



# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Winnemucca District Office

705 East 4th Street

Winnemucca, Nevada 89445



IN REPLY REFER TO:

4130

(NV-026.12)

JUL 12 1993

Stan Ceresola  
P.O. Box 98  
Wadsworth, NV, 89442

Dear Mr Ceresola:

On June 24, Peggy Wiltse, Tom Seley, and you rode to five of the utilization cages within the summer use area of the Rodeo Creek Allotment. Peggy Wiltse checked a sixth one on 6/25 at Cottonwood Basin (See enclosed map). The purpose of that monitoring was to determine if the criteria from the Full Force and Effect Decision dated March 16 had been met. The primary forage species found at the cages were used to determine if the criteria was met. Utilization was conducted using six uses classes: No use (0%); Slight Use (1-20%); Light use (21-40%); Moderate Use (41-60%); Heavy Use (61-80%); and Severe Use (81-100%).

Overall the grasses were much more vigorous than in the previous three years and only slight use was found on the perennial grass species. The antelope bitterbrush (PUTR2) seen above the private land had 6" of leader growth. The aspen stand that was looked at had all age classes with new seedlings present. No apparent use on current year's growth was found on PUTR2, aspen, snowberry, and serviceberry. Approximately 50 horses were seen while riding between cages. They all appeared to be in good condition. A doe was seen also with a fawn that was probably 2 or 3 days old and 5 antelope.

This is the criteria from the decision and the evaluation if the criteria has been met:

- 1) defer livestock grazing until seedripeness (approximately July 15).

**RATIONALE:** No residual forage exists and the vigor and overall vegetative production in 1992 was substantially below an average year.

**EVALUATION:** The grass plants have reached seedripeness or will have reached seedripeness by July 15, 1993.

- 2) AND defer livestock grazing until the growth requirements are met on the primary forage species. The growth requirements for cool season grasses, which includes: needlegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Idaho fescue, and Indian ricegrass, is a minimum of three inches of leaf growth. Bluegrass should have the seedhead emerging from the boot.

**RATIONALE:** To insure that there is adequate plant growth to satisfy vegetative requirements of the perennial plants.

**EVALUATION:**

Monitoring data was collected at three of the utilization cages on the Fox Range during April. At Bull Basin the bottlebrush squirreltail and Thurbers needlegrass had 3" of new growth. The amount of forbs present this year is greater than in 1992 when there was almost no forbs present. At the cage between Bull Basin Spring and Coyote Creek the STTH2 and Poa++ had 1 1/2 - 2" of new growth and the SIHY had 2-3" growth. The protected plants (the ones growing underneath the sagebrush) were taller and more vigorous than those plants found in the open. This could be the result of the physiological stress the plants in the open have received in the past from overgrazing. At the third utilization cage at the saddle near Pah Rum Peak the Thurbers needlegrass, Poa++, and bottlebrush squirreltail had about 3-4" of new growth. At all three cages no apparent use was observed. No residual forage was present from last year.

Furthermore, since the monitoring was done in April the Poa++ has matured and is cured and the other cool season grasses have reached or surpassed the minimum of the three inches of leaf growth.

3) AND adjust livestock numbers according to the amount of use that has already occurred by wild horses and wildlife:

- a) on the summer country (the Fox Range), so that the estimated use will not exceed 50% before livestock are removed from the Fox Range portion of the allotment or at the end of the summer grazing season (October 31). (See attached map for summer and winter range.)

**RATIONALE:** In order to protect the long term health and productivity of the range. Studies show that 50% use on grasses during the growing season does not hinder the plant physiologically and by waiting until seedripeness in conjunction with limiting the total use to 50%, plant vigor should increase. Furthermore, a grass plant produces twice the volume of leaves that it needs to complete its growth functions and remain productive (vigor along with carbohydrates reserves are not depleted). Increased plant vigor means better protection to the soil surface and assures greater root volume.

**EVALUATION:** Overall the perennial grasses had no apparent use to slight use. The horses appear to be eating cheatgrass at this time.

- b) on the winter country (the flats east of the Fox Range and on the Lake Range), so that the estimated use will not exceed 60% before livestock are removed from the winter country at the end of the winter grazing season (April 30).

**RATIONALE:** 60% use during the winter does not effect the plant physiologically because the plant is dormant.

**EVALUATION:** The winter use area was not evaluated during this monitoring period. It will be monitored prior to cows being turned out onto the winter use area the first of November.

The above criteria has been met on the summer use area, therefore I am re-opening the summer use area of the allotment to livestock grazing. The calculations show that 920 cows could use the summer use area from July 15 through October 31. The number of cows is so high because of the shortened season of summer use. Through consultation with you, I am authorizing 250 cows on the summer use area from July 15 through October 31, 1993. I will determine whether or not to open the winter use area depending on what the monitoring data shows before the scheduled turn out. Future livestock use will be in accordance to the Rodeo Creek Re-evaluation and subsequent Final Multiple Use Decision to be issued later this summer.

