



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT OFFICE
705 East 4th Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

m 6-26-90



IN REPLY REFER TO:
4120
(NV-026.1)

Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses
Stewart Facility
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

ATTN: Terri Jay

Dear Ms. Jay:

We have enclosed copies of the draft allotment management plan for the Soldier Meadows and Rodeo Creek allotments. We would appreciate any constructive comments that you could provide. We are trying to finalize these plans before the end of the fiscal year so we would like to have your comments back by July 1, 1990. Any comments received after this date will not be included into the final AMP. Thank you for your participation in these plans.

Sincerely yours,

Bud Cribley
Sonoma-Gerlach Area Manager

Enclosure



**COMMISSION FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF WILD HORSES**

Stewart Facility
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June 26, 1990

Bud Cribley, Manager
Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area
Winnemucca District Office
705 East 4th Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Dear Bud,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and provide comments on the draft AMPs for Soldier Meadows and Rodeo Creek allotments.

The documents appears to be very comprehensive and well done.

The only concern I have is regarding the proposed range improvements in the riparian areas of the Soldier Meadows allotment. While the Commission's policy supports protection of riparian areas, there are concerns regarding placement of fences.

We understand that it is usual to consult with the permittee on the placement of the fences that would bring about the range improvements. The Commission would request that we be notified of these consultations so that we may have a representative present. This will provide us with a better understanding of the placement in relationship to the wild horse herd movements.

As a possibility, it may be appropriate to request funds from the Commission for the proposed range improvements that will benefit wildlife, wild horses and livestock.

If we can provide you further information, please give us a call.

We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Terri Jay".

TERRI JAY
Executive Director

TJ/cb

DRAFT

RODEO CREEK
ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Winnemucca District

Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area

Buffalo Hills Planning Unit

Prepared by: Chris Mayer, Range Conservationist

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1. General Information

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During fiscal year 1988 the Rodeo Creek Allotment Evaluation was completed in compliance with Bureau policy which requires an allotment evaluation within five years after the RPS is finalized. This evaluation analyzed all monitoring data prior to 1989. Based on the recommendations in the evaluation, management actions and adjustments have been implemented on the Rodeo Creek Allotment as shown in this plan through agreement with the permittee, Stan Ceresola, dated 09/15/88.

Selective Management Categorization in the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area has classified the Rodeo Creek Allotment into the "I" (Intensive) category and is priority #4 in the resource area.

The Rodeo Creek Allotment is located immediately south and west of Gerlach, Nevada and is within Washoe County.

<u>Land Ownership Status</u>	<u>Public Land</u> (Acres)	<u>Other Land</u> (Acres)	<u>Total Acres</u>
	193,402	5,373	198,775

The allotment management plan (AMP) area includes all or part of the following; Fox Range, Lake Range, San Emidio Desert, Smoke Creek Desert and the Black Rock Desert. The allotment is bordered on the west by the Smoke Creek Desert and the Susanville District, California to the east by Highway 447 and the Blue Wing Allotment, to the north by the Smoke Creek and Black Rock Deserts and the Buffalo Hills Allotment and to the south by the Fox and Lake Ranges and the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation.

See Map #1 for Rodeo Creek Allotment location map.

The typical physiographic features of the area are the high elevation north-south trending mountain ranges, the steep rocky canyons and gentle rolling terrain to the broad desert floors. Elevation varies from 4,000' on the desert floors to 9,000'+ on the higher peaks. The climate is characteristic of the high cold desert with highly variable precipitation patterns and extreme variations in temperatures. Precipitation ranges from 5.25" on the valley floor as measured at Empire, Nevada to an excess of 20" on the higher mountain ranges. Seasonal distribution patterns indicate 75% of the precipitation occurs during winter and spring, principally in the form of snow. Seasonal temperatures range from -0°F to 100°F and the average growing season is 120-150 days annually from May to September. The area supports cold desert shrub vegetation which is adapted to limited moisture and wide temperature variations.

2. Historical Grazing Use

The Rodeo Creek Allotment was used for the grazing of cattle, horses and sheep before the adjudication process. The period-of-use was year-long grazing in common for all types of livestock as per customary use. The adjudication of the Fox Mountain grazing unit was April 8, 1966, by Notice of Advisory Board Recommendation and Decision of the District Manager. At the time of adjudication a 38.5% reduction was imposed on the base property qualifications in order to reach the grazing capacity of the federal range.

The Rodeo Creek Allotment was formed out of the Fox Mountain grazing unit by Notice of Final Advisory Board Recommendation and Decision of the District Manager and rangeline agreement dated December 22, 1966.

At the time of adjudication, the Ceresola Estate had 9,336 AUMs of preference that which were reduced to 5,742 AUMs, a 38.5% reduction. When the rangeline agreement was formed between the Rodeo Creek and Pole Canyon Allotments, grazing qualifications were adjusted and 720 AUMs were reapportioned to the Rodeo Creek Allotment. This increased the active grazing preference to what they are today, 6,462 AUMs. The period-of-use for the allotment was established by the recommendation of the Advisory Board and District Manager as per customary use of the range, which was season-long. The Rodeo Creek Allotment has traditionally been licensed for cattle year-long at a level of 835 cattle in the summer mountain pasture (05/01-10/31) and then reduced to 150 cattle in the lower elevation and flats during the winter season (11/01-04/30). For the period 1978-1987, licensed use in the Rodeo Creek Allotment followed this system and was consistently below the 6,462 AUMs Active preference.

3. Existing Information

a. Rodeo Creek Allotment

1) Livestock Qualifications

- a) Adjudicated Active Preference in the Rodeo Creek Allotment is 6,462 AUMs.

	<u>Adjudicated Qualification</u>	
	<u>Preference</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Active</u>
9,336	2,874	6,462

2) Total Current Grazing Qualifications

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Grazing Record Number</u>	<u>Preference</u>			<u>Number & Kind of Livestock</u>	<u>Period From To</u>	<u>% Federal Range</u>
Stan Ceresola	272011	9,336	3,516	5,820	485 C	3/1 - 2/28	100

As per agreement dated September 15, 1988 with permittee, Stan Ceresola, 646 AUMs were placed in suspended preference. The 646 AUMs will be held in suspended preference for a 5-year period (03/01/88-02/28/93) resulting in an active preference of 5,820 AUMs.

3) Sheep Trailing

John Espil Sheep Co. trails domestic sheep through the Rodeo Creek Allotment from the Ragged Top Allotment to the Cal-Neva Planning Unit, Susanville District, California once a year. Approximate numbers and trailing dates are as follows: Refer to Map #10 for trail route through Rodeo Creek Allotment.

Operator
Espil

Number and Kind
of Livestock
2,000 S

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Trailing Period
03/06 - 03/20

b. Wildlife Reasonable Numbers

	Seasonal Use Area	Reasonable Numbers	AUMs
<u>Mule deer</u> Fox Range	DY-1	59	177
<u>Pronghorn</u> Fox Range	AY-5	57	137
<u>Bighorn</u> Fox Range	BY-3	62	150

Refer to Maps 4, 5 and 6 for Wildlife Use Areas.

c. Wild Horse and Burros

The Fox and Lake Herd Management Area is located in the Rodeo Creek Allotment and the Pole Canyon Allotment. Prior to the June 1989 IBLA Ruling the appropriate management levels (AML) were established in the Sonoma-Gerlach Land Use Plan and by District Managers Decision (MFP III) for the HMA. In accordance with the June 1989 IBLA Ruling, future adjustment for both wild horses and livestock will be made based on monitoring data. The Current Numbers (1988), AML's and AUM forage consumption is as follows:

<u>Herd Management Area</u>	<u>Current Number</u>	<u>AML</u>	<u>AUM Demand</u>
Fox and Lake HA	453	434	5,436

The management objective (prior to the IBLA decision) for the Rodeo Creek allotment was 335 wild horses.

Refer to Map #3 for Wildhorse Herd Management Area.

d. Threatened and Endangered species

There are no known T&E plants or animals within the Rodeo Creek Allotment.

e. Wilderness Study Areas (WSA)

The Fox Range WSA NV-020--014 is located in the AMP area. Refer to Map #11.

As per the Interim Management Policy of December 12, 1979, updated November 11, 1987, changes in number and kind of livestock or period of use may be permitted, so long as (1) the changes do not cause declining condition or trend of the vegetation or soil, and (2) the changes do not cause unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands. Therefore, there would be no anticipated impacts to the present wilderness values resulting from implementation of this plan.

f. Baseline Data

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An order 3 soil survey has been completed in the Rodeo Creek Allotment. Baseline data has been collected and established on some key area locations, however, Ecological status data has not been collected. An Ecological Status Inventory (ESI) survey is to be conducted during 1990. It is anticipated that compilation of the data will be complete by the winter of 1990-1991.

The estimated Ecological Range Condition and Trend as shown in the Sonoma-Gerlach Draft EIS, dated 1981, Appendix J, Section 1 is as follows:

<u>Excellent</u>		<u>Estimated Condition</u>				<u>Poor</u>	
<u>Acres</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>%</u>
1934	1%	1934	1%	27,076	14%	162,458	84%

<u>Upward Acres</u>		<u>Estimated Trend</u>		<u>Downward Acres</u>	
<u>Acres</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Stable Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>%</u>
0		0		193,402	

g. Issues and Conflicts

- 1) Livestock distribution and stocking levels.
- 2) Forage condition for livestock, wild horses and wildlife.
- 3) Utilization on 596 acres of Wetland Riparian Habitat. (WL-1.10)

4. Public Participation

The livestock agreement dated November 15, 1988, of which this plan is based on, was prepared in consultation, cooperation and coordination with the affected permittee, Stan Ceresola; Nevada Department of Wildlife; Sierra Club and Natural Resources Defense Council, (NRDC); WHOA; ISPMB; The Wilderness Society; USFWS; Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses; Nature Conservancy; Nevada Cattlemens Association; Nevada Woolgrowers Assn.; Nevada Humane Society; Save the Mustangs; Animal Protection Institute; American Horse Protection Assn.; U.S. Wild Horse and Burro Foundation; Winnemucca District Grazing Advisory Board; Nevada Outdoor Recreation Assoc.; and numerous private individuals.

A letter was sent to the permittee informing him that the Nevada Department of Agriculture is available for his assistance regarding development of his AMP.

