constructed are listed in the order of priority.

1. Construct the Mud Creek Fence that will run from Mud Creek and join with the Wilder #4 fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Lone Mountain use area into the Sagehen/Shyster Creek summer use area and allow for the Lone Mountain use area to be used as staging area for

trailing home in August.

- Re-construct and construct portions of the Wilder-Quinn/Kings River 2. allotment boundary fence. This will prevent livestock drift from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment into the Kings River allotment and from the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek summer use area into the Wilder/Little Wilder summer use area.
- Reconstruct the Mahogany Mountain boundary fence between the Alder Creek and Wilder-Quinn allotment. This fence will allow for livestock use on the Mountain and prevent drift into the Alder Creek allotment. boundary force defined the kings and
- Construct a gap fence between the Pueblo Mountain and Wilder-Quinn Allotments to reduce livestock drift within the Alberson and Denio pasture of the Pueblo Mountain Allotment.
- Construct the Denio Summit Fence. This fence would be routed from the 5. mouth of Mud Creek and will run west to State Route 140 where it will end near the Denio Summit. The fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures and allow for the two new pastures (South Lone Mountain Field and North Lone Mountain Field) and the North Wilder Field to be used in a rotational basis. I thompyoutful against
- Construct the Lady Bird pipeline realignment. A gravel pit was constructed which destroyed portions of the pipeline. Rerouting the pipeline would constructed in 1998 allow for additional waters North of Quinn River Ranch. or when trianies become available. These projects are permittee driven and are

Prescribed Burning/Seeding 12000 All granted to jury and aguoral

Conduct prescribed burns in the following seedings (listed in order of priority):

Wilder #3 drift fence extension

- Denio Seeding a.
- Quinn River Seeding
- Houghland Seeding beautience of the flow guivellot of

Consider the feasibility of seeding the west end of the North Wilder Field.

Rationale: to be constructed are hated in the order of spending

Monitoring data indicates the seedings are in a downward condition due to sagebrush encroachment and the age of the seedings. Burning the seedings would allow for regeneration the seeding by reducing sagebrush in the pastures. allow for the Love Moderam use area to be used as staying area for

b. <u>Livestock Grazing</u>:

Terms and Conditions:

The following terms and conditions will be included on all permits:

The terms and conditions must be in conformance with the Standard and Guidelines for the Sierra Front - Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, approved by the Secretary of Interior on February 12, 1997.

The authorized officer may modify annual grazing authorization and pasture sequences as long as the modification is consistent with management objectives and remains within the permitted season of use. Request outside of the permitted season of use will require input from interested publics.

Livestock grazing turnout and removal dates may be modified by up to two weeks. A modified turnout date into a pasture or use area will be dependent on range readiness factors such as stage of plant growth, soil moisture, moisture in meadows, and would require the area to be inspected prior to turnout. An early turnout date will be followed by an early removal date at the end of the grazing period. A later turnout date will be considered in years that are colder, wetter, both upland and riparian vegetation has little to no growth. Stocking rate levels identified for the pastures and use areas will not be exceeded.

The Wilder-Quinn Allotment working group, which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics, will meet in the field twice a year, once after the spring grazing period and once after the growing season to conduct monitoring studies and determine if allotment specific objectives have been met or not met. If an objective has not been met, the working group shall discuss the causes for non-attainment, the scope of the accedence, and develop a corrective action. The working group may develop concise objectives which will be used to evaluate the success of the correction. Continued monitoring will be used to determine if the corrective action has achieved the desired results defined in the objectives. Based from this monitoring, subsequent corrective actions may be made without reinitiation of additional formal evaluation procedures or consultations.

Salt and/or mineral blocks shall not be placed within one quarter (1/4) mile of grant grant springs, meadows, riparian habitats or aspen stands.

A certified actual use report by use areas is due 15 days after the end of the authorized grazing period.

The permittee is required to perform maintenance on the range improvements to which he has been assigned maintenance responsibility.

The grazing authorization with the schedule of use will be the only approved use. All other schedules, flexibilities, terms and conditions addressed in the Allotment Management Plan dated 10/26/70 will be suspended.

Pursuant 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the authorized officer by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony (as defined at 43 (CFR 10.2). Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

c. Domestic Sheep Use: *** The state of the

Authorize the following domestic sheep use within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment:

Dufurena Sheep Company: State a state of a state of the property of the grains of the control of the property of the grains turnout date will be followed by an ea(sMUA) use Grazing Use (a state of the grains of the grains period. A later turnout date will be considered in years that are colder, welter both upland attnom tinu lamina for sale levels identified sMUA 004 grazing to stocking rate levels identified sMUA 004 grazing to stocking the colder.

The Wider Quinn Allotinent to Espend Preference: 0/ permittees and interested publics, with mest at the field twice a year, once after the spring and interested publics, with mest at the field twice a year, once after the spring greating period (2) was 10 line? (3) and Joseph Company of the consective has not been greatly a local consective action. The attainment, the scope of the accedence and develop a consective action. The working group may develop to 888 (single Range) as the consective determine if a success of the consection. Continued monitoring will be used to determine if an success of the consection. Continued monitoring will be used to determine if an

The Dufurrena Sheep Company has a 400 AUM permit to lamb in the Dufurrena lambing grounds located near the Bilk Creek Reservoir from 04/01 to 05/20.

Remaining AUMs may be used during the period of 06/01 to 09/10 in the summer use area scheduled for rest from cattle grazing.

When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek pasture is scheduled for sheep use, the sheep will be kepted out of the Cottonwood Creek riparian area.

A desified actual use report by use areas is due 15 days after the end of the appropried erazing period.

Rationale:

The Paradise-Denio EIS (pg. 2-21, table 2-9) recognized 3430 AUMs of domestic sheep use in the old Wilder-Bilk allotment with 3730 sheep from 04/01 to 10/25. No conflicts with bighorn sheep should occur as the proposed areas of use are not considered to be potential or existing bighorn sheep habitat.

Domestic sheep use occurred in the summer use areas scheduled for rest from cattle grazing in 1994 and 1995. In 1994, sheep use was authorized in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area. Primary sheep grazing pressure was on balsamroot with utilization being concentrated on the flowers. Use on browse species such as snowberry and bitterbrush was less than 50%. Sheep use occurred in the Wilder/Little Wilder and Sagehen use areas in 1995. Overall, the findings in this area were the same as in 1994. The conclusion for the re-initiation of domestic sheep use in the summer pastures is there did not appear to be conflict with the principle goal of a rest-rotation grazing system as dietary overlap between sheep and cattle are limited. In addition, sheep prefer upland grazing and will not congregate in riparian zones for long periods of time. Therefore, sheep use should have minimal impacts in riparian areas and aspen groves if they are not allowed to bed in these sites. Bighorn sheep are located in the Trout Creek Mountains. Keeping sheep out of the Cottonwood Creek drainage will maintain a buffer zone between domestic and bighorn sheep.