Sincerely yours,



Bud C. Cribley, Area Manager  
Sonoma Gerlach Resource Area

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Cathy Barcomb, Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses and Burros  
Mr. Richard Heap, Department of Wildlife, state of Nevada  
Intermountain Federal Land Bank Assoc.  
Dawn Lappin, Wild Horse Organized Assistance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Winnemucca District Office  
705 East Fourth Street  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

In reply refer to:

4130

Memorandum

To: Bud Cribley, Area Manager Sonoma Gerlach Resource Area <sup>2</sup>

From: Peggy Wiltse, Range Conservationist

Subject: Monitoring of the Rodeo Creek Allotment and recommendation for reopening of the allotment to livestock.

On June 24, Peggy Wiltse, Tom Seley, and the permittee, Mr. Ceresola rode to the utilization cages within the summer use area of the Rodeo Creek Allotment. The purpose of this monitoring was to determine if the criteria from the Full Force and Effect Decision dated March 16 had been met. The key species growth requirement and utilization levels were read at the existing utilization cages. The primary forage species found at the cages were used to determine if the criteria was met. Five cages were inspected at on 6/24 and Peggy Wiltse checked at a sixth one on 6/25 at Cottonwood Basin (See attached map). Utilization was conducted using six uses classes: No use (0%); Slight Use (1-20%); Light use (21-40%); Moderate Use (41-60%); Heavy Use (61-80%); and Severe Use (81-100%).

CAGE #1 - RODEO CREEK

The grasses in the openings were smaller than the ones growing in the brush - 6" on squirreltail (SIHY) as opposed to 12" on SIHY within the brush. Rabbitbrush (CHVI), which in previous years had been severely hedged had 8-10+" of growth this year. Horses appeared to be eating cheatgrass. The use was as follows: Po++ - 3% and SIHY - 2%. Not enough hits were found on Thurber's needlegrass (STTH2) to include it as a key species.

CAGE #2 - PAH RUM

The SIHY had grown at least 3" from 3-4" to 6+" of leaf growth since monitoring occurred in April. The use was as follows: SIHY - 4%, Po++ - 7%, and STTH2 - 8%.

Between cages #2 and #3 the CHVI, which before this year looked like a bunch of sticks sticking out of the ground, now has 8-10+" of leader growth. Until this year, it did not appear to have as much CHVI as was seen this year.



### CAGE #3 - JUNIPER FLATS

The SIHY had 3-6" of leaf growth. Grass plants were found in the innerspaces between the shrub plants as well as within the protection of the shrubs. In the previous three years of monitoring most of the grass plants had been found within the protection of the shrubs. The grass plants in the innerspaces has increased significantly this year. The use was as follows: Poa++ - 3% and SIHY- 2%.

### CAGE #4 - COYOTE CREEK

The STH2 had 3-5" of growth. SIHY averaged over 6" of growth. The use was as follows: SIHY - 1%, STH2 - 4%, and Poa++ - 1%. More growth had occurred since April due to the early June precipitation.

### CAGE #5 - BULL BASIN

The use was as follows: Poa++ - 1%, STH2 - 2%, SIHY - 1%, and bluebunch wheatgrass (AGSP) - 1%. The bluebunch wheatgrass was found mostly within the protection of the sagebrush with the seedheads sticking up above the brush. A few AGSP were found in the open. STH2 had leaf growth of 3-6" with seedheads 12" high. SIHY had 6-12" of growth compared to 3" of growth in April. Use was as follows: Poa++ - 1%, STH2 - 2%, and SIHY - 1%.

### CAGE #6 - COTTONWOOD BASIN

The use found was Poa++ - no apparent use and SIHY - 2%. The SIHY plants ranged from 3-6".

Overall the grasses were much more vigorous than in the previous three years. The antelope bitterbrush (PUTR2) seen above Ceresola's private land had 6" of leader growth. The aspen stand that we looked at had all age classes with new seedlings present. No apparent use on current year's growth was found on PUTR2, aspen, snowberry, and serviceberry. We saw 50 horses while riding between cages. They all appeared to be in good condition. We also saw a doe with a fawn that was probably 2 or 3 days old and 5 antelope.

This is the criteria from the decision and the evaluation if the criteria has been met:

- 1) defer livestock grazing until seedripeness (approximately July 15).

**RATIONALE:** No residual forage exists and the vigor and overall vegetative production in 1992 was substantially below an average year.

**EVALUATION:** The grass plants have reached seedripeness or will have reached seedripeness by July 15, 1993.

- 2) AND defer livestock grazing until the growth requirements are met on the primary forage species. The growth requirements for cool season grasses, which includes: needlegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Idaho fescue, and Indian ricegrass, is a minimum of three inches of leaf

growth. Bluegrass should have the seedhead emerging from the boot.