5. Management Objectives

See Map Section for location of habitats and other objective locations associated with the following management objectives.

a. Short Term

- 1) Utilization of key plant species in 596 acres of wetland riparian habitat shall not exceed 50% except where adjusted by an approved activity plan. (WL-1.10) Map 7

- 2) Total utilization of antelope bitterbrush (PUTR2) shall not exceed 50% and 40% on quaking aspen (POTR5) except where adjusted by an approved activity plan. (WL-1.7) and (WL-1.9) Map 8
- 3) Maintain an acceptable allowable use level on key forage species that will provide a sustained yield.

b. Long Term

- 1) Improve to and maintain the condition of 596 acres of wetland riparian habitat type to good or better. (WL-1.10) Map 7
- 2) Protect sage grouse strutting grounds and nesting wintering habitat and improve brooding habitat by: (WL-1.11) Map 9
 - a) Following NDOW's guidelines for Vegetal Control Programs in Sage Grouse Habitat in Nevada.
 - b) Maintain sagebrush canopy at 30% sage grouse nesting and wintering areas where sagebrush does not exceed three feet in height.
- 3) Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland habitat condition to provide forage on a sustained yield basis, with and initial forage demand for big game of 177 AUMs for mule deer, 137 AUMs for pronghorn and 150 AUMs for bighorn sheep by:
 - a) Improving or maintaining Fox Range DY-1 (16,224 acres) mule deer habitat to good condition. Map 4
 - b) Improving or maintaining Fox Range AY-5 (38,100 acres) pronghorn habitat to good condition. Map 5
 - c) Improving or maintaining Fox Range BY-3 (32,530 acres) potential California bighorn habitat at 75% of optimum. Map 6
 - d) Improve bitterbrush from severely hedged form class to lightly hedged form class.
- 4) Manage, maintain and improve rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis with an initial stocking level of 6,462 AUMs.
- 5) Improve range/ecological condition from: poor to fair on 162,458 acres, fair to good on 27,076 acres, and good to excellent on 1,934 acres.
- 6) Manage, maintain and improve public rangeland conditions to provide an initial level of 4,020 AUMs of forage on a sustained yield basis for 335 (AMLs) (Pre-IBLA Decision) wild horses in the Fox and Lake Range Herd Use Area. Map 3

Appropriate Management Levels (AML) refers to adult horses and burros (i.e. two years or older).

- 7) Maintain and improve the free-roaming behavior of wild horses and burros by protecting and enhancing their home range.
- 8) Maintain/Improve wild horse/burro habitat by assuring free access to water.

6. Grazing Practices

As per the Rodeo Creek Allotment Agreement dated 09/15/88, a grazing management system was developed which includes modifications to past stocking levels and use areas. Grazing management described in this allotment management plan will be in accordance with the Rodeo Creek Allotment Agreement. Active preference will be adjusted by 10% from 6,462 AUMs to 5,816 AUMs. This will be a five year reduction for the period (04/01/88-02/28-93). The 10% reduction of 646 AUMs will be held in suspended preference for the five year period (04/01/88-02/28/93). Grazing management will be a deferred rotation grazing system. The stocking level will be 485 cattle year-long. The livestock operation will continue with cattle as the livestock class and will be a cow/calf operation. Grazing practices within this plan were implemented April 1988 and the grazing system will be repeated each year. An evaluation will be conducted in five years (1993) to analyze the results of the changes made in management and at this time a change in management or preference may be made. Any increase in forage which is determined to be permanently available as determined through monitoring studies or any decrease will be allocated on a proportionate share basis. The 646 AUMs suspended are not included for proportionate increase. The grazing management practices are tools geared toward achieving progress in meeting the objectives of this plan.

a. Grazing Qualifications
(cattle)

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Grazing Record Number</u>	<u>Preference</u>			<u>Number & Kind of Livestock</u>	<u>Period</u>		<u>% Federal Range</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Active</u>		<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	
Stan Ceresola	272011	9,446	3,516	5,820	485	03/01-02/28	100%	

(Domestic Sheep)

John Espil Sheep Co. will continue to trail domestic sheep through the Rodeo Creek Allotment once annually from the Ragged Top allotment to the Cal Neva Planning Unit, Susanville District. Sheep trail along the following route; enter Rodeo Creek allotment near Jenny Creek and Limbo Pass road, cross the Lake Range then move southwest to the south end of the San Emidio Desert, then west to the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. Refer to Map 10 for domestic sheep trailing route.

Domestic Sheep Trail

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Number and Kind of Livestock</u>	<u>Trailing Period</u>
Espil	2,000 S	03/06 - 03/26

b. Grazing System and Treatment

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1) Areas-of-Use

The grazing system will maintain the past winter and summer use areas and would initiate a spring use area. The three use areas are described generally as follows:

- a) Winter Use Area: This use area includes the eastern portion of the Rodeo Creek Allotment and that area east of the Fox Range to include the San Emidio Desert, the Lake Range and the southern portion of the Black Rock Desert.
- b) Spring Use Area: This use area includes the foothills of the Fox Range along both the east and west sides.
- c) Summer Use Area: This use area includes the high country of the Fox Range.

Refer to Map #2 for Livestock Use Areas

- 2) The following grazing management system will be implemented in the Rodeo Creek Allotment with respect to the above described use areas. Graze 485 cattle year-long in the Rodeo Creek Allotment as follows:

At the beginning of the grazing year on 03/01, 485 cattle will graze in the winter use area until 04/30.

For the period 05/01-05/30, 485 cattle will graze the spring use area.

On 06/01, 485 cattle will be moved into the summer use area and will remain for the period 06/01-10/30.

On 11/01, 485 cattle will be moved into the winter use area and will remain for the period 11/01-04/30.

There may be periods when a portion of the base herd may be removed from public lands to Empire Farms property.

Yearly Grazing Use

Pasture	5/1	6/1	7/1	8/1	9/1	10/1	11/1	12/1	1/1	2/1	3/1	4/1	5/1
Foothills of Fox Spring Spring Use Area	Graze 05/01 to 05/30 485 C												
Fox Range Summer Use Area	Defer red Use			Graze 06/01 to 10/30 485 C									Deferred Use
East Portion Winter Use Area			Deferred Use						Graze 11/01 to 04/30 485 C				

3) Physiological Requirements

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This deferred rotation system is based on the physiological requirements and growth stages of the key forage species. It is designed to maintain and improve carrying capacity and increase forage production.

During the winter grazing period, this treatment allows grazing during the dormancy period when plants are least susceptible to the impacts of grazing.

Cattle will be removed from the winter pasture during the beginning of spring leaf growth.

The spring use area treatment allows grazing to occur at a high intensity for a short duration during the spring growth when forage is nutritious. The spring use area will be utilized during the beginning of the Critical Growth Period, specifically during the leaf and twig growth stages and during the beginning of the flowering stage. Cattle will be removed during the flowering stage prior to seedripeness, allowing rest during the peak of flowering which will still allow forage plants to make and store food and produce seed.

Grazing treatment in the summer-use-area allows grazing during the late Critical Growth Period, and after seedripeness when the plants go dormant.

Cattle will be distributed within use areas to reduce concentrations.

how?

4) Wildlife Crucial Habitat Areas

The grazing system will promote lower utilization levels on bitterbrush and Aspen seedlings which will benefit mule deer and pronghorn.

The adjustment in stocking level from past grazing use in the summer country should benefit forage availability, particularly forbs and winter fat for late winter and spring use by pronghorn. It will also reduce impacts on wetland riparian areas.

c. Interim Grazing Practices

The interim grazing practices will reflect the grazing system of this plan. The initial stocking levels during the interim period will be 5,820 AUMs Active Preference, with the 646 AUMs held on Suspended Preference. One of the management objectives of this plan is to provide forage on a sustained yield basis with a stocking level of 6,462 AUMs.

Any increase in forage which is determined to be permanently available as determined through monitoring studies will be allocated to livestock, wild horses and wildlife on a proportionate share basis. Any reductions in forage availability will also be reduced on a proportionate share basis to livestock, wild horses, and wildlife.

d. Livestock Distribution/Control

Distribution will be improved from past grazing practices by utilizing an established spring use area to include the foot hills of the Fox Range and distributing cattle in the spring use area.

Previous grazing treatment did not promote or control cattle to utilize the foothill country. Cattle will utilize the foothills for the period 05/01-05/30. Cattle will then be pushed into the summer country on 06/01, which is one month later than previous summer turnout.

Cattle will be distributed within the use areas to minimize concentrations. Future distribution within the use areas may be adjusted as based on monitoring data. An effort will be made to minimize concentration along Rodeo Creek by distributing cattle away from the creek. Water hauling may be an alternative to improve distribution in the winter country and reduce pressure particularly near White Sage Flat.

Since pastures and use areas are not fenced, the livestock operator is required to keep livestock in the authorized pasture or use area within the authorized period-of-use. Livestock will be distributed and controlled by horseback and placement of mineral supplements during the grazing period to achieve even distribution and proper utilization levels. Range Improvements will continue to be identified for better distribution and control.

e. Mineral Supplements

Salt, mineral, and protein blocks may be placed a minimum of one-quarter mile from water sources in areas of ridges and on flat spots and gentle slopes that are accessible by livestock.

Benefits: The salting plan will achieve better distribution of domestic livestock and wild horses/burros throughout the planning area. It may help to improve the condition of the vegetation in the wet and riparian areas by reducing the amount of concentrated use.

f. Billing Procedure

Payment of fees will be made in accordance with 43 CFR Parts 4130.7.

The permittee will be billed prior to the start of the grazing period. All grazing fees are due on the due date specified on the grazing fee bill (and prior to grazing use). "Failure to pay the grazing bill within 15 days of the due date specified on the bill shall result in a late fee assessment of \$25 or 10% of the grazing bill, whichever is greater, but not to exceed \$250."

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Accurate records will be kept of the stocking rates and dates of movement of livestock between pastures, seasonal use areas, and private lands. Actual Use grazing reports are due within 15 days after completion of grazing use as stipulated on each grazing billing.

g. Flexibility

Flexibility in turnout, pasture movement and removal dates must be approved in advance. Pasture movement must be completed in accordance with the grazing license dates. Flexibility may be allowed if this use is in conformance with other resource needs, particularly the needs of important forage and wildlife habitat. The provision for flexibility will not authorize use in excess of the permittee's or lessee's recognized active grazing preference. The amount of use may, however, be reduced voluntarily below the active grazing preference upon application to the Area Manager. Changes in grazing use outside the normal operation and limits of flexibility must be applied for and authorized in advance of the grazing period. In emergency situations where catastrophes such as severe storms, loss of livestock or destruction of vegetation are unavoidable, the permittee would be allowed to move livestock or provide supplemental feed without prior authorization. However, application must be made as soon as possible to the Area Manager.

h. Unauthorized Use

It is the policy of the Bureau of Land Management to pursue unauthorized use as in accordance with 43 CFR parts 4100.

Livestock grazing will be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit. Livestock found on the public lands of the Rodeo Creek Allotment in excess of authorized numbers, in an area or at a time different from that authorized or without a permit lease or grazing authorization will be prohibited and will be subject to civil and criminal penalties under subpart 4170.