- d. Cattle Grazing: Sing Socias A.J to easily bein build
- Roger and Marsha Colby Permit: bold Marsha Colby Permit:
 - a. Grazing Use (AUMs) a wolle? salt to mislem!
- 1. The total number of animal unit months of specified livestock grazing: 102 AUMs

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- 2. Suspend Preference: 0
- beside the beside of Use: December 01 to February 28
 - c. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)
 - d. Percent Federal Range: 100%

Grazing use will continue in the flats east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek (in the North Wilder Field) from 12/01 to 02/28.

34 C 12/01 to 02/28 102 AUMs

Use is designated in the flat east of Denio and west of Wilder Creek and has no bearing in the creation of the rangeline and individuals in the 08/23/71 Rangeline Agreement.

Rationale:

The active preference and season of use will be maintained at 102 AUMs and 12/01 to 02/28, respectively. Monitoring data and desired stocking rate calculations indicates short-term utilization objectives will be met at these stocking levels and season of use.

- Denny Land and Cattle Company: bill and Table of the
- a. Grazing Use (AUMs)
- The total number of animal unit measures as a second months of specified livestock grazing: 13,877 AUMs
- THOUT and have 2. erSuspend Preference: 0 sans seed in bod of

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with the principle good of a restriction of the second diotes, while between

development in the contract of the contract of

Creek Mountains. Kreping sheep out of the Cuttonwood

- b. Season of Use: March 01 to February 28
 - c. Kind and Class of Livestock Cattle (cow/calf)

Suspend Proteomer: U

d. Percent Federal Range: 92% - (1,207 AUMs exchange-of-use)

Implement the following grazing system:

Livestock numbers may vary but AUMs in a grazing year may not exceed 13,877 AUMs.

Herd One

Herd one will run in the Bog Hot use area, Antelope use area, Houghland Seeding, and Mahogany Mountain. The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock numbers: 200 - 350 Cattle

Oracles used the continue to the their ear of Liames and west of Unique

Rangent Federal Ranger 100%

Treatments:

A	03/01 to 03/31
В	04/01 to 06/30
C	07/01 to 09/15
D	11/01 to 02/28

Year 1 - 1999

Pasture	Treatment
Bog Hot	AA of A
Antelope	B 3 (1.4)
Houghland	1.EC0 at 1.35
Bog Hot	1 (D) or 1 (30
	11/01 to 12/24

Year 2 - 2000

Pasture	Treatment (2014-1 100)
Bog Hot	A
Antelope	B
Houghland	Quitin River Ranch Use Area D
Bog Hot	N. Orina River Ranch C
1,0	Lone Mountain
Year 3 - 2001	Fight Wilder
(d, D	Quinn River Seating
Pasture	Denie Sooding member T
Bog Hot	Sagehen/Shysler Cleek A
Antelope	Maggio Creek Cottonwood Co. B.
Houghland	Wilder Creek Little Wilder Creid
Bog Hot	D
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	在1000000000000000000000000000000000000

In addition, 345 AUMs are available for livestock use on Mahogany Mountain during the months of May and June. Full use of these AUMs depends on completion of the Alder Creek/Wilder-Quinn Allotment Division Fence Reconstruction on Mahogany Mountain.

Herd Two

The following system will be used for herd 2 until the proposed Denio Summit Drift fence is completed

Herd two will run in the Quinn River Ranch use area, north into the Denio

and Quinn River Seedings, Lone Mountain use area, North Wilder Field, and the summer use areas (Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek, Wilder/Little Wilder, Sagehen/Shyster Creek).

The grazing system will be as follows:

Livestock Numbers: 1460 - 1610 Cattle

Season of use:

Treatments:	E	02/01 to 03/31
	F	04/01 to 04/14
	G	04/15 to 05/30
	H	06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15
	I	08/01 to 08/31
	J	11/01 to 12/31
	T	Deat 1000 Carely

Year 1 - 1999

A. A.	15 THE COURT OF SECTION 1
E	Treatment
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O.	Join Food
	G,I
	1005 - E G,I
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	G,I
A	HoH Hot
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O.	Boy Hot
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In addition, 345 AUNE are available for livesteck use on Mahogany Mountain during the months of May and Jone Fell are of these AUNE depends on completion of the Aider Creek/Wilder-Quina Allotment Division Lence Reconstruction on Makogary Mountain.

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The following system will be used for herd 2 and the proposed Deute Seamit Delli fence is completed

Being will are in the Outen Paver Ranch us. The morals into the Demio

Year 2 - 2000

Pasture :	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
N. Quinn River Ranch	F
Lone Mountain	G,I
North Wilder	K
Quinn River Seeding	G,I
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	H
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	K
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	rock H ro .

spirities profited. However, an one first of period

Year 3 - 2001

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Pasture I de la la la la la la vinca	Treatment
Quinn River Ranch Use Area	E
N. Quinn River Ranch	F
Lone Mountain of south and order	
North Wilder of State Tebrit The First.	
Quinn River Seeding Francisco Marie La	
Denio Seeding	G,I
Sagehen/Shyster Creek	K
Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek	H
Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek	H
	The second secon

In year 4, this scheduling sequence will be repeated.

Lost

A summer use area will be grazed two years in a row and then rested. During the first year of the rotation, the use area may be grazed up to available AUMS as listed in the stocking rate section. The second year the use area will be at a lighter level.

airmand or

The season of use for the summer use areas is from 06/01 to 07/31 - 08/15. In years when the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use areas are scheduled to be used in the rotation (year 1 as listed above), the livestock will be split into two herds and the use areas will be used concurrently during the summer use period. In other years (years 2 and 3), livestock will be rotated through the use areas.

When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the Lone Mountain use area.

When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be split between Lone Mountain and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

Upon completion of the Denio Summit Fence, the Lone Mountain use area will be divided into two pastures, North Lone Mountain and South Lone Mountain. The North Wilder Field along with the North Lone Mountain and South Lone Mountain Fields will be used in a three pasture rest rotation system as follows:

Maggie Creel/Congressed Creek

Sagehen/Shyster Creek

Carlot River Raman Light March

Season of use:

Treatments: G 04/15 to 05/30

In year 4, this :18/80 of 10/80 ence 'I'll be repeated

K Rest

A summer use area will be grazed two years in a row and then truted. During the first year of the rotation, the use largey may be grazed up to

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South Lone Mountain G,I

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OLDS. In years when the Sugel rabliW thron keek and Margin Creek/Contarwood Creek use areas are selectuled to be used in the rotation

the spring and in August with some overnight stops occurring.

When the Sagehon/Shyster Creek and Wilder Little Wilder use, areas an schoolsted for use, investock use will occase in the Lone Mountain use area.

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Year 2

Pasture		Treatment
South Lone Mountain		G
North Lone Mountain	1	I
North Wilder		K

Year 3

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Pasture	Treatment
South Lone Mountain	K
North Lone Mountain	G
North Wilder	I

This sequence will be repeated starting in year 4.

Livestock will be trailed through the South Lone Mountain Field during the spring and in August with some overnight stops occurring.