**RATIONALE:** To insure that there is adequate plant growth to satisfy vegetative requirements of the perennial plants.

**EVALUATION:** Monitoring data was collected at three of the utilization cages on the Fox Range during April. At Bull Basin the bottlebrush squirreltail and Thurbers needlegrass had 3" of new growth. The amount of forbs present this year is greater than in 1992 when there was almost no forbs present. At the cage between Bull Basin Spring and Coyote Creek the STTH2 and Poa++ had 1 1/2 - 2" of new growth and the SIHY had 2-3" growth. The protected plants (the ones growing underneath the sagebrush) were taller and more vigorous than those plants found in the open. This could be the result of the physiological stress the plants in the open have received in the past from overgrazing. At the third utilization cage at the saddle near Pah Rum Peak the Thurbers needlegrass, Poa++, and bottlebrush squirreltail had about 3-4" of new growth. At all three cages no apparent use was observed. No residual forage was present from last year.

Furthermore, since the monitoring was done in April the Poa++ has matured and is cured and the other cool season grasses have reached or surpassed the minimum of the three inches of leaf growth.

3) AND adjust livestock numbers according to the amount of use that has already occurred by wild horses and wildlife:

- a) on the summer country (the Fox Range), so that the estimated use will not exceed 50% before livestock are removed from the Fox Range portion of the allotment or at the end of the summer grazing season (October 31). (See attached map for summer and winter range.)

**RATIONALE:** In order to protect the long term health and productivity of the range. Studies show that 50% use on grasses during the growing season does not hinder the plant physiologically and by waiting until seedripe in conjunction with limiting the total use to 50%, plant vigor should increase. Furthermore, a grass plant produces twice the volume of leaves that it needs to complete its growth functions and remain productive (vigor along with carbohydrates reserves are not depleted). Increased plant vigor means better protection to the soil surface and assures greater root volume.

**EVALUATION:** Overall the perennial grasses had no apparent use to slight use. The horses appear to be eating cheatgrass at this time.

- b) on the winter country (the flats east of the Fox Range and on the Lake Range), so that the estimated use will not exceed 60% before livestock are removed from the winter country at the end of the winter grazing season (April 30).

**RATIONALE:** 60% use during the winter does not effect the plant physiologically because the plant is dormant.

**EVALUATION:** The winter use area was not evaluated during this monitoring period. It will be monitored prior to cows being turned out onto the winter use area the first of November.

The above criteria has been met, therefore I would recommend to re-open the summer use area of the allotment to livestock grazing. The calculations show that 920 cows could use the summer use area from July 15 through October 31. The number of cows is so high because of the shortened season of summer use. Through consultation with the permittee, only 250 cows will be permitted onto the summer use area from July 15 through October 31.

Peggy Sue Wiltse  
7/6/93

### CALCULATIONS

1) Wild Horse Actual Use

94 horses	3/01 - 5/6	67 days	207 AUMs
157 horses	5/07 - 6/14	39 days	201 AUMs
161 horses	6/15 - 6/24	10 days	<u>53 AUMs</u>
			<b>461 AUMs</b>

2) Desired Stocking Level

$$\frac{461 \text{ AUMs}}{.05*} = \frac{X}{.50}$$
$$X = 4610 \text{ AUMs}$$

3) # of AUMs Wild Horses will use

$$\frac{161 \text{ horses} \times 248 \text{ days}}{30.41666} = X \text{ AUMs}$$
$$X = 1313 \text{ AUMs}$$

4) # of AUMs for Livestock

$$4610 - 1313 = 3297 \text{ livestock AUMs}$$

$$\frac{\# \text{ cows} \times 109 \text{ days}}{30.41666} = 3297$$

$$\# \text{ cows} = 920 \text{ cows}$$

\* This is an average of the use occurring on STTH2. STTH2 had the consistently highest utilization levels and since transects were ran; the actual data was used for the carrying capacity calculations instead of the mid-point of the utilization class.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

- small <sup>grasses</sup> plants in the open.
- plants in the brush 12" tall
- horses appear to be eating
- BATE
- 8-10" growth CNVI

(1) District Winnemucca	(2) Date 6/24/93	(3) Observer Wiltse, Soley, Ceresola
(4) Resource Area S-6	(5) Allotment Rodeo Creek	(6) Operator/Allottee Stan Ceresola
(8) Vegetation Type ARTRV, SIHY, POA, CHRYS, CANK2, ASTRAG	(9) Range Site	(7) Field Name or No. Summer Use area
(11) Use Period	(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)	(12) Grazing Management System

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.