The identification of livestock authorized to graze on the Rodeo Creek Allotment shall be required as per 43 CFR 4130.5. All cattle authorized to graze on public lands in the Rodeo Creek Allotment will be required to be eartagged with tags furnished by BLM. Animals not eartagged will be subject to penalty under Subpart 4170. Eartagging of authorized livestock will be required for each animal six months of age or over at the time of entering the public lands, for all weaned animals regardless of age, and for all animals becoming 12 months of age during the authorized period-of-use.

7. Range Improvements

This management plan is centered around water availability and control as a primary management tool for manipulating livestock movement. The grazing system will be implemented with the existing range improvements. Full implementation of the grazing system is dependent upon development of all proposed range improvements. Range Improvements will continue to be identified for better distribution and livestock control. Water

hauling sites will be identified in the winter use area as based on utilization data to improve distribution and help reduce concentration areas. **DRAFT**

All existing range improvements will be maintained as in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grazing authorization.

A Range Investment Analysis (Sage Ram) program has been completed for all proposed range improvements which shows that the benefit cost analysis for the Rodeo Creek Allotment is .6/1.

See Table 1 for "Existing Range Improvements".

a. Project Maintenance

The permittee is required to perform normal maintenance on the range improvements to which he/she has been assigned maintenance responsibility as part of the "Assignment of Range Improvements". Normal Maintenance of projects shall be as follows:

Fences

Normal maintenance of fences is defined as: The labor and materials needed to keep an existing fence in a condition adequate to prevent livestock movement through, under, or over the fence. This includes but is not limited to:

- 1) Ensuring that all strands of fence wire between fence posts are tightly stretched and secured to the fence posts by metal clips or staples as appropriate for the type of post.
- 2) Ensuring that all fence posts are securely in place and that bent, broken, or missing posts and stays are replaced as needed.
- 3) Ensuring that all wooden stretch panels, corner braces, and gate posts are securely in place and in sound condition. Rotten or broken woodposts must be replaced as needed.
- 4) Ensuring that all strands of fence wire and fence spacing wires or wood poles which form the gates are properly stretched and secured. Each gate should have a suitable retaining wire or latch for secure closure of the gate.
- 5) Ensuring that the appropriate Bureau fencing standards are maintained.

Cattleguards

Normal maintenance and upkeep of cattleguards will include the following:

- 1) Cleaning the pit under the cattleguard to the extent required to prevent livestock movement over it and to ensure adequate drainage.

- 2) Any rails that are cut or damaged will be returned to original Bureau standards.
- 3) Any wings that are cut or damaged will be returned to original Bureau standards. This also includes keeping wires taut that are stretched between the wings and posts.

Reservoirs

Normal maintenance on reservoirs will conform to the following conditions and specifications:

- 1) Spillways will not be built on fill material and must be at least five feet below the lowest point of the top of the dam. They will also be kept clean and free of debris.
- 2) Height of the dam must be maintained as constructed and the top width should be a minimum of 10 feet.
- 3) Excavated materials which are highly pervious, such as sand, gravel, and silt, shall not be placed in any part of the dam.
- 4) Slopes of the reservoir will be maintained at no steeper than 3:1 and no greater than 4.1 on the upstream side.
- 5) Strip and remove all vegetation from fill areas of the reservoir.
- 6) Short lifts (6-8 inches) will be made to provide for better soil compaction. Structure will be overfilled 10%.
- 7) The Bureau of Land Management must be notified a minimum of two weeks in advance to obtain authorization to perform maintenance and to determine if a Bureau representative should be present when maintenance is performed.

Wells and Windmills

- 1) Maintaining adequate oil level in mill motor.
- 2) Draining and cleaning stock trough yearly or as needed.
- 3) Drain System - Repair all leaks, breaks, or clogs in drain pipe.
- 4) Ensure proper attachment of bird ladders in stock trough.
- 5) Repair leaks in stock trough.
- 6) Repair or replace trough braces as needed.
- 7) Replace dirt, gravel, or rock fill around trough, when necessary.
- 8) Replace those items above ground which require replacement due to normal use.

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- 9) Replacement of parts and/or repairing of the well and associated developments. This may include below ground maintenance.
- 10) All replacement parts will be of an equivalent nature to the original parts, as determined by Bureau personnel and original specifications.
- 11) Allow people and other animals (wildlife, wild horses and burros) to use the water along with authorized livestock.

Springs and Pipelines

Normal maintenance and upkeep is defined as: The labor and materials required annually to keep an existing spring (and pipeline) in a condition adequate to satisfy the proper distribution and maintenance of livestock. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- 1) Cleaning the spring head box, inlet and overflow pipes, and trough(s) (overflow pond, if present) of debris and moss.
- 2) Repair of broken or split pipe that can be accomplished with hand tools.
- 3) Ensure proper attachment of bird ladder in stock trough.
- 4) Repair leaks in stock trough.
- 5) Repair or replace trough braces as needed.
- 6) Replace dirt, gravel or rock fill around trough(s), when necessary.
- 7) Replace those items above ground which will require replacement due to normal use.
- 8) Maintain the improvement according to original Bureau standards.
- 9) Repair required motorized equipment will require prior Bureau authorization.
- 10) Allow people and other animals (wildlife, wild horses and burros) to use the water along with authorized livestock.

8. Rangeland Monitoring Studies

a. Types of Studies

All studies in this plan will be conducted in accordance with the "Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook" (September 1984), the "Winnemucca District Coordinated Monitoring Plan" (April 1985), "Winnemucca District Habitat Monitoring Plan", BLM Technical Reference 4400 Series Rangeland Monitoring Manuals, and other appropriate Bureau Manuals. Aquatic study methods will be performed to Bureau Manual Supplement (6671-NSO 6-38) standards.

Monitoring techniques and specific study types that will be conducted as a minimum in the Rodeo Creek Allotment include; use pattern mapping/livestock-wildhorse distribution, utilization, ecological status, trend frequency or photo plots. Existing exclosures will be maintained for study purposes. Other study methods which may be conducted include cover, density, browse and apparent trend.

b. Management Objectives and Study Methods

1) Short Term

- a) Utilization of key plant species on 596 acres of wetland riparian habitat shall not exceed 50% except where adjusted by an approved activity plan. (WL-1.10)

Utilization by the "Key Forage Plant Method" will measure achievement of this objective.

- b) Total utilization of antelope bitterbrush (PUTR2) shall not exceed 50% and 40% on quaking aspen (POTR5) except where adjusted by an approved activity plan (WL-1.7) and (WL-1.9).

Utilization by the "Key Forage Plant Method" will measure achievement of this objective.

- c) Maintain an acceptable allowable use level on key forage species that will provide a sustained yield.

Utilization by the "Key Forage Plant Method" and use pattern mapping will measure achievement of this objective.

2) Long Term

- a) Improve to and maintain the condition of 596 acres of wetland riparian habitat type to good or better. (WL-1.10)

Study methods which will measure achievement of this objective include; Ecological Condition, Geomorphological Classification, Extensive Browse Method, a close-up photograph and a panoramic view.

- b) Protect sage grouse strutting grounds and nesting wintering habitat and improve brooding habitat by: (WL-1.11)

- (1) Following NDOW's guidelines for Vegetal Control Programs in Sage Grouse Habitat in Nevada.

- (2) Maintain sagebrush canopy at 30% for sage grouse nesting and wintering areas where sagebrush does not exceed 3 feet in height.

Study methods which will measure achievement of this objective include; ecological status condition, trend frequency, utilization, use pattern mapping, cover and density. As a minimum, the cover method and utilization will be conducted.

c) Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland habitat condition to provide forage on a sustained yield basis, with an initial forage demand for big game of 177 AUMs for mule deer, 137 AUMs for pronghorn and 150 AUMs for bighorn sheep by:

- (1) Improving or maintaining Fox Range DY-1 (16,224 acres) mule deer habitat to good condition.
- (2) Improving or maintaining Fox Range AY-5 (38,100 acres) pronghorn habitat at good condition.
- (3) Improving or maintaining Fox Range BY-3 (32,530 acres) potential California bighorn habitat at 75% of optimum.
- (4) Improve bitterbrush from severely hedged form class to lightly hedged form class.

Ecological status condition, trend frequency, browse, utilization, and use pattern mapping will measure achievement of this objective.

d) Manage, maintain and improve rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis with an initial stocking level of 6,462 AUMs.

Ecological status condition, trend frequency, utilization, use pattern mapping, cover, density and browse studies will measure achievement of this objective.

e) Improve range/ecological condition from: poor to fair on 162,458, acres fair to good on 27,076 acres, and good to excellent on 1,934 acres.

Ecological Site Inventory and ecological condition will measure achievement of this objective.

f) Manage, maintain, and improve public rangeland conditions to provide an initial level of 4,020 AUMs of forage on a sustained yield basis for 335 AMLs wild horses in the Fox and Lake Range Herd Use Area.

Ecological status condition, trend, frequency, Utilization, use pattern mapping, cover and density may be used to measure achievement of this objective.

c. Schedule For Conducting Studies

1) Use Pattern Mapping (livestock-wildhorse distribution)

a) Livestock

Use Pattern Mapping (UPM) will be conducted annually after each use area or pasture move and ideally between 15 days

prior to grazing completion and 15 days after grazing completion. Conduct UPM as follows as per grazing system:

<u>Grazed Pasture</u>	<u>Study Period</u>
Winter Use Area	03/15 - 04/15
Spring Use Area	05/15 - 06/15
Summer Use Area	10/15 - 11/15

b) Wildhorses

UPM will be conducted annually by livestock pasture within 15 days prior to cattle turnout. Conduct UPM for wild horse data in accordance with the grazing system of this plan as follows:

<u>Grazed Pasture</u>	<u>Study Period</u>
Winter Use Area	10/15 - 11/01
Spring Use Area	04/15 - 05/01
Summer Use Area	05/15 - 06/01

c) Wildlife

UPM will be conducted annually and in conjunction with both the livestock and wild horse disciplines and the grazing system of this plan.

- d) The extent of UPM conducted over the allotment may be reduced as mapping begins to show areas of the same amount of use or where areas of no use are consistently the same year after year.

2) Utilization

Utilization data will be collected at key areas during UPM as per the above UPM schedule. Utilization data will also be collected during establishment of key areas.

3) Trend Frequency

Trend Frequency will be collected at Key Areas when established.

4) Ecological Status Location

Ecological condition will be collected at key areas when established. When soil and Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) data becomes available it will be incorporated into this plan. ESI is scheduled to be completed during the winter of 1990-1991.

5) Photo Plots

Photo plots may be established at Key Areas where all criteria for a Key Area are not present ie. capable of showing response to management action.

6) Cover and Density, Apparent Trend.

Conducting these studies are optional. They are not a required minimum standard.

7) Browse

Browse studies will be conducted at Key Areas when established.

8) Wetland Riparian Habitat

Ecological Status Condition and Geomorphological Classification will be determined through (ESI) and during Key Area establishment with ecological condition.

Other riparian studies will be conducted in conjunction with livestock, wildlife and wild horse studies.