When the Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas are scheduled for use, livestock use will occur in the North and South Lone Mountain Fields. When the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area are scheduled for use along with either Sagehen/Shyster Creek and Wilder/Little Wilder use areas, livestock numbers will be rotated between North Lone Mountain, South Lone Mountain, and North Wilder. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998, will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

During the month of August, the South and North Lone Mountain Fields and North Wilder Field will be used for gathering and trailing home to the Quinn River Ranch. The Quinn River and Denio Seeding will be used for overnight stops while trailing home. These dates may change depending on when the permittees is authorized to place his livestock into the summer pastures. However, an one month period will be authorized. Livestock in the Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek use area will be gathered in the North Wilder Field and livestock from the Wilder and Sagehen country will be gathered into the Lone Mountain country.

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Rationale:

Due to each pasture having a different carrying capacity along with the rest rotation/deferment grazing system, the total number of AUMs of specified livestock grazing will not exceed 13,877 AUMs. Nor will AUMs identified for each pasture or use area exceed AUMs identified in the stocking rate calculations section of the technical recommendations.

Monitoring data indicates that short term utilization objectives in riparian areas have not been met in the summer use areas. This grazing system reduces the AUMs available and the season of use in the summer use areas and allows for more livestock use on the flats (Lone Mountain, North Wilder, Quinn River Use Area). An earlier removal date will allow for a regrowth period along riparian areas and help meet riparian objectives and standard and guidelines. The grazing system will allow for the functionality and habitat standards and guidelines to be met in the summer use areas by reducing the season of use and AUMs by reducing hot season grazing and allowing for riparian vegetation regrowth. The fences to be constructed will allow for better livestock control by preventing drift into areas scheduled for rest and for the summer use areas to be used in a rotational basis.

Swittlend into Wilder use evens are Term and Condition #3 (see Technical Recommendations - Term and Conditions) was added to give the permittee flexibility on moving livestock into a pasture or use area up to two weeks early. Adjusting turnout and removal dates will be dependent on factors such as soil moisture, upland and riparian vegetation growth, and rainfall and will require the pasture to be inspected. Flexibility in turnout and removal dates will aid in drier and hotter years in which livestock may be moved into pastures early without having detrimental effects on riparian areas and creeks and reduce hot season grazing because of an early removal date. This will provide a longer regrowth period for riparian plants. In comparison, later turnout and removal dates may be considered in wetter and colder years in order to allow meadow and other riparian areas to dry out to prevent punching and allow for vegetative growth.

> The Lone Mountain use area and North Wilder Field will be scheduled for spring use and for gathering and trailing livestock during the fall. Monitoring data indicates that objectives, for the most part, are being met in these areas with the seeded areas being in good to excellent condition. Problems with livestock drift have occurred in early spring and during the summer and utilization levels have been exceeded around waters. However,

the fencing and grazing system will address the drifting problems and aid in meeting both allotment specific objectives and the standards and guidelines by providing livestock control and allowing livestock to be rotated through the area. In addition. The Denio Summit Fence will split the Lone Mountain use area into two pastures (South Lone Mountain and North Lone Mountain) and allow these two new pastures to be used in a rest/deferred rotation with the North Wilder field. However, in most years when the South and North Lone Mountain Fields are scheduled for rest, some use will occur due to trailing activities. The Mud Creek drift fence which is scheduled to be constructed in the fall of 1998 will keep livestock out of the Sagehen/Shyster Creek area during the spring and fall and years when the use area is scheduled for use.

The Quinn River Ranch and Bog Hot Use Areas will continue to be available for winter and early spring use. Monitoring data indicates there is minimal concern in these areas. In addition, the Houghland, Antelope Field and Mahogany Mountain will be available for spring - early summer grazing. Monitoring data indicates objectives are being met in these areas and no adjustments are required. However, full use of Mahogany Mountain is contingent on the Alder Creek - Wilder Quinn Division fence being reconstructed.

Term and Condition #4 (see Technical Recommendations - Terms and Conditions) requires that the Wilder-Quinn Allotment Evaluation Working Group which includes the BLM, permittees, and interested publics meet in the field twice a year to gather monitoring data, analyze the data and discuss if allotment specific objectives and standard and guidelines have been met or not met. If objective has not been met, the working group will make recommendations to adjust the grazing system and if necessary, implement monitoring studies and objectives to determine if the groups recommendations are meeting objectives or if further adjustments are needed. This term and condition is important because it requires the group to meet in the field to discuss problems and implement actions which will fix the problems as they occur.

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Analysis of existing management of wildlife habitat does not indicate that current wildlife populations are significantly contributing to any failure in meeting multiple use objectives. Therefore, no change in wildlife use will be implemented at this time.

C. Wild Horses

Establishing the following AML for wild horses:

10 Horses 03/01 to 02/28 120 AUMs

Rationale:

Appropriate Management Level for that portion of the Jackson Mountain Herd Management Area within the Wilder-Quinn Allotment is 10 Wild Horses. These horses are part of a larger herd occupying portions of three other allotments. The North Jackson Mountain Wild Horse Herd will be managed as one herd and management will not be fragmented by allotment.

The type of horse now inhabiting the area will be maintained and the horses will not be manipulated genetically for color or size. Any introduction of horses into this area from another HMA will only be done if adequate forage is available, the horses are under AML, and if the horses are compatible genetically.

and no adjustments are frequired. From the continued to the continued on the Alder Creek, - Wheer Canal Division force

Short Term Objectives:

1. The objective for utilization of key streambank riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, SALIX, ASPEN, ROWO) on Maggie, S. Fk Cottonwood, Wilder and Little Wilder Creeks is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.

heims reconstructed.

- The objective for utilization of key wetland riparian plant species (CAREX, JUNCUS, POA, ASPEN) is 50%. Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.
- The objective for utilization of key upland plant species (SIHY, STTH2, ORHY, AGSP, FEID, PUTR, SYMPH, AMELA, BASA) is 50%. Utilization data will be gathered at the end of the growing period.
- 4. The objective for utilization of seeded species (AGCR, MEOF) is 50%.

 Utilization data will be collected at the end of the growing period.

whichite populations are significantly contributing to any felline in modified make thickness. Therefore, no change in whethe me and be implemented

Long Term Objectives:

- Manage, maintain and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for big game, with an initial forage demand of 1,266 AUMs for mule deer, 208 AUMs for pronghorn, and 63 AUMs for bighorn sheep.
 - a. Improve to and maintain 59,219 acres of mule deer habitat in good or excellent condition.
 - b. Improve to and maintain 24,231 acres of pronghorn habitat in good condition. Improve to and maintain 110,394 acres of pronghorn habitat in fair or good condition.
 - c. Improve to and maintain 26,507 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in good or excellent condition.
- 2. Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for livestock, with an initial stocking level of 13,877.
- 3. Improve range condition from poor to fair on 155,836 acres and from fair to good on 25,364 acres.
- 4. Improve to and maintain 29 acres of ceanothus habitat types in good condition.
- 5. Improve to and maintain 1,370 acres of mahogany habitat types in good condition.
- 6. Improve to and maintain 468 acres of aspen habitat types in good condition.
- 7. Improve the following stream habitat conditions of 55% on Wilder Creek, 41% on Little Wilder Creek, to an overall optimum to 60% or above.
 - Streambank cover 60% or above.
 - b. Streambank stability 60% or above.
- c. Maximum summer water temperatures below 70° F.
- 8. Improve to and maintain the seeded pastures in good condition (5-10 acres per AUM).
 - 9. Improve to and maintain 33,055 acres of Mountain browse habitat types in good condition.