Case #1 Rodeo Creek

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	POA++ Key Species		SIHY Key Species		STTH2 Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>In the 1981: The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	7	0	8	0		
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	3	30	2	20	2	
<small>Light (26-50%): The rangeland may be topped, grazed, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are grazed and 50 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 44 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30						
<small>Medium (51-75%): The rangeland appears entirely covered and uniformly so seasonal forage and seedstalks will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. In more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear heavily utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete overuse. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Stems of all remaining grasses are matted. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are topped and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a bare appearance and there are indications of repeated overuse. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often most, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Mudding is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently browsed.</small>	90						
TOTAL		10	30	10	20		
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \cdot$		39%		29%			

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column),  
x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.  
NV 4400-12 (January 198:



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Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District <u>Winnemucca</u>	(2) Date <u>6/24/93</u>	(3) Observer <u>Wiltse Seley, Ceresola</u>	
(4) Resource Area <u>S-G</u>	(5) Allotment <u>Rodeo Creek</u>	(6) Operator/Allottee <u>Fran Ceresola</u>	(7) Field Name or No. <u>Summer Use area</u>
(8) Vegetation Type <u>ARTRW, SINY, STTN2, POA, LUPINE, CIND, CRAC, Geranium</u>		(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)	
(11) Use Period		(12) Grazing Management System	

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.  
page #2 Pah Run

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	SINY Key Species		POA Key Species		STTN2 Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>No Use (0): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	8	0	5	0	6	0
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be tapped or slightly used. Current seedheads and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	1	10	4	40	2	20
<small>Light (26-50%): The rangeland may be tapped, grazed, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are grazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedheads of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30	1	30	1	30	2	60
<small>Medium (51-75%): The rangeland appears entirely covered or uniformly so naturally occurring and desirable until about 15 to 25 percent of the number of current seedheads of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete use. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedheads remaining. Stems of dicotyledonous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeat coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedheads of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	40	10	70	10	80
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$		40%		70%		80%	

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.  
NV 4400-12 (January 198)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District <i>Winnemucca</i>	(2) Date <i>10/24/93</i>	(3) Observer <i>Wiltse, Selby, Ceresola</i>		
(4) Resource Area <i>S-G</i>	(5) Allotment <i>Rodeo Creek</i>	(6) Operator/Allottee <i>Stan Ceresola</i>	(7) Field Name or No. <i>Summer use area</i>	
(8) Vegetation Type <i>ARTR2 DOA, LUPINE, BRTE, JUOS, DESCU, EICL, JTTN2, NGSD, PHLO</i>	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)		
(11) Use Period	(12) Grazing Management System			

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.  
*Case #3 Juniper Flats*

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	DOA Key Species		SINY Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>In the 0%: The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	7	0	8	0		
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be tapped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	3	30	2	20		
<small>Light (21-50%): The rangeland may be tapped, clipped, or grazed as pastures. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 40 to 60 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30						
<small>Medium (51-75%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural pastures and utilization will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of completely ungrazed. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of rhizomatous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant stems may be slightly brown. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently brown.</small>	90						
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	30	10	20		
<b>Average Utilization = <math>\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}</math></b>		37%		27%			

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District <i>Winnemucca</i>	(2) Date <i>6/24/93</i>	(3) Observer <i>Wiltse, Seley, Ceresda</i>		
(4) Resource Area <i>S-G</i>	(5) Allotment <i>Radio Creek</i>	(6) Operator/Allottee <i>Stan Ceresda</i>	(7) Field Name or No. <i>Summer Use</i>	
(8) Vegetation Type <i>ARTEM. SINY, STTN2, POA, LUDINE, PILON, ERIOG</i>		(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)		
(11) Use Period		(12) Grazing Management System		

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.  
*cage #4 Coyote*

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	SINY Key Species		STTN2 Key Species		POA Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants are topped or slightly used. Current seedheads and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
<small>Light (26-50%): The rangeland may be topped, thinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedheads of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear grazed or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30			1	30		
<small>Medium (51-75%): The rangeland appears uniformly covered as naturally as natural structure and distribution will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedheads of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedheads remaining. Shoots of unproductive grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are topped and some plant stems may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated overgrazing. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedheads of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	10	10	40	11	10
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$		190		490		190	

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

AGSP - NAV   
slight  
190

Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District Winnamucca	(2) Date 6/24/93	(3) Observer Wiltse, Jolley, Ceresola	
(4) Resource Area S-6	(5) Allotment Rodeo Creek	(6) Operator/Allottee Stan Ceresola	(7) Field Name or No. Summer use area
(8) Vegetation Type ARTEM	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)	
(11) Use Period	(12) Grazing Management System		

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.  
cage #5 Bull Basin

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	POA Key Species		STND Key Species		SINY Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>In the (0-1): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9	0
<small>Light (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedbanks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	1	10	2	20	1	10
<small>Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are grazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedbanks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Short young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30						
<small>Medium (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and little will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedbanks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of completely utilized. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedbanks remaining. Stems of rhizomatous grasses are matted. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant stems may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and low terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedbanks of key herbaceous species. Low herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently browsed.</small>	90						
TOTAL		10	10	10	70	10	10
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		190		290		190	

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column),  
x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.  
NV 4400-12 (January 198:



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization  
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District <i>Winnemucca</i>	(2) Date <i>6/25/93</i>	(3) Observer <i>Wiltse</i>	
(4) Resource Area <i>S-G</i>	(5) Allotment <i>Rodeo Creek</i>	(6) Operator/Allottee <i>Stan Carasola</i>	(7) Field Name or No. <i>Summer use area</i>
(8) Vegetation Type <i>ARTEM, NTCO, GRSP, CNRY, S, XEPE, POA, S, NY, TESP, EPIOG, CASTI, CRAC2</i>		(9) Range Site	
(11) Use Period		(10) Kind(s) & Class(es) of Grazing Animal(s)	
(12) Grazing Management System			

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.