9) Sage Grouse Strutting and Nesting Habitat.

Study methodology and reading will be identified in the Wildlife Habitat Management Plan.

10) Climatic Data

Climatic data will be collected annually from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

d. Priority for Conducting Studies

When circumstances prevent completion of planned monitoring work, as a minimum, the following study methods will be conducted in the priority shown. The studies will be completed to the standards indicated in this plan.

- 1) Use Pattern Mapping
- 2) Riparian Studies
- 3) Utilization of "Key Forage Plant Method"
- 4) Collection of Actual Use and Climate Data
- 5) Trend Frequency
- 6) Ecological Status

e. Establishing Studies

Key areas will be established through the stratification process and interdisciplinary approach beginning in 1989. See Table VII for the "Monitoring Implementation Schedule." Key areas will be established over the next five years as knowledge is gained through stratification. The minimum monitoring procedures in this plan will be conducted at key areas.

f. Existing Studies

Monitoring data on Rodeo Creek Allotment has been collected dating back to 1978 for upland range monitoring. Wildlife studies have not been established on the allotment.

The techniques or types of range data collected includes; trend frequency, photo plot, utilization, and use pattern mapping. There are six previously established study sites and two exclosure study sites on the Rodeo Creek allotment. Trend, photo plot and frequency data has been collected on two exclosures for the period (1978-1981). Utilization data has been collected at study sites dating back to 1981 and use Pattern mapping has been conducted on the allotment annually since 1985. Refer to Table IV for Study Site Locations.

The baseline studies may be referenced for wildhorse and wildlife needs where appropriate.

g. Allotment Evaluation

The next evaluation will be conducted in five years (1994) from the Agreement dated 03/12/89. Analysis will be based on the attainment of management objectives. The specific study methods identified to measure achievement of each objective will be the data used for analysis. Evaluation procedure will be in accordance with State and District Office Procedures, 43 CFR 4100, the Winnemucca RPS, the BLM Manual and appropriate Technical References.

h. Data Records and Storage

Rangeland monitoring studies will be filed in the appropriate Allotment Monitoring File, in the Wild Horse Herd Management HMA files and in the Wildlife Use Area Files.

i. Coordination of Work Force

The Sonoma-Gerlach range conservationist in cooperation with the Wild Horse and Burro Specialist and the Wildlife Biologist will be responsible for collecting data, evaluating studies, records storage and maintenance, providing quality control, training, and administration and coordination of the monitoring program.

Time and manpower shall be coordinated to meet resource area priorities. Emphasis on monitoring in the Rodeo Creek Allotment is reflected in the Winnemucca District Coordinated Monitoring plan.

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TABLE 1. EXISTING RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Agreement/Permit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Maintenance Responsibility</u>
White Sage Well	4586	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.22 E., Sec. 36 NW1/4	Stan Ceresola
Bull Basin Spr. #2	0153	Cooperative Agreement	T.30 N., R.22 E., Sec. 19 SWSE	Stan Ceresola
Ceresola Spr.	0149	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.22 E., Sec. 2 SWNW	Stan Ceresola
Wright Canyon Spr.	0982	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.21 E., Sec. 11 NE,NW	Stan Ceresola
Fox Canyon Spr.	1259	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.21 E., Sec. 24 SW,NW	Stan Ceresola
Summit Spr.	1260	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.22 E., Sec. 19 NE,SW	Stan Ceresola
Wild Horse Cyn. Spr.	4214	Cooperative Agreement	T.29 N., R.21 E., Sec. 11 NE,SE	Stan Ceresola
Pole Creek Fence	1081	Cooperative Agreement		

TABLE II

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Rodeo Creek Allotment Plant List

<u>Plant Code</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name(s)</u>
<u>Grasses</u>		
AGSM	<u>Agropyron smithii</u>	western wheatgrass
AGSP	<u>Agropyron spicatum</u>	bluebunch wheatgrass
AGDA	<u>Agropyron dasystachyum</u>	thickspike wheatgrass
FEID	<u>Festunca idahoensis</u>	Idaho fescue
ORHY	<u>Oryzopsis hymenoides</u>	Indian ricegrass, sandgrass
POA++	<u>Poa, spp.</u>	blue grass (including more than one species of closely related blue grasses)
STC03	<u>Stipa columbiana</u>	Columbia needlegrass
STTH2	<u>Stipa thurburiana</u>	Thurbers Needlegrass
STCO	<u>Stipa Comata</u>	needle and thread
SIHY	<u>Sitanion hystrix</u>	bottlebrush squirreltail
ELCI	<u>Elymus cinereus</u>	basin wildrye
BRMA4	<u>Bromus marginatus</u>	mountain brome
SPCR	<u>Sporobolus cryptandrus</u>	sand dropseed
BRTE	<u>Bromus tectorum</u>	cheatgrass
SPAI	<u>Sporobolus airoides</u>	alkali sacaton
MUHLE	<u>Muhlenbergia</u>	muhly
HOBR2	<u>Hordeum brachy antherum</u>	meadow barley

TABLE II continued

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<u>FORBS</u>		
CREPI	<u>Crepis spp.</u>	hawksbeard
AGOSE	<u>Agoseria spp.</u>	mountain dandelion
HAVE	<u>Hackelia veluntina</u>	velvety stickseed
LUPIN	<u>Lupinus spp.</u>	lupine
ERIOG	<u>Eriogonum spp.</u>	buckwheat
TAOF	<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>	common dandelion
BAHO	<u>Balsamorhiza hookeri</u>	Hooker balsamroot
BASA3	<u>Balsamorhiza sagittata</u>	arrowleaf balsamroot
CASTI2	<u>Castilleja spp.</u>	Indian paintbrush
ALLIU	<u>Allium</u>	onion
CAREX	<u>Carex</u>	sedge
SUAED	<u>Suaeda</u>	seepweed
IVA++	<u>Iva</u>	sumpweed
LOMAT	<u>Lomatium</u>	biscuitroot
IRMI	<u>Iris missouriensis</u>	wild iris
AMSIN	<u>Amsinkia</u>	fiddleneck
ASTRA	<u>Astragalus</u>	mildvetch/locoweed
LYGOD	<u>Lygodesmia</u>	skeleton weed
PHLOX	<u>Phlox</u>	phlox
JUNCU	<u>Juncus</u>	rush

TABLE II continued

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SHRUBS

PUTR2	<u>Purshia tridentata</u>	antelope bitterbrush
SYMPH	<u>Symphoricarpos spp.</u>	snowberry
CELE3	<u>Ceriocarpus ledifolius</u>	curlleaf mountain mahogany
CELA	<u>Ceratoides lanata</u>	winterfat
AMALA	<u>Amalanchier alnifolia</u>	serviceberry
RIBES	<u>Ribes spp.</u>	Current, gooseberry
GRSP	<u>Grayia spinosa</u>	spiny hopsage
ATCA	<u>Atriplex canescens</u>	fourwing saltbush
ARAR8	<u>Artemisia Arbuseula</u>	low sagebrush
ARTRW	<u>Artemisia Wyomingensis</u>	Wyoming sagebrush
ATCO	<u>Atriplex confertifolia</u>	shadscale
ARSP5	<u>Artemisia spinescens</u>	budsage
ARVA	<u>Artemisia vaseyana</u>	Mountain big sagebrush
CHRVS9	<u>Chrysothamus spp.</u>	Rabbitbrush
DALEA	<u>Dalea spp.</u>	Dalea
TETRA	<u>Tetradymia spp.</u>	Horsebrush
SALIX	<u>Salix spp.</u>	Willow
SAVEv	<u>sarcobatus vermiculatus</u>	Black greasewood
SAVEB	<u>Sarcobatus baileyi</u>	Bailey greasewood
ARTR2	<u>Artemisia tridentata tridentata</u>	Basin Big Sagebrush

TABLE II continued

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TREES

EPNE

Ephedra nevadensis

Mormon tea

POTRT

Populus tremuloides

Quaking Aspen

ROWO

Rosa woodsii

Woods Rose

SALIX

Salix

willow

DELEA

Dalea

dalea

TABLE III
KEY VEGETATION FACTORS
RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT

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Potential Key Management Species <u>a/</u>	Critical Growth Period <u>b/</u>	Allowable Utilization Levels <u>c/</u> (percent)
<u>Grasses</u>		
Nevada bluegrass (<u>Poa nevadensis</u>)	5/15-6/15	50
basin wildrye (<u>Elymus cinereus</u>)	5/1-7/30	50
bluebunch wheatgrass (<u>Agropyron spicatum</u>)	5/1-7/15	50
Thurber needlegrass (<u>Stipa turburiana</u>)	5/1-7/15	40
needle-and-thread (<u>Stipa comata</u>)	5/1-7/15	50
bottlebrush squirreltail (<u>Sitanion hystrix</u>)	5/1-6/30	40
Idaho fescue (<u>Festuca idahoensis</u>)	5/15-7/31	40
Indian ricegrass (<u>Oryzopsis hymenoides</u>)	4/15-7/15	50
<u>Forbs</u>		
tapertip hawksbeard (<u>Crepis acuminata</u>)	4/15-6/30	50
globemallow (<u>Sphaeralcea</u> spp.)	4/15-6/30	15
arrowleaf balsomroot (<u>Balsamorhiza sagittata</u>)	5/15-6/30	30
Hooker balsamroot (<u>Balsamorhiza hookeri</u>)	5/15-6/30	5
<u>Shrubs</u>		
winterfat (<u>Ceratoides lanata</u>)	3/1-9/30	50
bitterbrush (<u>Purshia tridentata</u>)	5/1-7/15	50
Saskatoon Service (<u>Amalanchier alnifolia</u>)	5/1-7/15	40
quaking aspen (<u>Populus tremuloides</u>)	N/A	40
curlleaf mountain mahogany (<u>Cercocarpus ledifolius</u>)	5/1-9/15	50
snowberry (<u>Symphoricarpos</u> spp.)	5/1-8/15	40
bud sagebrush (<u>Artemisia spinescens</u>)	3/1-5/30	30
spiny hopsage (<u>Grayia spinosa</u>)	3/15-5/30	20
willow (<u>Salix</u> spp.)	N/A	30

a/ these are the current key management species in the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area as printed in the Sonoma-Gerlach Environmental Impact Statement (Draft).

b/ Critical growth periods are based on 1976-1979 phenological studies for Nevada, Ecology 30(3):298-305; Agronomy Journal Vol. 56, No. 1: 80-82; Farm and Home Science, March 1964, page 6; and Journal of Range Management 24(6):414-418 and 418-425.

c/ Taken from Winnemucca District Proper Use Factor Tables (available in the Winnemucca District Office).

Source: Winnemucca District Office Allotment Files and District personnel.