10. Improve or maintain suitable sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and/or wintering habitat in good condition.

The following parameters have been found to constitute optimum (good) conditions for sage grouse use:

Strutting Habitat

Low sagebrush or brush free areas for strutting and nearby areas of sagebrush having 20-50% canopy cover for loafing. b. Indotove o and

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on 25364 acres.

Nesting Habitat

- Sagebrush between 7 and 31 inches in height (optimum = 16 inches).
- Sagebrush canopy cover of 15-30% (optimum = 27%).
- 3. 25-35% basal ground cover.
- Average understory height of 6-7 inches.

Brood Rearing habitat

Early Season Early Season

1. Sagebrush canopy cover of 10-21% (optimum = 14%).

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- 1. Meadow areas that are in functioning condition
 2. Residual meadow vegetation of no less than 3-6 inches.

Improve the following stream habitat conditions of 2226 on wilder Creek 41%

- 1. Greater than 20% sagebrush canopy cover.
- Aspen will be 80% or greater of the average stems/acre for reproduction less than 12" and greater than 12" height classes: and total tree density within the site specific aspen habitat type. Habitat type will be determined during the 1998 field Improve to and maintain the seeded pastures in good, and then (5-10 acres per
- 12. Provide forage for 10 horses (120 AUMs) in the portion of the Wilder-Quinn Allotment located in the North Jackson HMA.

Standard and Guideline Objectives

The following are the Standards for Rangeland Health as developed in consultation with the Sierra Front - Great Basin Resource Advisory Council, other interested publics and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997. The terms and conditions of the livestock grazing permit must be in conformance with these approved Standards and Guidelines:

- 1. Soil processes will be appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.
- 2. Riparian/wetland systems are in properly functioning condition.
- 3. Water quality criteria in Nevada and California State Law shall be achieved or maintained.
- 4. Populations and communities of native plant species and habitats for native animal species are healthy, productive and diverse.
- 5. Habitat conditions meet the life cycle requirements of special species.

The following long term objectives will be dropped due to implementation of the Standards and Guidelines Objectives which replaces them:

- 1. Improve to and maintain 259 acres of riparian and meadow habitat types in good condition. We set all set are on the Second are with the William Second are on the west and set are set are set as a se
 - 2. Improve to and maintain the water quality of S. Fk. Cottonwood, Maggie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following beneficial uses: livestock drinking water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife propagation, and wading (water contact recreation).

E. Monitoring

The following types of monitoring data are needed to make a determination of allotment objectives.

- 1. Utilization
- 2. Actual Use
- 3. Climate
- 4. Wildlife habitat evaluation/condition
- 5. Trend
- 6. Ecological Status
- 7. Wild Horse Census
- 8. Water quality

- 9. Lodic and Lentic Riparian Functionality
- 10. Aspen production
- 11. Mahogany production
- Community Structure Analysis 12.
- 13. Stream Survey

The next evaluation is scheduled for 2004 unless monitoring data indicates another reevaluation is required sooner.

IX. Future Monitoring and Grazing Adjustments

The Winnemucca District will continue to monitor existing studies and establish additional studies as identified above. This monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluation. These evaluations are necessary to determine if allotment specific objectives are being met under the existing and/or new grazing management strategies. In addition, these subsequent evaluations will determine if adjustments are required to meet the established allotment specific objectives. To retempt the specific and the specific and the specific objectives.

X. The selected management action for grazing on the Deer Creek Allotment conforms with environmental analysis of grazing impacts described in the Final Paradise-Denio Environmental Impact Statement dated September 18, 1981. improve to and maintain 259 siles of ripanan and meadow hardrat types in good

The EIS and NEPA Compliance Record are on file in the Winnemucca District Office, located at 1500 E. Winnemucca BLVD, Winnemucca, NV 89445.

Improve to and magnain, the water quality of S. Irk. Cottonwood, Magnie and Wilder Creeks to the state criteria set for the following buneficial uses: divestock detailing water, cold water aquatic life, wildlife procedure, and wating (water confact recreation).

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The following types of monitoring data are needed to make a determination of allotment

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Stantie D Wildlife habitat evaluationscandings:

> DagaT Regionical Status

Wald Horse Census

Water quarty

Appendix I

Desired stocking rate calculations were determined in accordance with BLM Manual Rangeland Monitoring Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation, Technical Reference 4400-7. Desired stocking rates were calculated for the summer pastures (Sagehen/Shyster Creek, Wilder Creek/Little Wilder Creek, and Maggie Creek/Cottonwood Creek) using riparian and/or meadow habitats as key management areas. The desired stocking rates calculated are the stocking rate at which both riparian and upland short-term utilization objectives are expected to be met under present management.

The desired stocking rates for the remaining pastures are the stocking rates at which upland and seeding short-term utilization objectives are expected to be met under present management.

Desired Stocking Rate Formula:

Actual Use (AUMs/Pasture) = Desired Actual Use (AUMs)
KMA Utilization (%) Desired KMA Utilization
KMA = Key Management Area - Riparian/Meadow Habitat

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Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	1.0	Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	100
1988	897	0.5	0.575	780	7000	1989			0.584	884	10 2 5 60
Pasture: Bo		Year: 1990		W 25	ात्रां पूर्व	Pasture: Bo		Year: 1996	Service Colored	The state of the s	W 1. GE
Utilization	%Area per	Actual		. H	3//4		%Area per	Actual	at white	180	
Class	UT. Class	Utilization	be display	Lette all	and the	Class	UT. Class	Utilization	H. Grand III	Teles The	
70	0.67	46.9		田市		10	1	10	97 745 847	5	
50	0.33	16.5		-11 /2	THE CALL	25 11 11 11 11	0	F1(Service setting f	MARCHES STORY	100
	Lanca de la constante de la co	0					In a series law	0	Sept Belleville		
		0	1		14 -	3	250	0	" a plant forth in		
		.0	in the	Hinger T			10. 2.2.2	0	and the same		1.0
		0	Α				1 (4)	0	· Valley	Property Se	
Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.634		F. 100		Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.1	-1) Sidmaku-	DATE OF THE	13.713
		Les laboures		Marie I	State at		LIANUA EL EST	110 m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	LETTER SEL	
Potential Sto	cking Rate C	Calculation	W I	0504		Potential Sto	cking Rate C	Calculation	- 1, 14 Marie		dr.
	One Division	4 01		4.100			or 2500 5 - 10	The Man was as	12 11/28/01/20	STATE OF	AMOR
TE III	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential Sto	cking		Actual	Desired Ut.		Potential Sto	cking
	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate		Year	AUMs	Level		Rate	100
1990	1249	0.5	0.634	985		1996	544	0.5	0.1	2720	
10	70	DE THE	500	F 10			A STATE OF THE STA	HER TO SHOE	Michelle en	Taper - Ty	
Average Pot	ential Stockir	ng Rate:	1342	2	100		1 1 1 /4	ig" A Note	THE PARTY	NEGALITY	
	OT USE AR	EAN		The second	CANDIDATE CARREST	0 - 1 -	1 / 1 / / - 1 - 1	DECEMBER OF STREET	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	the second of	