*Coage #6 Cottonwood Basin*

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	POA Key Species		SIHY Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>In the (f): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	10	0	8	0		
<small>Light (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leeward of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10			2	20		
<small>Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, thinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are grazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Some young plants of key herbaceous species are grazed. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leeward appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30						
<small>Medium (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered or uniformly as natural forage and utilization will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear further uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete browse. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Some of unpalatable grasses are grazing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are lodged and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leeward are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a den appearance and there are indications of repeated overgraze. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leeward growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Lodging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
TOTAL		10	0	10	20		
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		0% <i>090</i>		2% <i>200</i>			

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

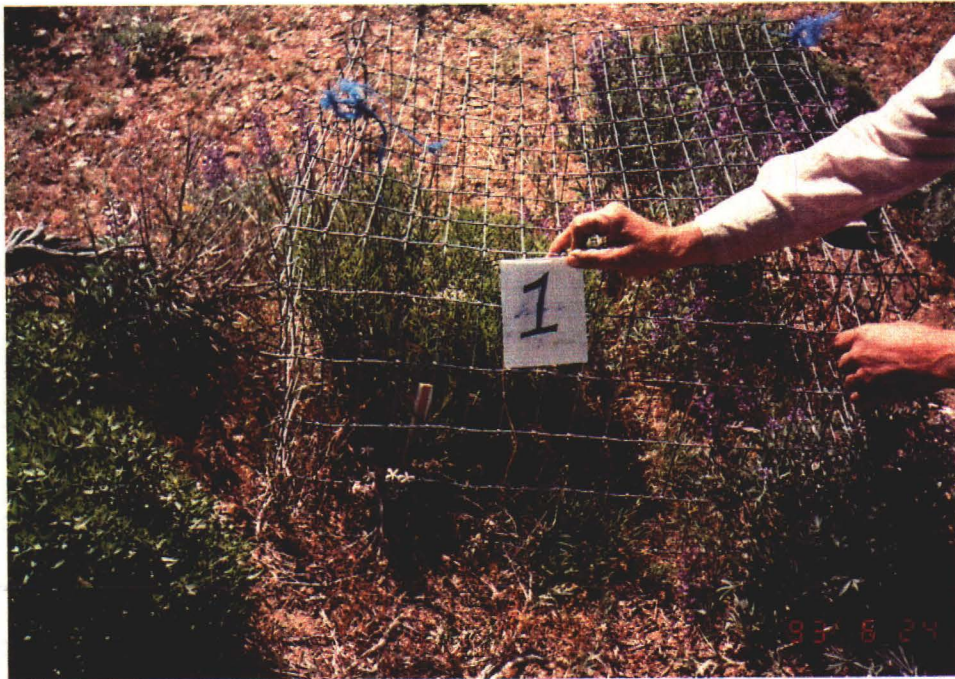
\* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and  $\Sigma$  = the summation symbol.