TABLE IV
STUDY SITE LOCATIONS
Rodeo Creek Allotment

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<u>Key Area</u>	<u>Key Species</u>	<u>Location</u>
126-01	POA++	T. 30 N., R. 22 E., Sec. 29, SW1/4
126-02	ORHY SIHY CELA	T. 30 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 8, SW1/4
126-03	DIST	T. 29 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 4, SE1/4
126-04	POA++ SIHY	T. 30 N., R. 22 E., Sec. 27, NW1/4
126-05	POA++ SIHY CELA	T. 30 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 23, NW1/4
126-06	SIHY	T. 30 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 13, SW1/4

Exclosure Locations

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Rodeo Creek Exclosure | T. 30 N., R. 22 E., Sec. 32, NE1/4 |
| 2. Rattlesnake Canyon Exclosure | T. 29 N., R. 22 E., Sec. 11, NW1/4 |

Table V Possible Management Actions through Monitoring Evaluation

Evaluation Period	Livestock Distribution 1/	Climate 2/	Utilization Objectives 3/	Frequency Objectives	Ecological Status Objectives	Management Actions 4/
Initial	Good	Favorable	< AUL	N/A	N/A	May indicate understocking. Adjust livestock numbers or periods-of-use.
	Poor	Favorable	× AUL	N/A	N/A	Indicates poor distribution. Change distribution patterns through range improvements, salting, etc.
	Good	Unfavorable	> AUL	N/A	N/A	Indicates unfavorable climatic conditions. If conditions exist for more than 2 years, adjust livestock numbers or periods-of-use until climatic conditions, range condition, and utilization are favorable.
	Good	Favorable	> AUL	N/A	N/A	May indicate overstocking. Adjust livestock numbers or periods-of-use.
Long-term	Good	Favorable	< AUL	Met	Met	Indicates understocking. Adjust livestock numbers or periods-of-use.
	Poor	Favorable	>< AUL	Met	Met	Indicates poor distribution. Change distribution patterns through range improvements, salting, etc.
	Good	Unfavorable	> AUL	Not Met	Not Met	Indicates unfavorable climatic conditions. If conditions exist for more than two years, adjust livestock numbers of periods-of-use until monitoring indicates conditions are more favorable.
	Good	Favorable	> AUL	Not Met	Not Met	May indicate overstocking over the long-term. Adjust livestock numbers or periods-of-use.
	Good	Favorable	× AUL	Not Met	Not Met	Trend and condition objectives not being met, for unknown reasons. Reevaluate monitoring procedures and/or intensify monitoring.

1/ Distribution is identified as "good" (livestock well distributed throughout pasture) and as "poor" (livestock concentrated near riparian, watering sites, on flats, etc.).

2/ Climate is identified as "favorable" or "unfavorable." Favorable and unfavorable conditions can be derived from deviations in normal temperature and precipitation patterns.

3/ < AUL - less than the allowable use levels on any key species as shown in the monitoring plan.

> AUL - greater than the allowable use levels on any key species as shown in the monitoring plan.

× AUL - equal to, greater than or less than the allowable use levels on any key species as shown in the monitoring plan.

4/ This column shows the conclusions that can be derived from the combination of monitoring results from the other columns, as well as what management actions could be used to help meet monitoring objectives.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT

MONITORING WORK FORCE

EXPENDITURES

Table VI

FISCAL YEAR _____
CALENDAR YEAR _____
NAME _____
ALLOTMENT Rodeo Creek
WILDLIFE USE AREA
NAME & NO. _____

DATE MO/DAY	Review Estab.		Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				TOTAL HOURS
PRELIMINARY WORK	8									8
TRAVEL	30		30	30	30	30				150
INVENTORY KEY AREA SELECTION	40									40
ECOLOGICAL STATUS DETERMINATION	40									40
UTILIZATION USE PATTERN MAPPING	4 40		4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40				20 200
ACTUAL USE	1		1	1	1	1				5
TREND	40		40	40	-	40				160
CLIMATIC ANALYSIS	1		1	1	1	1				5
DOCUMENTATION PHOTO FILING	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1				5 5
MONITORING PLAN DRAFT	80									80
MONITORING PLAN FINAL	40									40
MONITORING PLAN REV. SPECIAL STUDIES										
TOTAL HOURS	326		118	118	78	118				758
RECORD HOURS/DAY INDICATING (O) FOR OFFICE OR (F) FOR FIELD									TOTAL FOR PAGE	

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Table VII
Rodeo Creek Allotment
Implementation Schedule

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Year

Monitoring	Priority	1	2	3	4	5
Use Pattern Mapping	1	X	X	X	X	X
Utilization	2	X	X	X	X	X
Collection of Climate and Actual Use Data	3	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring Plan Final	4		X			
Stratification	5	X	X	X		
Key Area/Key Species	6	X	X	X		
Review and Selection						
Trend Frequency and Ecological Status	7		X	X	X	
Evaluation		X	X			X
<u>Grazing Implementation</u>		X				

Implement change in grazing use as per agreement of 03/12/88.

Range Improvements

The emphasis for years one and two is to maintain and improve existing projects and is primarily replacement of water troughs and pipelines.

Actual use: a report of actual livestock grazing use certified to be accurate by the permittee or lessee. Actual use may be expressed in terms of animal unit months or animal months. (See 43 CFR 4100.0-5.)

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): a documented program which applies to livestock grazing on the public lands, prepared in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other involved affected interests. (See 43 CFR 4100.0-5.)

Animal unit month (AUM): the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month. (See 43 CFR 4100.0-5.)

Class of livestock: the age and/or sex groups of a kind of livestock.

Critical area: an area which must be treated with special considerations because of inherent site factors, size, location, condition, values, or significant potential conflicts among uses. Critical area is synonymous with crucial area.

Ecological site: a kind rangeland with a identifying a specific potential natural community and specific physical site characteristics, differing from other kinds of rangeland in its ability to produce vegetation and to respond to management. Ecological site is synonomoun with range site.

Ecological Status: the present state of a vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. Ecological status is use independent. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural community. The four ecological status classes correspond to 0-25, 26-50, 51-75, or 76-100 percent similarity to the potential natural community and are called early seral, mid seral, late seral, and potential natural community, respectively.

Endangered species: any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Frequency: A quantitative expression of the presence or absence of individuals of a species in a population. It is defined as the percentage of occurrence in a series of samples of uniform size.

Key area: a relatively small portion of a rangeland selected because of its location, use, or grazing value as an area on which to monitor the effects of grazing use. It is assumed that key areas, if properly selected, will reflect the effects of current grazing management over all or a part of a pasture, allotment, or other grazing unit.

Key management area: An area of land that influences or limits the management opportunities of the land surrounding it. Key management area may be synonymous with key area.

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Key species: (1) those species which must, because of their importance, be considered in a management program; or (2) forage species whose use serves as an indicator of the degree of use of associated species.

Kind of livestock: species of domestic livestock--cattle, sheep, horses, burros, and goats.

Phenological: the relationship between climate and plant growth stages such as begin growth, peak flowering, seedripe, dormant, etc.

Potential natural community (PNC): the biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions. Natural disturbances are inherent in development. Includes naturalized non-native species.

Range site: a kind of rangeland with a specific potential natural community and specific physical site characteristics, differing from other kinds of rangeland in its ability to produce vegetation and to respond to management. Range sites are defined and described with soil, species composition, and production emphasis. Range site is synonymous with ecological site.

Riparian zone: the banks and adjacent areas of water bodies, water courses, seeps, and springs whose waters provide soil moisture sufficiently in excess of that otherwise available locally so as to provide a more moist habitat than that of contiguous flood plains and uplands.

Seral community: one of a series of biotic communities that follow one another in time on any given area. Seral community is synonymous with seral stage, successional community, and successional stage.

Threatened species: any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Trend: the direction of change in ecological status or a resource value ratings observed over time. Trend in ecological status is described as "toward" or "away from" the potential natural community or as "not apparent." Appropriate terms are used to describe trend in resource value ratings. Trends in resource value ratings for several uses on the same site at a given time may be in different directions, and there is no necessary correlation between trends in resource value ratings and trend in ecological status.

Utilization: the proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). May refer either to a single plant species, a group of species, or to the vegetation as a whole. Utilization is synonymous with use.