age 113				-		-	The same of the sa		- CONTRACT	V	# ELING	1100	25
	DER FIELD:		- 4	12.19		100		7		PER SECTION	A STATE OF	43.0	135
	N.Wilder		-		7 - 10 - 1	Pasture: N.	Wilder	777		The sales	of County	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	100
ear.	1988				17. 1.00		1989		-	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 100	79.00	1000
Jei,	1900	_			200	Year:	1909			- 1- 102 h	100	100	建的模
Marin Control	3.0	10.00		1 1 1 1 E E			1			ALLOWS:	and the same		A ASS
410 41	0/ 1							70.00	The state of the s	Shire	T SHE	10.555	19350
		Actual	J. 18 18 18	1917	The second second		%Area per		- water the	- your plants	No.	A CONTRACTOR	-
lass	UT. Class	Utilization	THE PARTY OF THE P		11700	Class	UT. Class	Utilization	P. Sell Mary	a la reción	ST CHARLES	145A	
70	0.25	17.5				70	0.33	23.1	PART IN	- Lacon Cons	S. Martin		是工作
50	0.75	37.5			DISTRE	50	0.67	33.5		Self-Arrest	AND SECTION	1002	
10.0		0			-	- 00	0.07	0		NA Z POST	200		Charles
-	100			117777		Paris Assert						The state of	1,0
	300	0	and your and	Contract of the	T-12-11-11		1.00	0		1.50		100.20	\$ 375
1000	1-0-1	0	N. Leaves	A STATE OF THE STA	are to	the same of the		0	100		ALC: UNK	The state of the s	4000
		0		100	1 17:			0			9 7 5 2 5		-
um of Actua	Utilization	0.55		1031	-	Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.566	USA HUSANA	A Sept Apple	20 100000-0	220	1 305
			11.	11.00	10000			0,000		The same of		P. 250	A SECOND
alantial Clas	olden Dala C	alaudallan	-	100	11221	Detentlet O	alde a Data (Palaudallan	Annaly Target	1100000	the most of	The same of the sa	
otential Stoc	cking Rate C	aiculation			Name of Street, Street	Potential Sto	cking Rate (alculation		- Debe 21	2 200	of the c	
and the second	and the same		1. 15	1000	13200	Marine Street		and the same of		25年20日			A USE
V	Actual	Desired Ut.	Adual Ut.	Potential Sto	ocking	0.00	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential :	Stocking	100 F	
ear V	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate		Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rale	1,1000	T. 175.975	-
1988	323	0,5	0.55	294		1989	439	0.5	0.566	30	88	STREET, STREET,	12
1000	020	0,5	0.55	284	-	1909	409	0,5	0.000	30	,,,	7000	Chiggs
					-	-				- A-similar	2000	Fig. C	
	TI T			4.1	A. Complete		De - 12		a laparana	AL THE	15/43	Total Control	-
asture: N. V	Vilder	YEAR: 1990				Pasture: N.	Wilder	YEAR: 1993		0.45/12/0		THE RESERVE	1
1				BHEV	手握くまかって	108 801	111111	1	101 1 1 0 2 50	the within	NW CHAT	0.00	100
Milization	%Area per	Actual				Utilization	%Area per	Actual			10	* reconstruction	N Toronton
	UT, Class	Utilization				Class	UT. Class	Utilization		100		19	
					-						FE LANGE	3.6	A STATE
70	0.7	49			1000	50		50		10000	175		
50	0.3	15				FIG. 7:0	10.00	0	CAP STRUCTURE	100000	900 -010	10 HO MARINE	or a treatment
1-1-1-1		.00			-		97	0		TO HOME	1 461 - 10	100	19.55
-	-	0		-	THE STREET	-		0		10000		200	1
					-		4.3			1000	-	1000000	the April 1
		0			7/2			0		84	4.0	4.10	
		0		24	2		1 N 1 5 5 1 1 1	- 0	7755	Severage	TO BUTTON	STREET SHEET	9.55
Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.64				Sum of Acti	ual Utilization	0.5	Pots in the	1 Pow/25636	AND AND THE	100 TO 10	
			-	-	1		1000		The Call Street	September 1	-		
Palantial Cia	ocking Rate	aladallan			-	Delautial C	ocking Rate	Calculation	2.5	-		10.0	
Oter Ittal Sto	chily nate	Jaiculation		-	-	rotetitial Si	DUNITY Hate	Valculation	27.00	11000	- 0.07	200	1,1157,707
										A Second	100	-	
	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential St	ocking	7175	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential	Stocking	1000	
'ear	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	- I Continue	Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	-		101
1990	1062					1993					01	16.7	MEDICAL STREET
1330	1002	0.0	0.04		-	1000	001	0.0	0.0	-	-		200
		Leve			-	-	Lett.	VEAT 1		10	AL PERSON	3039	Ex ord
Pasture: N. V	Wilder	YEAR: 199	4			Pasture: N.	Wilder	YEAR: 1997	Carlo de	P-90-20		ATHER DESIGNATION	1
		ETTA TO	1					1	THE RESERVE	112300	TE ITTE	100	A KID
Itilization	%Area per	Actual		1.02	100	Utilization	%Area per	Actual		127000	85	3.43	1
	UT, Class	Utilization		-	-	Class	UT. Class	Utilization		100000		- T	SI SER
			-		-			The second second second	-			3027	THE P
70	0.6	42				50	1	50		10054-11-2	-	-	-
50	0.4	20					TA	0		17.5		200	Jane C
1	E Kur	0				The same of the sa	1000	0	50'07	21		170	1
		0						0	1000	143	1	75.50	137
				-	-	12 - 12 C 1 C		0		P21111		-	Laws.
	-	0		-	-	-						187	1000
and the last		0		1			1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0			-	177.0	2334
um of Adua	al Utilization	0.62	Att 1	L. J. Triblia		Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.5	The state of	A CONTRACT	17.12	777.77	
200 01	THE RESERVE			THE I	The second			Selection in the last		19	100		The same
	cking Rate (alculation	7		200	Potential St	ocking Rate	Calculation	1 67	11000		153	1200
otential Sta	orang mate (Liberation	707	the same	-	-	1	1	100	THE RES		Jan 190 6	CHE TO
otential Sto				5 L	1	-	Antical	Dealer J.F	Antoniii	Delantist	Cladie	GRAZE	-
177		Desired Ut	Actual Ut.	Potential St	ocking	3	Actual	Desired Ut.		Potential	Stocking	15.00	4
	Actual			Data		Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	4	The state of the s	253
	Actual AUMs	Level	Level	Rate									
ear	AUMs	Level				1997	2748	0.5	0.62	27	48	1000	4-7-
			0.62	377			2748	0.5	0.62	27	48		
ear	AUMs	Level					2748	0.5	0.62	27-	48		
ear 1994	AUMs	Level 0.5					2748	0.5	0.62	27	48		