June 24, 1993



Rodeo Creek - cage #1  
Rodeo Creek



Rodeo Creek - cage #1  
Rodeo Creek



June 24, 1993



Rodeo Creek - Bitterbrush



Rodeo Creek - Bitterbrush



April 22, 1993



Rodeo Creek -  
Bull Basin



Rodeo Creek -  
Coyote Creek



April 22, 1993



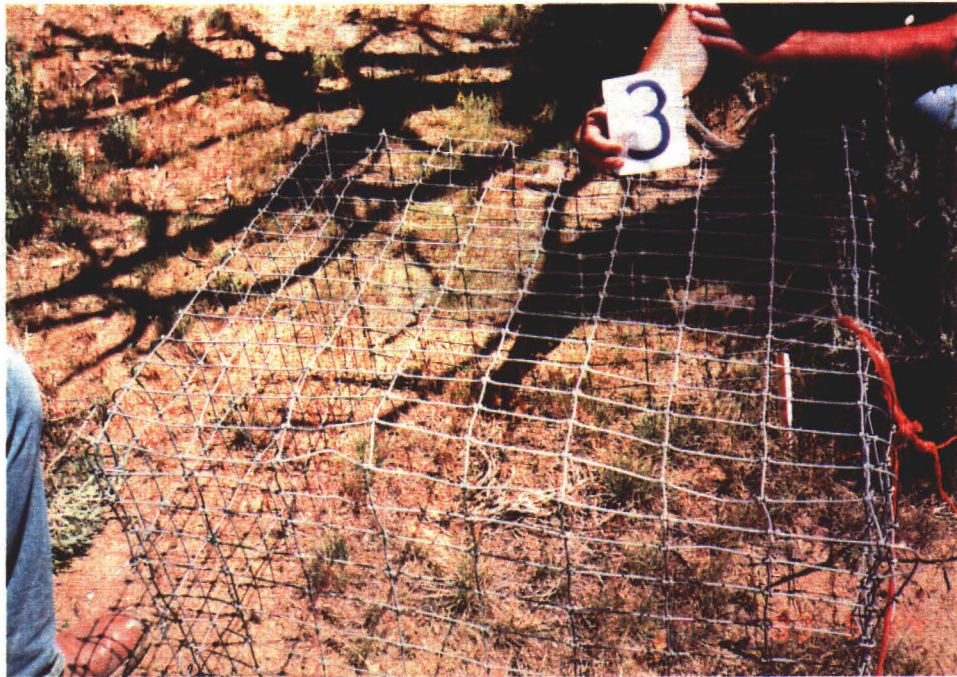
Rodeo Creek -  
Bull Basin



Rodeo Creek -  
Bull Basin



June 24, 1993



Rodeo Creek - cage #3  
Juniper Flat



Rodeo Creek - cage #6  