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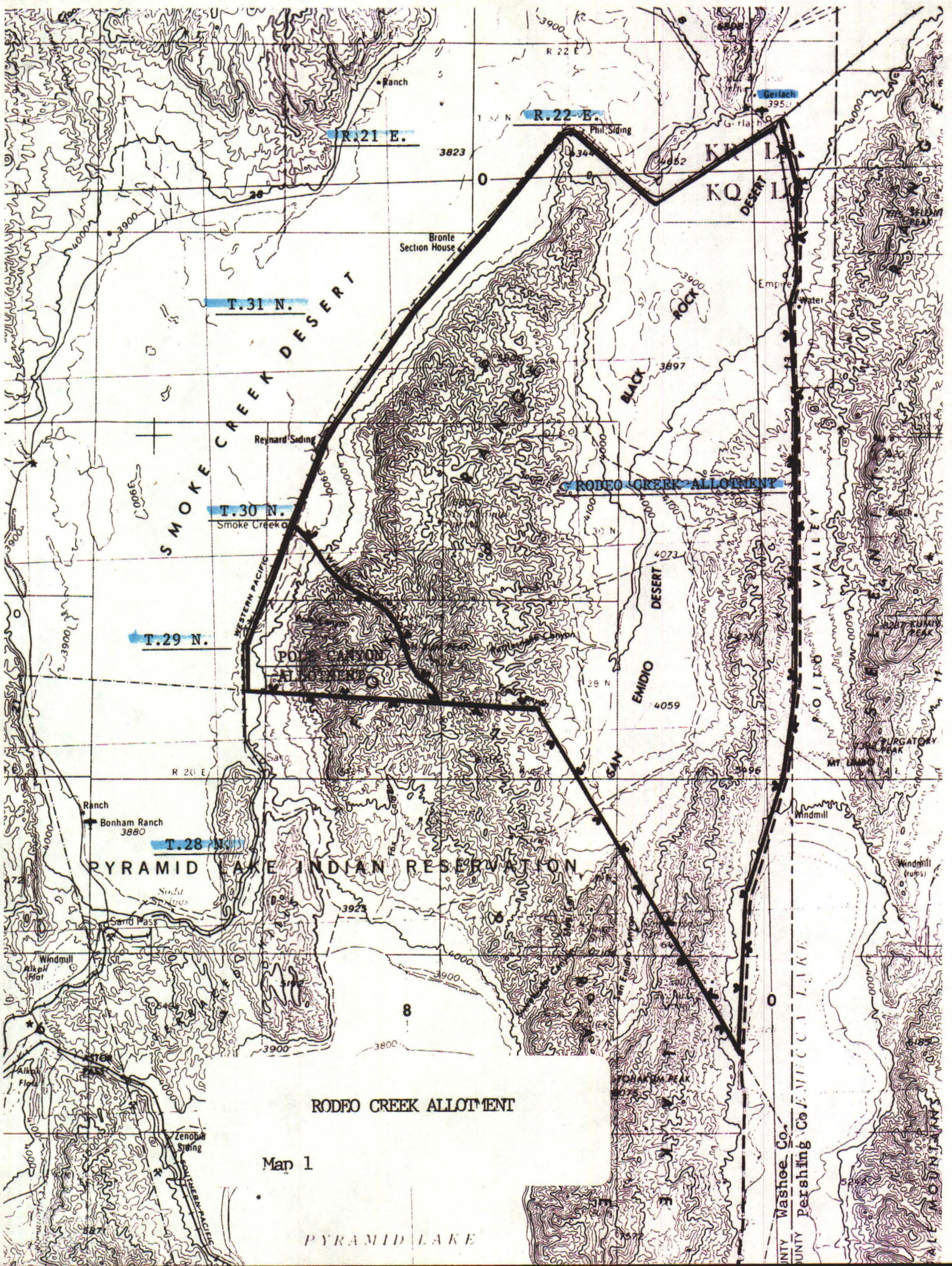
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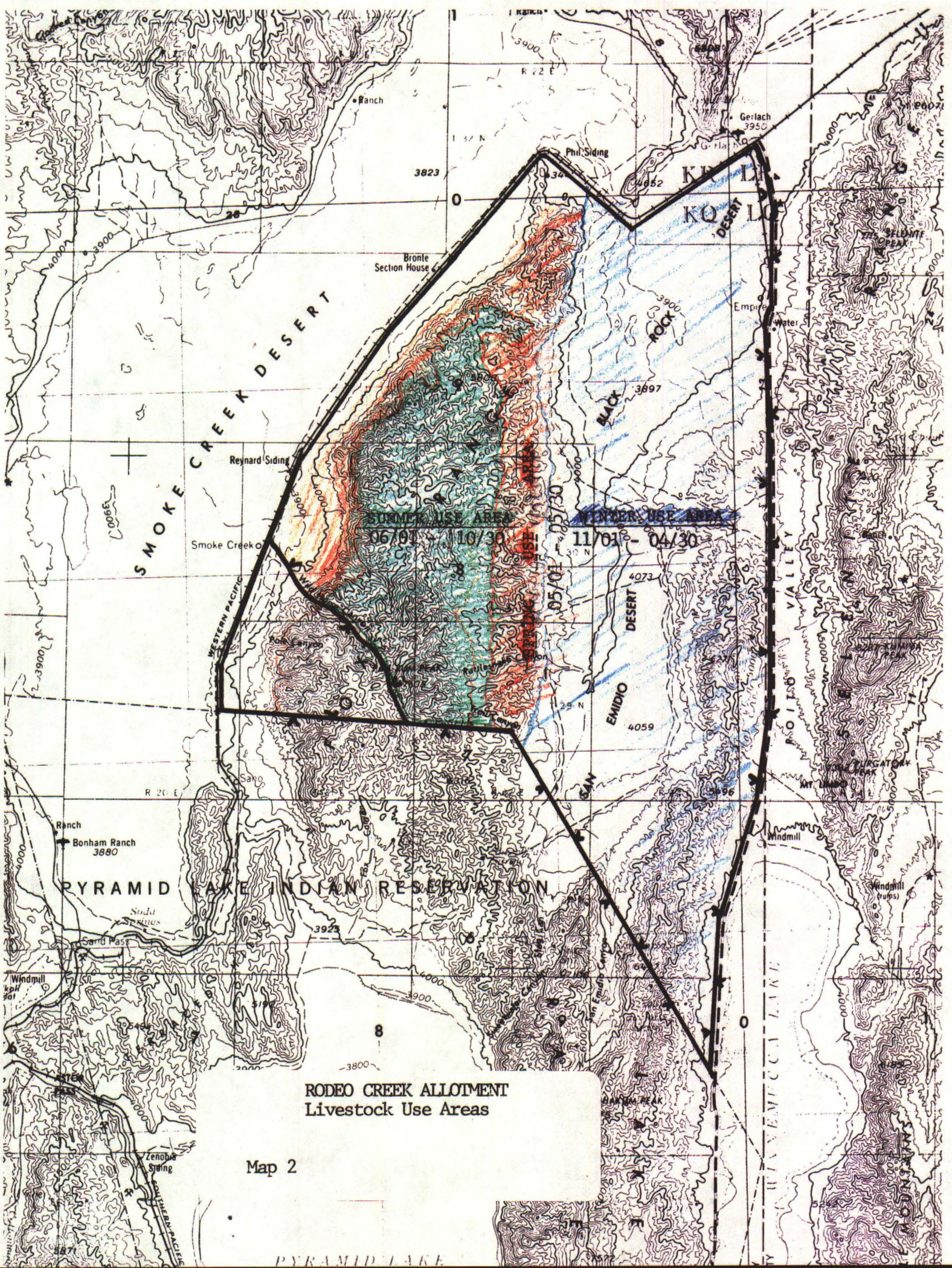