Page 114	1950		To the second						The state of the s	TACKET OF THE	TANK AND A
OLINN BIV	ER RANCH I	ISE ADEA	THE STATE OF					1.35	12550 il	A control design	WATER TO
Pasture: QC		YEAR: 1988	8		10.00	Pasture: QI	DD ·	YEAR: 1989		A STATE OF STATE OF	
dature. Qu		1 LATE. 1800		The I	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	rasture. Qr	l de	1 CAN. 1808	AND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.	manufactured at the second	- Martin
Utilization	%Area per	Actual			The state of the	Utilization	%Area per	Actual	Section of the second section is	Carrier Services	************
Class	UT. Class	Utilization	The state of	No. of Street		Class	UT. Class	Utilization	IN A PROPERTY OF	THE STATE OF THE S	The sections
70	0.87	60.9			10000	70	0.17	11.9	Children and Talent of	S DENIMORE	NAME AND DESCRIPTIONS
50	0.13	6.5			0.5505.484	50	0.83	41.5	responding to Page	and the second	Two years
	The state of the s	0			- 1. S. C. C.	-0.11 mm	1	0	1.50	without my	1-0/2014
1	1	0	2017	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	or the second	* TA	0	property deposits	-consultation of the	- 1
1	NETT NEW	0		BY 0-	110,000	THE STATE OF	1775 - 1	-0	100 0 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- American American	WHITE PARK
		0					V To Table	0	Superinter Avenue	C Teletina Comm	CONTRACTOR OF
Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.674				Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.534	70 10 10 10	170240	
	an o time do ti	1000000		The same of		Culti Of Ficial	ai Omizatori	0.004	the same keeps	1/4/1/4/25:5-1	400
Potential Ste	cking Rate C	alculation	-		A Section	Potential Str	ocking Rate C	alculation		The second second	
Oteriadi Ot	Total grade c	alouid to the				i oterraa ote	Ching Hate C	diculation	arra, edital france	an arbeid?	
71	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential Sto	cking		Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Lit	Potential Sto	cking
rear .	AUMs	Level	Level	Rale	Ching	Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	Chily
1988	1626	0.5		1206		1989	2818	0.5	0.534	2639	
1000	1020	0.0	0.074	1200	The same of the same	1008	2010	0.5	0.554	2039	Trans.
Pasture: QF	R	YEAR: 1994			14/851	WAR S	COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	direct transfer	in Section	
astare. Gr		1241. 1004	-	Li .	111321	9/40	Total California	1 - 129	-10184-diff.99s	CALL T	
				A CONTRACTOR	- p	7	-	The second secon	Table Service Alle	Control of the	
WORR				SQRR	100,00			NORR		Company of the last	G.OF B
Utilization	%Area per	Actual	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Utilization	%Area per	Actual	1 14	Utilization	%Area per	Actual	4-04-0
Class	UT. Class	Utilization		Class	UT. Class	Utilization	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Class	UT. Class	Utilization	1/4
30	The state of the s	30	110001111	10	UI. Class	10	4	10	_	10	
		0		10		0	2000 PM	10		0	
		0		-	- House	0	A STATE OF THE STA	200	The Table	0	-
		0				0		- 15		0	_
		0			The second second	0				0	
		0				0	14 (20)			0	
Cum of Ash	al Utilization	0.3		Cum of Actu	al Utilization	0.1	11 191	Cum of Antu	al Utilization	0.1	
Sum of Acid	lai Utilization	0.3		Sum of Actu	I Unitanon	0.1		Sum of Acto	lai Utilizauon	0.1	
D-1	ldes Date (Selevistics					The series		1974		
Potential St	ocking Rate (alculation	The same of the same of	-			Later III	4.0			Person
	LONG LONG		1000			No. of Lot			and the second		
WQRR:	7 100						1.000		Company Company	14	
WUHH:		D1-110	A-bIII	D-t	- Maria	D. B. W.	Spile	The latest the	Market de Trees		
/	Actual	Desired Ut.		Potential Sto	cking	-	WATER THE PARTY OF	- merconduc	Carte Carte	Land I	
Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rale	17.7	-	-	1000		- Just Control	THE RES
1994	363	0.5	0.3	605			100 100				
2000											
SQRR:		5 1 115	A.AIII	D-1	- Library				100	Sale Adam	
	Actual	Desired Ut.		Potential Sto	xcking						
/ear	AUMs	Level	Level	Rale			-	-			
1994	1002	0.5	0.1	5010		The second second	of transmission			400.0	
1000			1				144	Market Committee	- TAUTON SAN		7. 14. 14.
IQRR:		5 1 111	A - 1 1 1 11	D-1	-lde-e		16.1	1	The same of the sa	and the same	
	Actual	Desired Ut.		Potential Sto	cking				The state of the s	Manual Control	ARCHAEL STATE
ear	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate		-			100 (K2/)	100	
1994	1142	0.5	0.1	5710	-			and the		Toronto.	2000
100					1000		2. 2		No. of the last		-
verage Pot			5057								