Cottonwood Basin



June 24, 1993



Rodeo Creek - cage #2  
Pah Rum



Rodeo Creek - cage #2  
Pah Rum



April 30, 1993



Rodeo Creek -  
Pah Rum



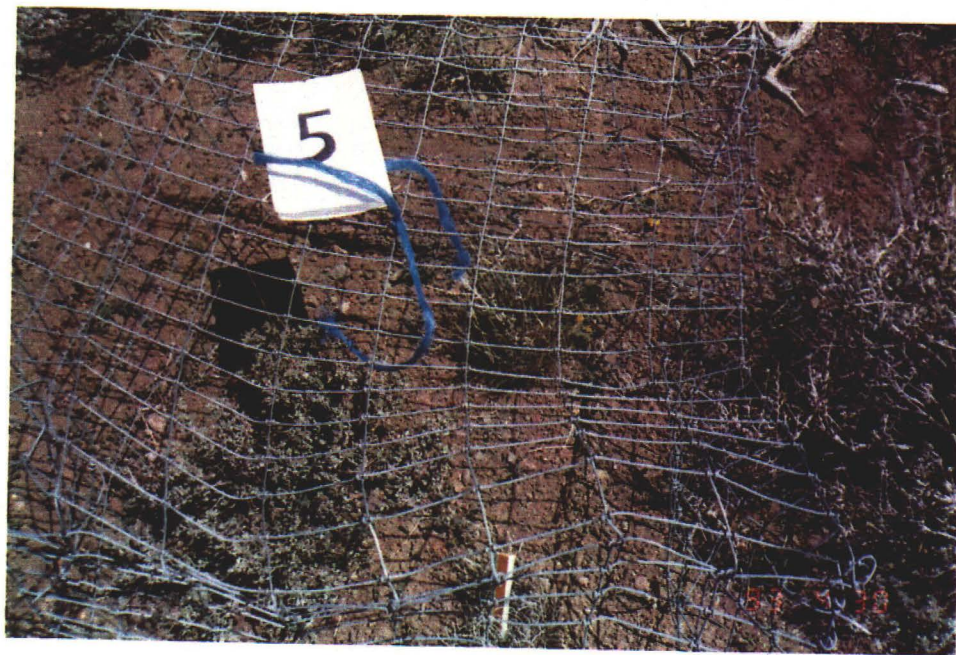
Rodeo Creek -  
Pah Rum



April 30, 1993



Rodeo Creek -  
Pah Rurn



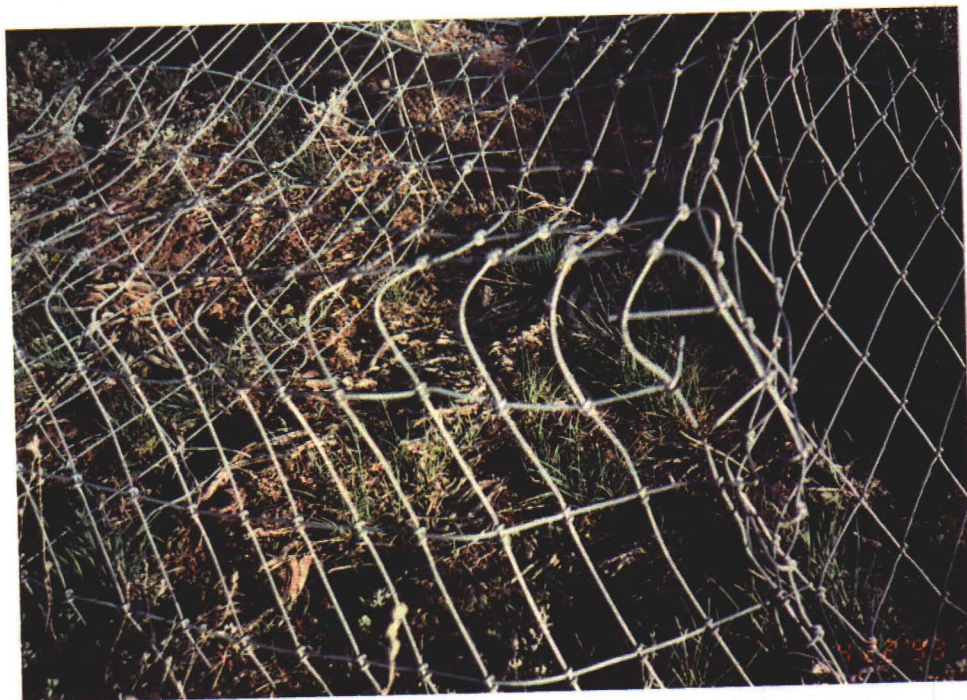
Rodeo Creek -  
Pah Rurn



April 22, 1993



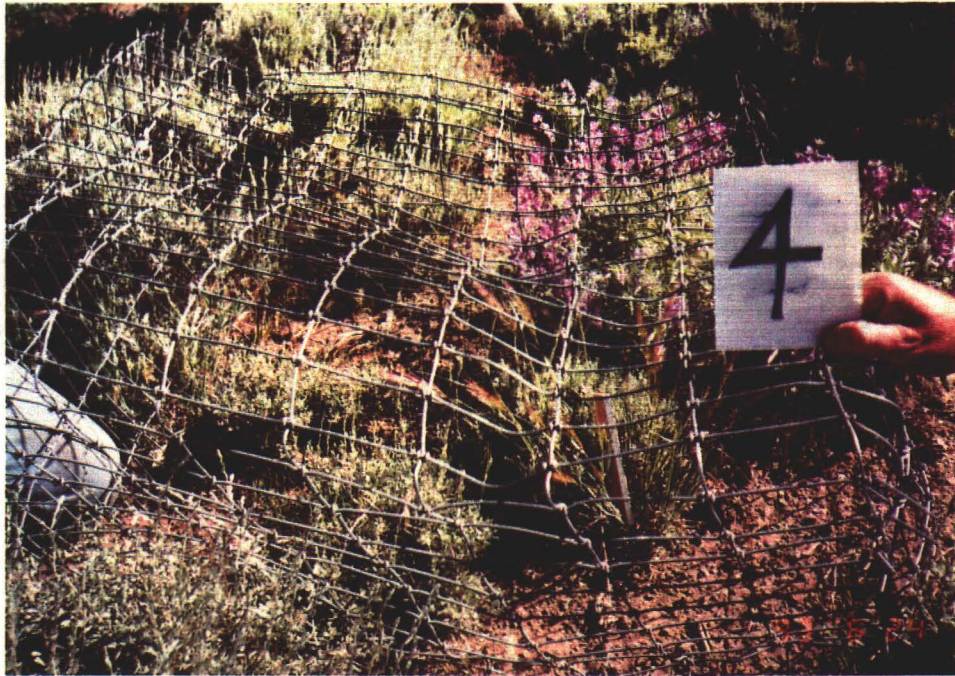
Rodeo Creek -  
Coyote Creek