RODFO CREEK ALLOTMENT

Map 1

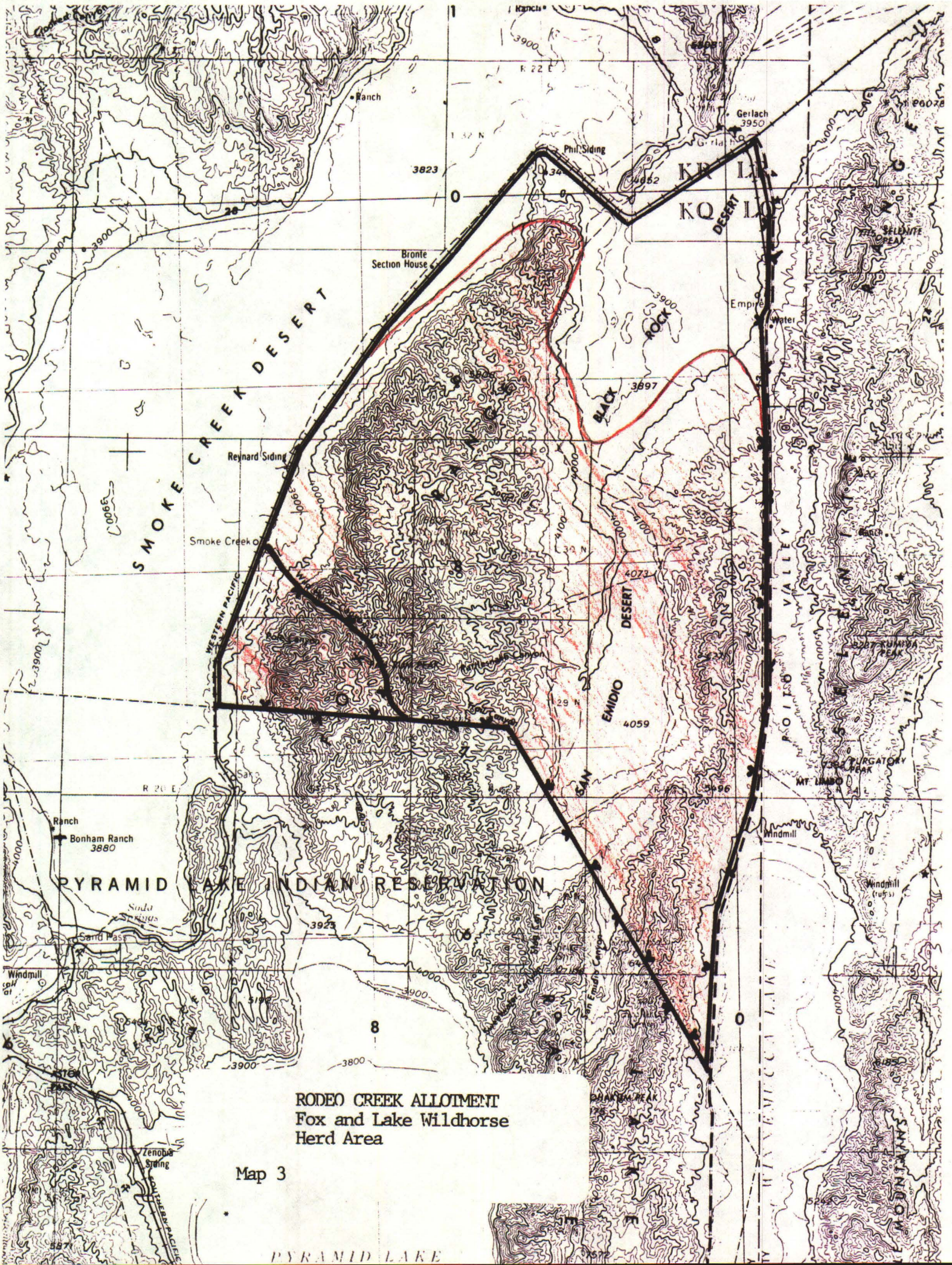
PYRAMID LAKE

COUNTY Mashee Co.
COUNTY Pershing Co. J. M. C. C. L. A. K. E.
MOUNTAINS



**RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Livestock Use Areas**

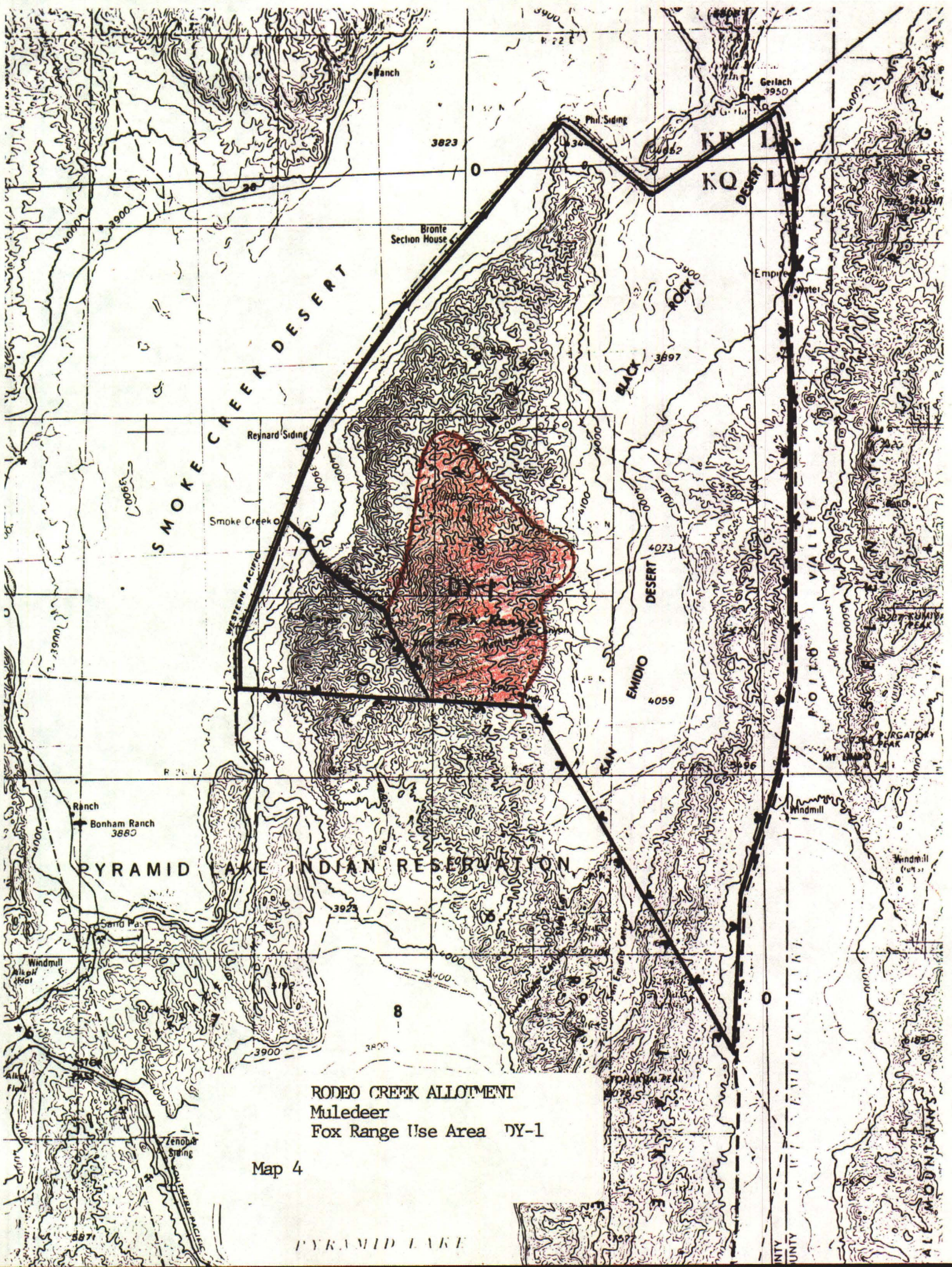
Map 2



RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Fox and Lake Wildhorse
Herd Area

Map 3

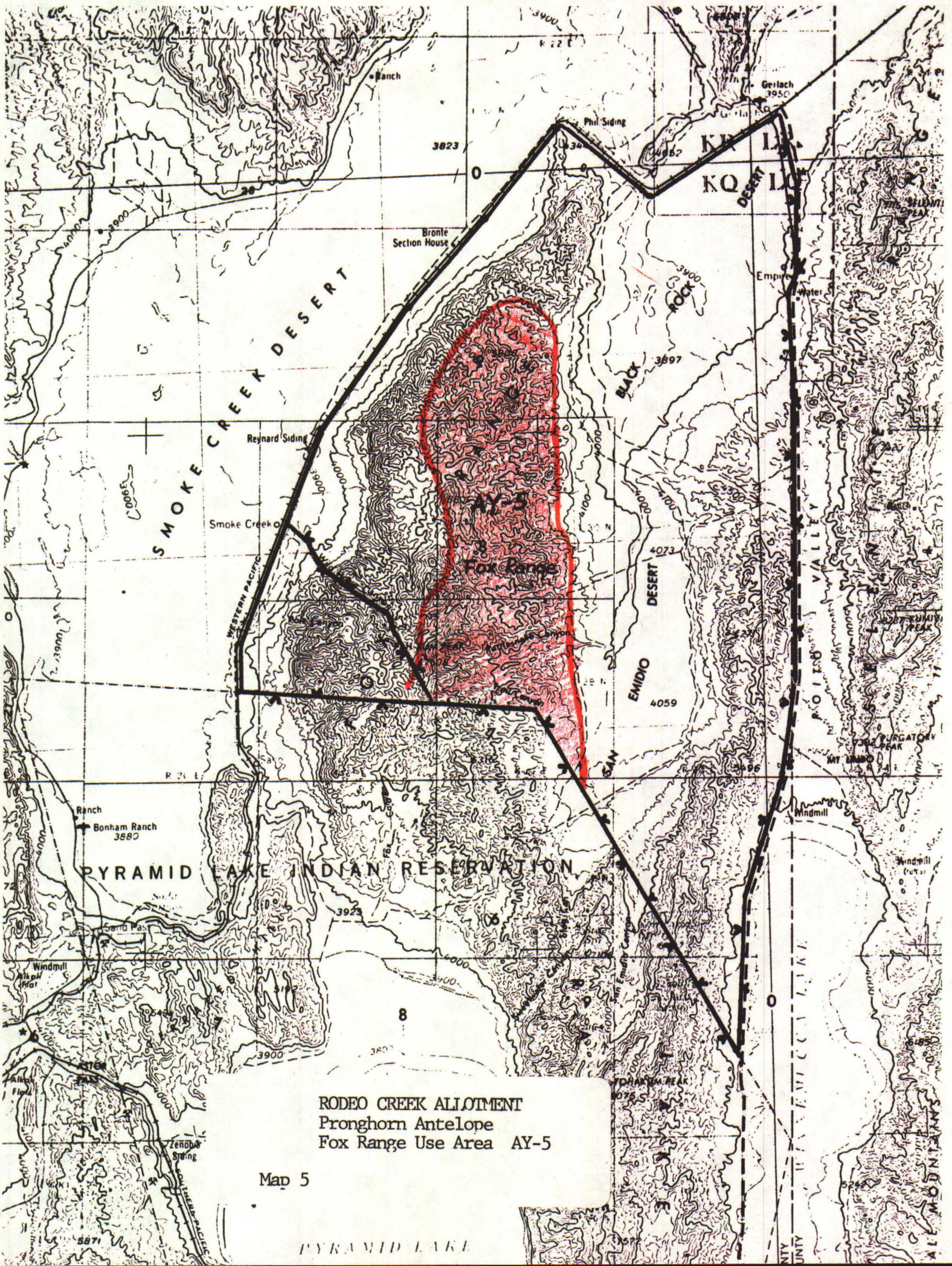
PYRAMID LAKE



RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Muledeer
Fox Range Use Area DY-1

Map 4

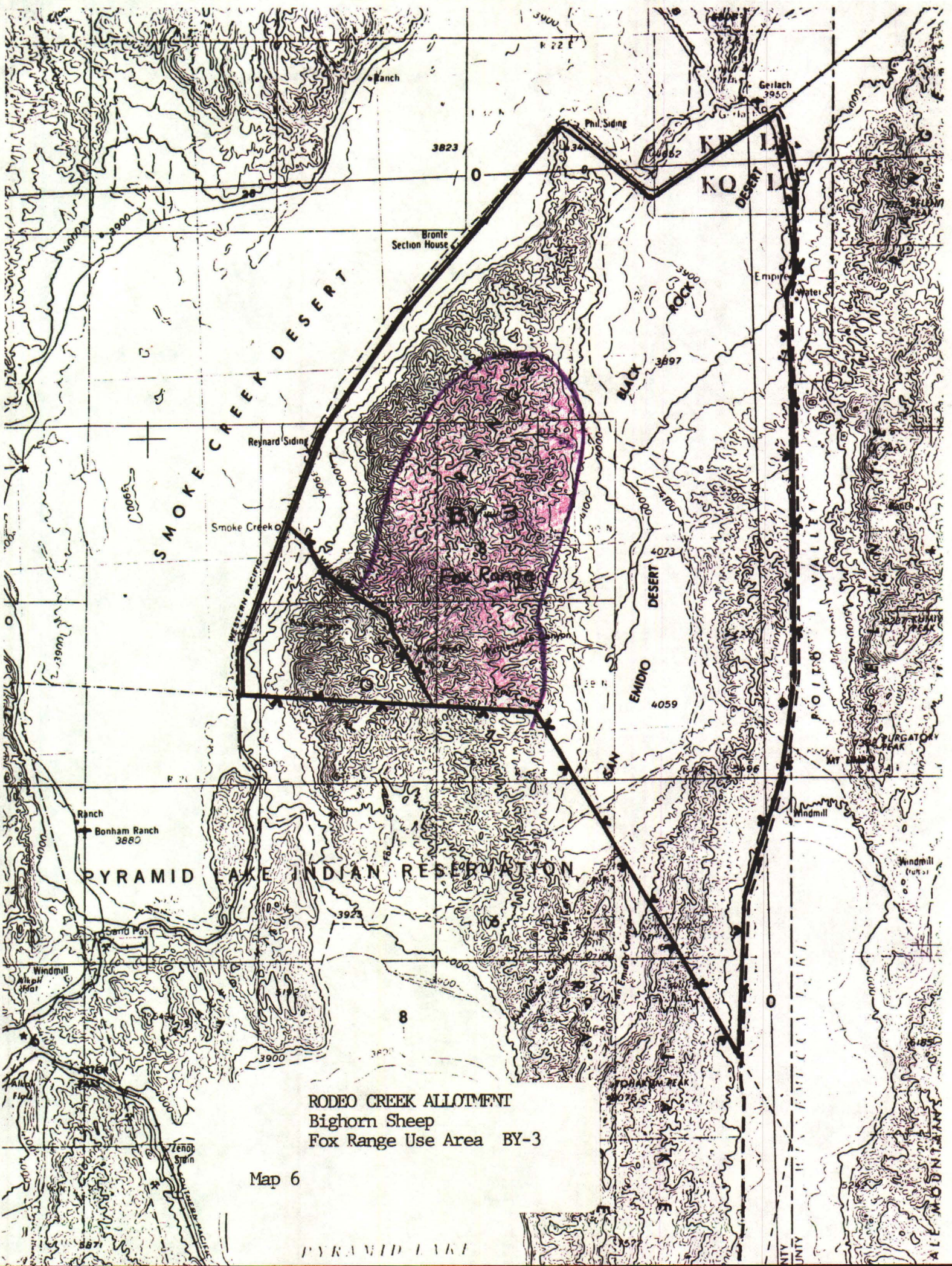
PYRAMID LAKE



RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Pronghorn Antelope
Fox Range Use Area AY-5