The Thirty

						7 2 448	Million and the sales	her taken bereter	QUANCE MENTORS	Water Control	The state of the	76.	
Page 115				100 00		Litys	\$000 \$400,640 and	industrial activities	(1) (1) (1) (1)	11-10-X/10-1 H	115,361,665		X P S
HOUGHLAN	D SEEDING		2 1180		to the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	等的理論的行為政	经验的特殊	今では同様ないではない。	1178384	7 4 0		
				-2 6		er eredige	2014/2014/2014	多洲的脉 心神	्राच्या सम्बद्धाः स्थापन	4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			
Pasture: HO	UGHLAND	YEAR: 1989			-V-12-5m2	Pasture: HC	UGHLAND		Show the mileston		- March	Salat W	
				7.		1000	1281 1677 173 LAN	教育を行うなのとい	wally be with	A PERCHASION	CARLES CONTRACT	W	
		Actual				Utilization	%Area per	Actual	104 (2046 S)	一点の表現を開発し	Saule ett.		
Class		Utilization					UT. Class	Utilization	ATAMOMETERS.	To the same of the	Reservation of the second	-8	
70	0.875	61.25				30	4 SECRECT	30	besiden the	= 0.25m0 = 29.	The Exponential of		
50	0.125	6.25		176.4 (%)		(= 4)	7.66.863.82 生度	- Maria - 0	The sample house	PARTY OF T			
		0		100 30			CONTRACTOR OF	at set (carses 0	F1 65544	Ekstelle,		40.00	
		0		9/ 1/			1.40000-05110	- 1 Aug 0	三 几种不同种				TO SHARE SOLD
		. 0		1000	all a second	100	TRANSPAR, 1882	0	11746 (B) (B) (B) (B)	CHARLESON.	Line District Co.		
		0			THE STATE OF	15 14 193	不的政策 第二、12	The second of the contract of	The Control of the Co	p Kathelin In	a thinky	18	
Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.675			EN COL	Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.3	Contract Contract	-21/2-2	11 27 1971		
		100 1-177					Superior Superior	Links a contract		- San Alban	energicklys 7 s		
Potential Sto	ocking Rate C	Calculation				Potential Sto	ocking Rate C	Calculation	The state of		Land Waller		years have been
	4.4			0641		四年 十八年	11 Test (1887) - (1984)	Selection and	Fide Pastes and I	46600000000	and the second section		
-	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential Sto	cking	La sur la	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential Sto	cking		
Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate		Year	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate	Pi Prend		
1989	428	0.5	0.675	317	The state of	1991	375	0.5	0.3	625		910]	
		1 1		11-11-11-11	an principal and		Bithorn Politics and	Agent de procession de	I was a department of	Fegrania	**************************************	1	we will be to
Pasture: HC	DUGHLAND	YEAR: 1996			a see early	to prove the property of the	Therefore execut	UMSKA water	The Company Schools	- Alexander			The state of the s
			1 3 3 4		The second	fra Landso	Secretary as I	SWIND NAME	从空边线外 上	(White the Control	THE PARK	148312	TOLE
Utilization	%Area per	Actual		A THE PARTY OF THE		Trail	the first the	AVENTE CHAP	1897 (\$10.00)	THE SECTION	the second	12	A Part
Class	UT. Class	Utilization	take a	f		1913	CONTRACTOR	() 新原利為時	SCHEEN TO	Tiske L	E INTO P OF	The st	
50		50			73	+	Personal of 8	进物以补充2550	- 11-1405	LL A	1 1 2		ALCIALI
	175.7	0	7	1		1/5/	17 名1次是 竹林	Crepex contien		1.60	51.	The man	
April 1		0						(中)高高元·马克尔			THE PERSON		and the state of
1		0		1779 179-1		7-7 3-7	CHARLES CO.	The same water	French Strategic of	Trapportugues excer		1	
		0	5.5	a see and	1000000000			-	- www.complete.com	Il district a contract	makelings a	1	-
		0		2.50			July State of the	PROSERVA CAROLINA	and the specific	Harman Co.	a of the original	100	A Style
Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.5			1900	1 1/512	ALMY OF	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 3 4 5	Jackson			
-20 1/301	18		384	1	Charles Lo	32.45	- LA - 1	1460405 (40		Like green at a	7 /95		in the second
Potential Str	ocking Rate C	Calculation	16 1 0		the same of	The special section is a second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the s	0.000000000	2000 Paris Card	- Late Masser 118	1 Latin Service	1,505		
	3	P. L. SARIES	es i	1 -3 1 -3	S 12	17%	promoted to de	15 YOUR WOOL	in the second	SEE THE TOTAL			
The state of the s	Actual	Desired Ut.	Actual Ut.	Potential Sto	cking	Internal	everyflert	La rice Time	Charles Six	7 (PSA) TEN			
/ear	AUMs	Level	Level	Rate					The state of the s	and the same of	Topic service		out the state of
1996	378	0.5	0.5	378	Partie No.	1	An and record a final	malange in miles	richards attendants	disconnection.	- Anna	Land.	
1000	0,0	0.0	0.0	-		1082	The state of the	L. Set Const	"一生"是155%	14 20 mm	and the best	1.24	ny napolena di pe
			# - Total			1 1 1 1 1	10 TURN 1 TO 1	一点以下不是几	1150.83	1	1 1 1 1 1		
Vorago Pol	lential Stockir	ng Rate:	440				1	CALL YEAR IN P	E SERVICE SERV				
HOUGHLA	ND)	y riate.	740			1	1	Market Same Auto	THE REPORT OF			THE PARTY	
HOUGHLA	NU)			and the same	and the second			A District of the last of the			The second second		The second second