Rodeo Creek -  
Coyote Creek



June 24, 1993



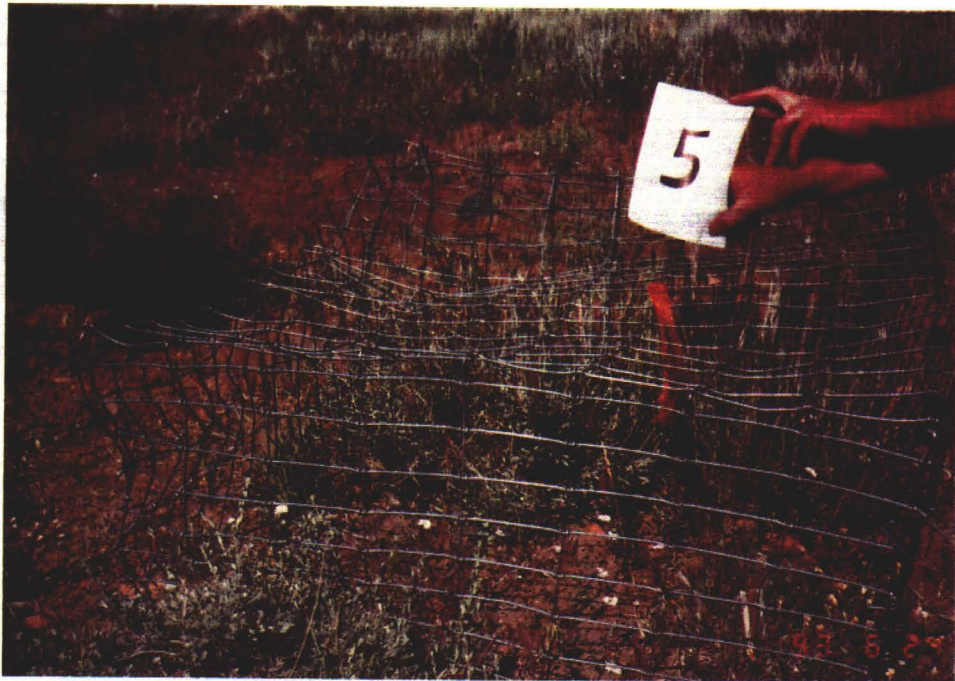
Rodeo Creek - cage #4  
Coyote Creek



Rodeo Creek - cage #4  
Coyote Creek



June 24, 1993

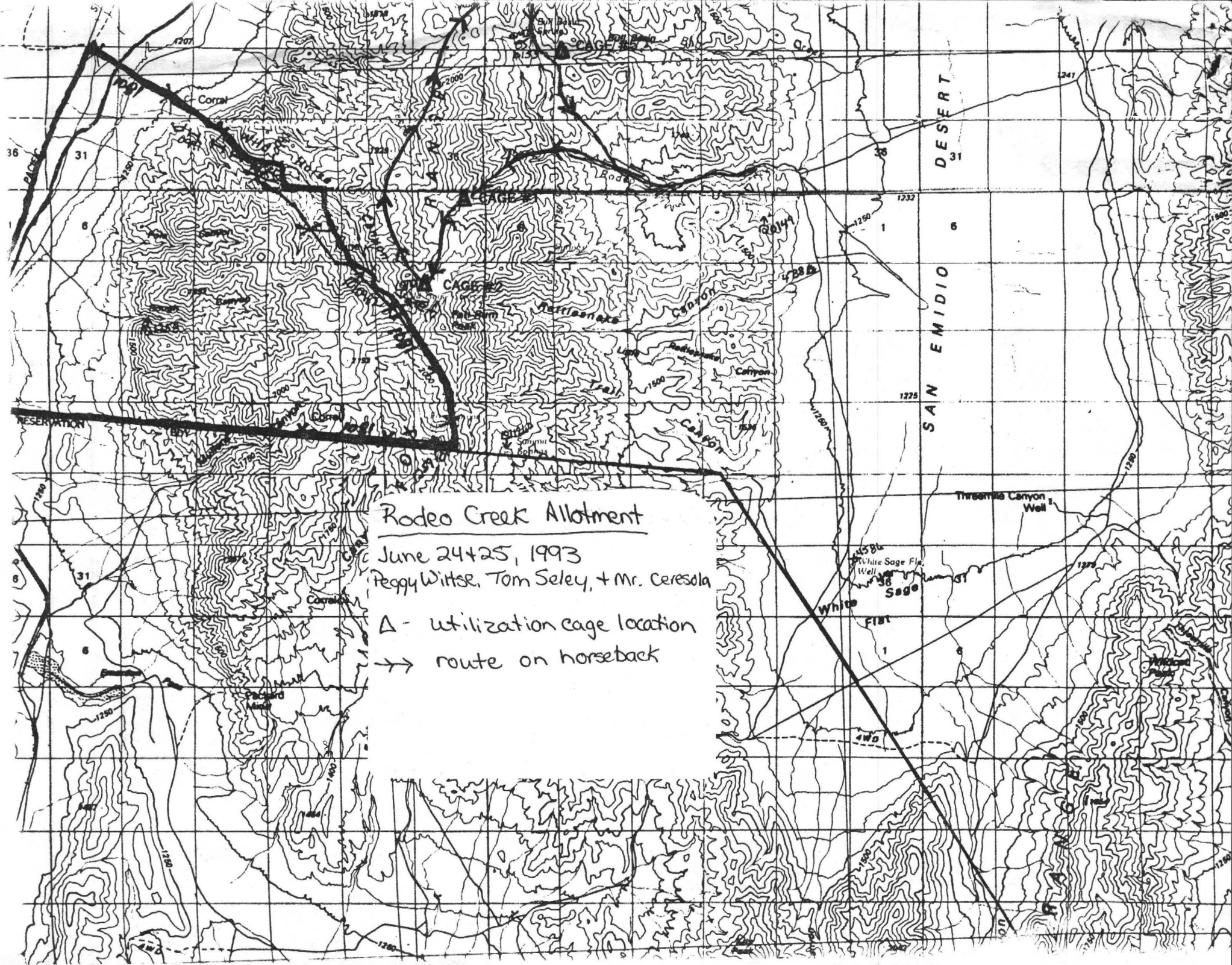


Rodeo Creek - cage #5  
Bull Basin



Rodeo Creek - cage #5  
Bull Basin





Rodeo Creek Allotment

June 24+25, 1993

Peggy Wittse, Tom Seley, + Mr. Ceresola

△ - utilization cage location

→ route on horseback