page 116	1)			- 5.0 000	12-1	である大学の	ASSESSED AND THE	A	ANGES - 2014 76	10 W 14	North Co	4-1-24-994
QUINN RIVE	R SEEDING		_ AVE	Cart Carte San		对特性的***	Made House Pro-	Transpasso I	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	7/25/8/2	Marin	and a relative
	. N			Description of the	- y k	Addison in	en la	or Walking to		201 see-b	#=/-	Marshare -
Pasture: Qui	nn River SD	YEAR: 1989	- income began	Artist Assessment	Site At 1 - Hitter Eye	Pasture: Qu	inn River SD	YEAR: 1995	Arten Herrick Co.	and the latest	Shall	TO THE ASSESSMENT
			计二二十分	77 10 10 10 10 10 10	APPROXIME	To distinguishing the	Heren was	******	manage water	+	444,5	Leftstep (met)
Utilization	%Area per	Actual	affer - ska	Trug (=7/10/a/fish)		Utilization	%Area per	Actual	Autor Constitution	FIRST.	deg a	where the same of
Class	UT. Class	Utilization	The Desta	- et 10 -		Class	UT. Class	Utilization	381 3310	1000000000	100	ALMAS PLANS
70	0.44	30.8	49.32-1		1004 - 1204	50	量的最后的最近1	50	SHOP NEWSON	525 19 19 54	(Max	DESCRIPTION OF BU
50	0.56	28		alia Pag		a Production	* Administration	1 2 2 0	SOUTH LINE	23/14 - 1	164	on Barrier 20
	Fire 194	0				2240 m2150 190	\$K112.751	in a section 0	Marina Miles	E William	A 3 FR/1	PHARTER OFF
		0	U III	Salvenberen		And series and the series	Harris Harry		Marie - Jan James	Little Mount	(\$25°)	All Search Committee
		- 0	1-1-1			THE PARTY WITH	Maria Company	-0-4-1-0	met and lost	Service de la constante de la	15	alt the end
#-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		. 0				THE WHAT IS A ST	MATERIAL PROPERTY.	0	Single-ships of the same	11000	Carlot I	C24 (\$100cm)
Sum of Actua	al Utilization	0.588				Sum of Actu	al Utilization	0.5		The second		
15 - 20 - 17		707				- Applement :	and the second second	Visibility A.C. K	14.5 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 1	Series de		
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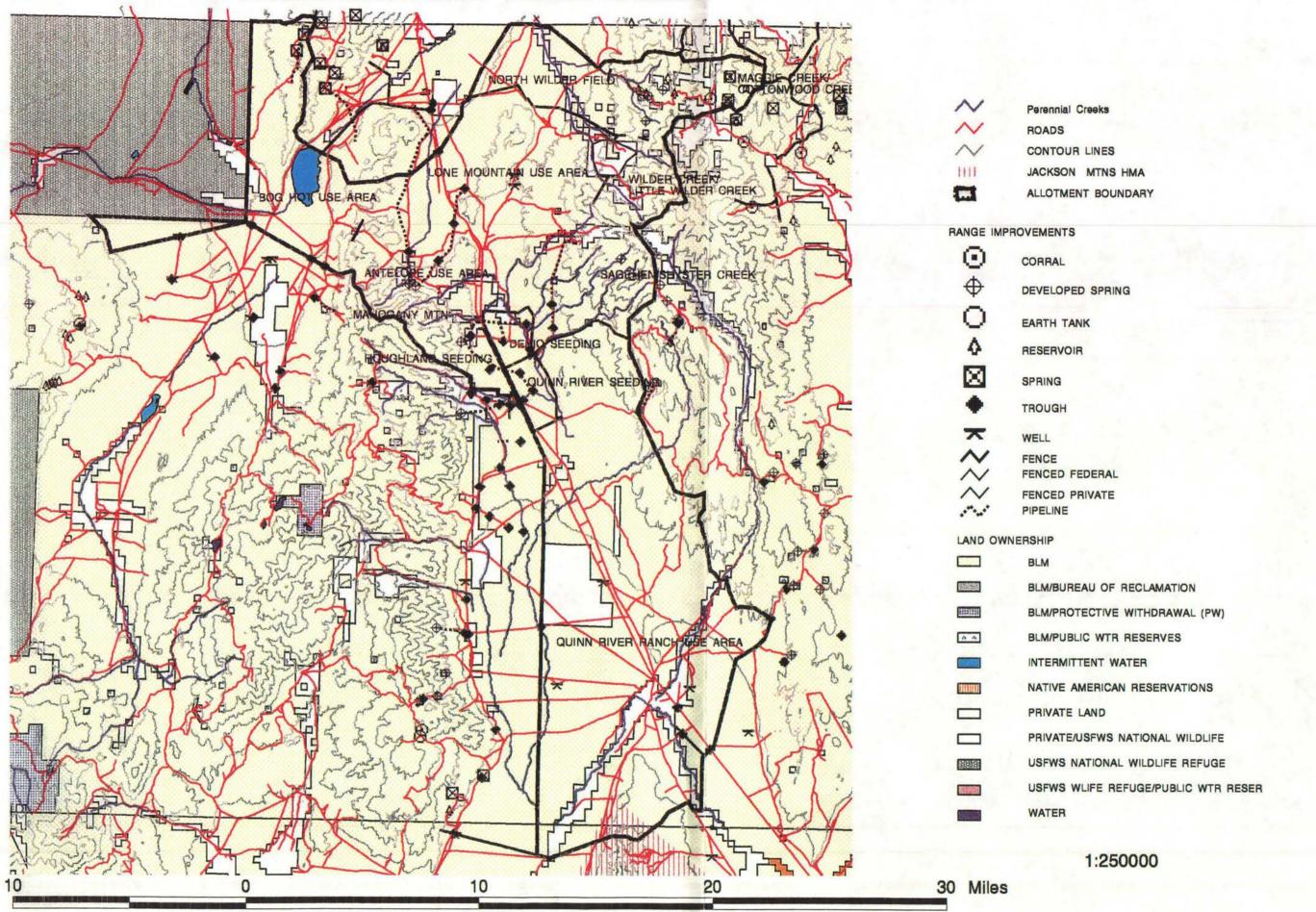
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Page 120			T			The same of	The second secon	Control of the Contro	Service Control	WAR TAVE S	(a			
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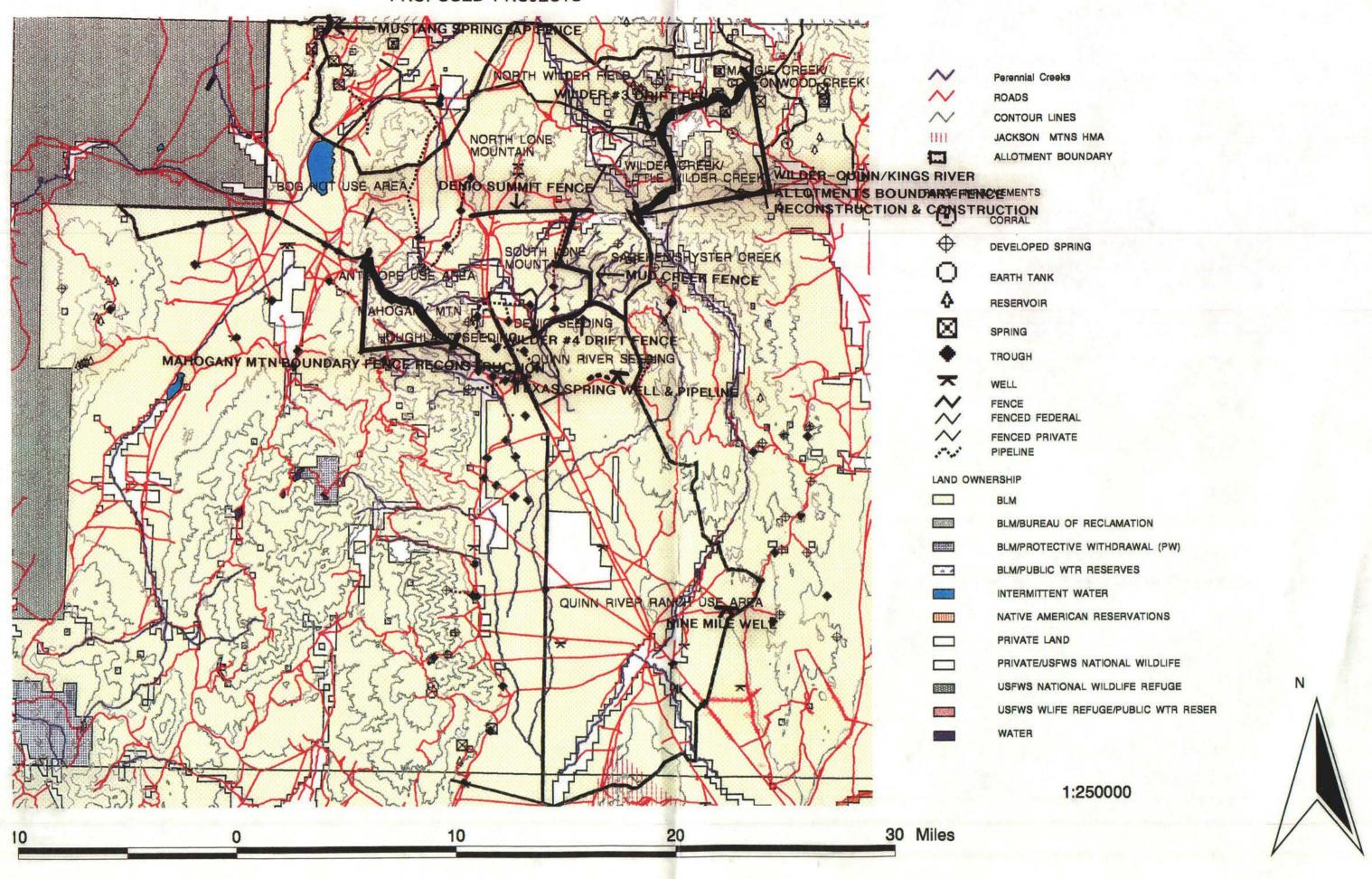
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APPENDIX 2 - MAP 1: WILDER-QUINN ALLOTMENT - PRESENT SITUATION



APPENDIX 2 - MAP 2: PROPOSED PROJECTS



July 22, 1998

Mr. Colin Christensen Renewable Resources Winnemucca Field Office 5100 East Winnemucca Blvd. Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Subject: Draft Wilder-Quinn Allotment Evaluation

Dear Mr. Christensen:

The Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses has reviewed the draft allotment evaluation. Conflicting federal mandates in the overall management of the McGee Burro Herd could impact the numbers and viability of sustaining this herd.

We agree that the marginal numbers and use of wild horses from the Wilder-Quinn Allotment in the Jackson Herd Management Area warrants no action in this multiple use decision. Previous comments to the Happy Creek Allotment Evaluation and Multiple Use Decision supports the action to establish a meaningful appropriate management level. We would support the establishment of an appropriate management level through other allotment evaluations.

Please consider our input in dealing with the wild horse and burro herd management areas.