Map 5

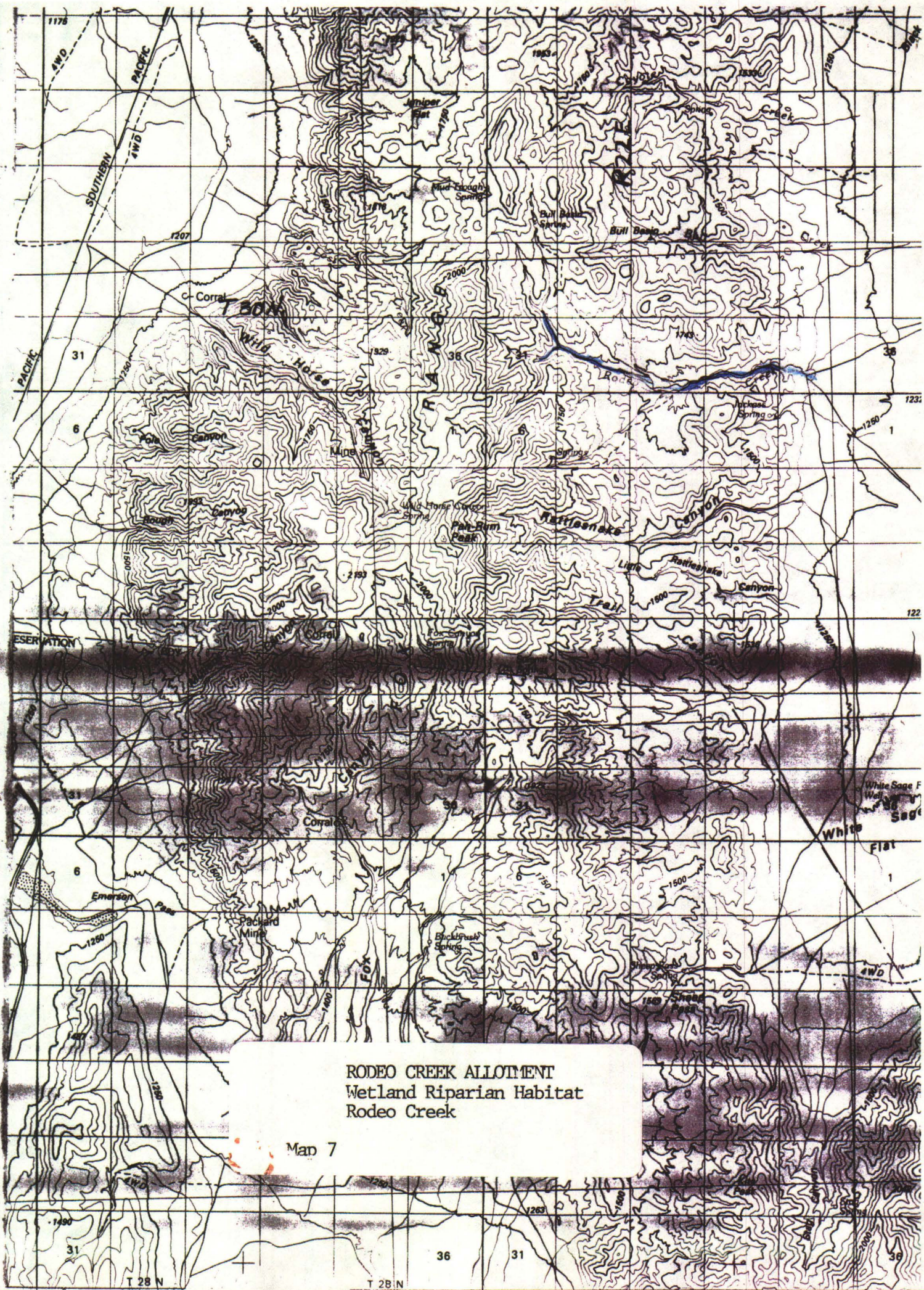
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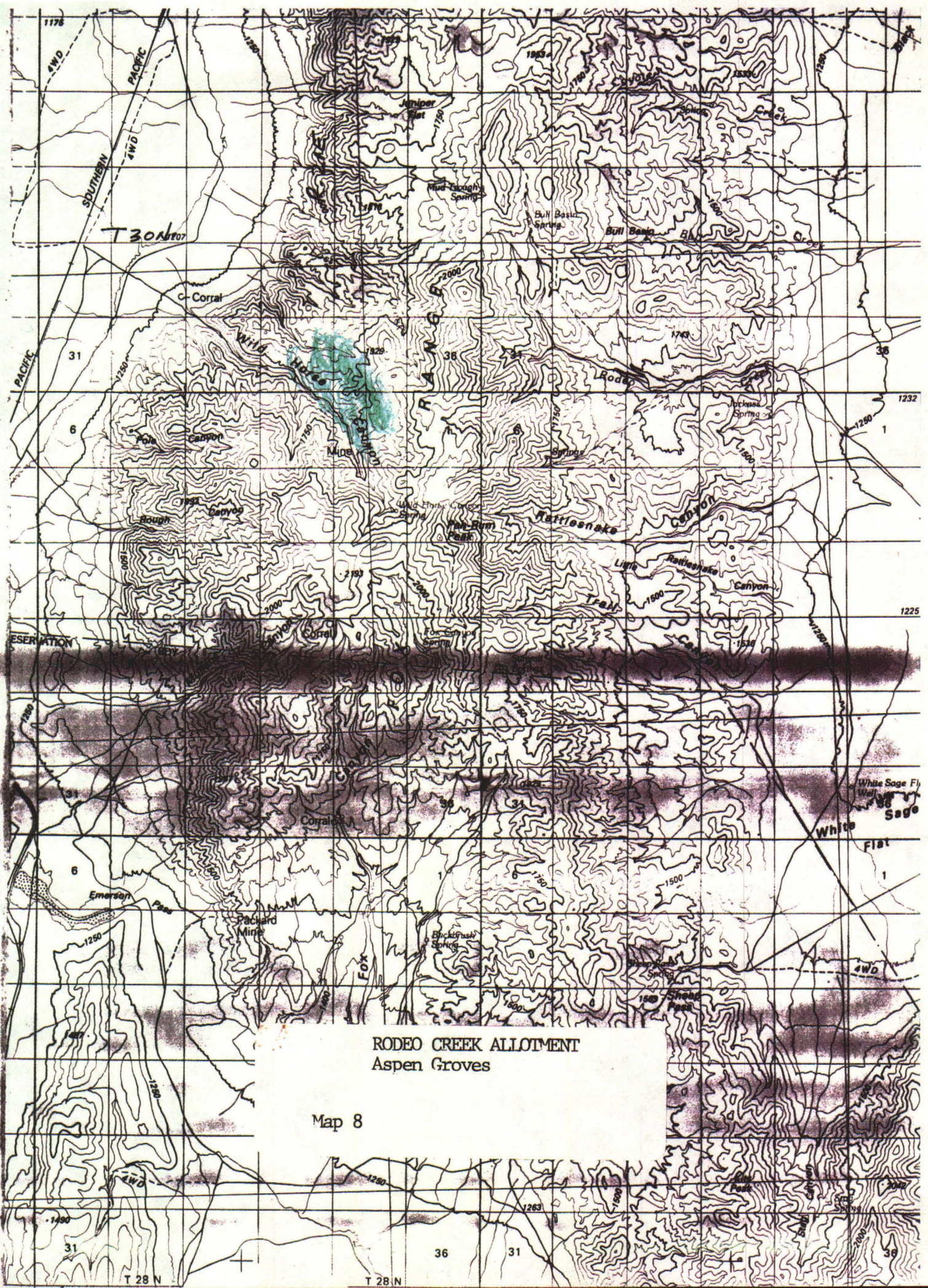


RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Bighorn Sheep
Fox Range Use Area BY-3

Map 6

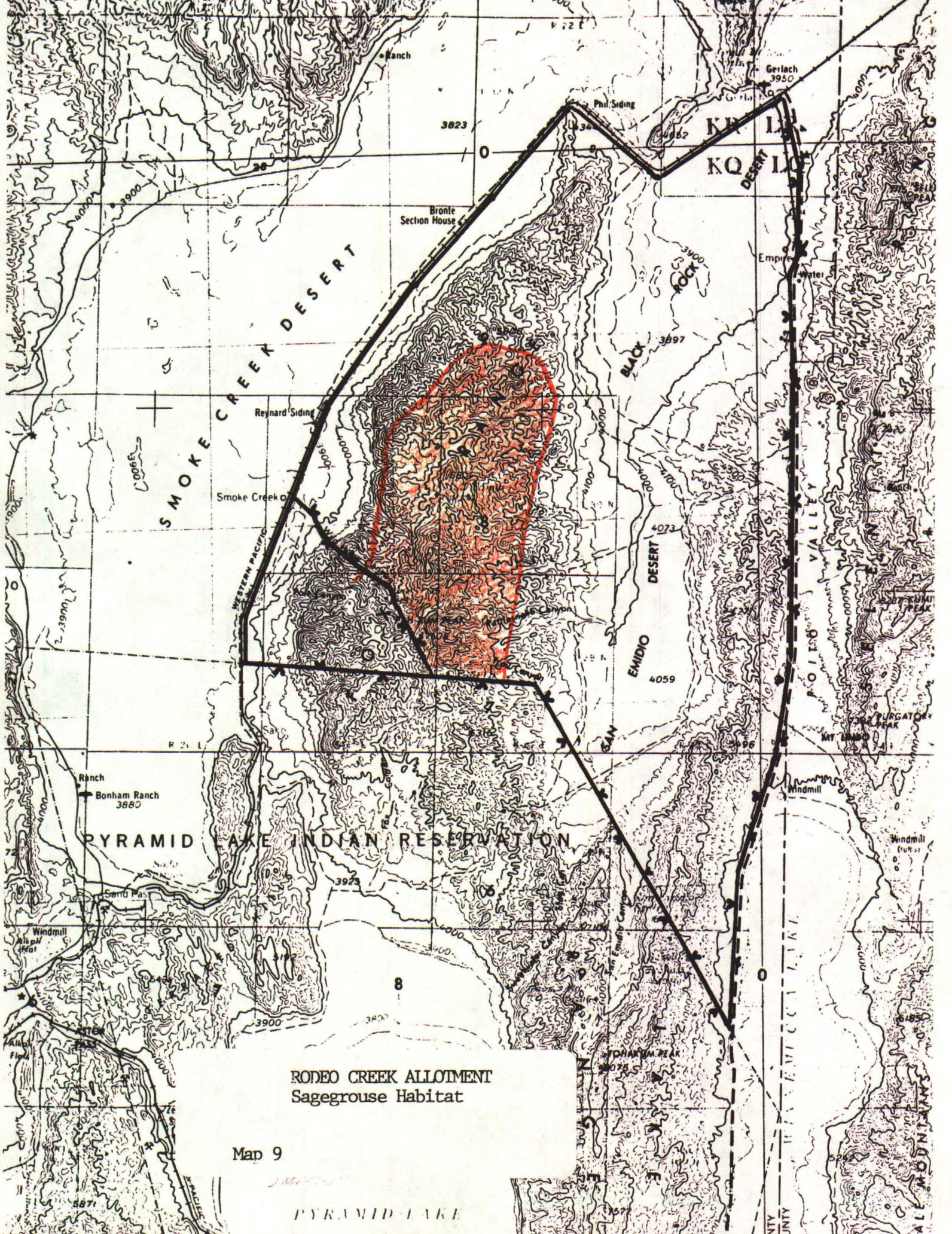
PYRAMID LAKE





RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Aspen Groves

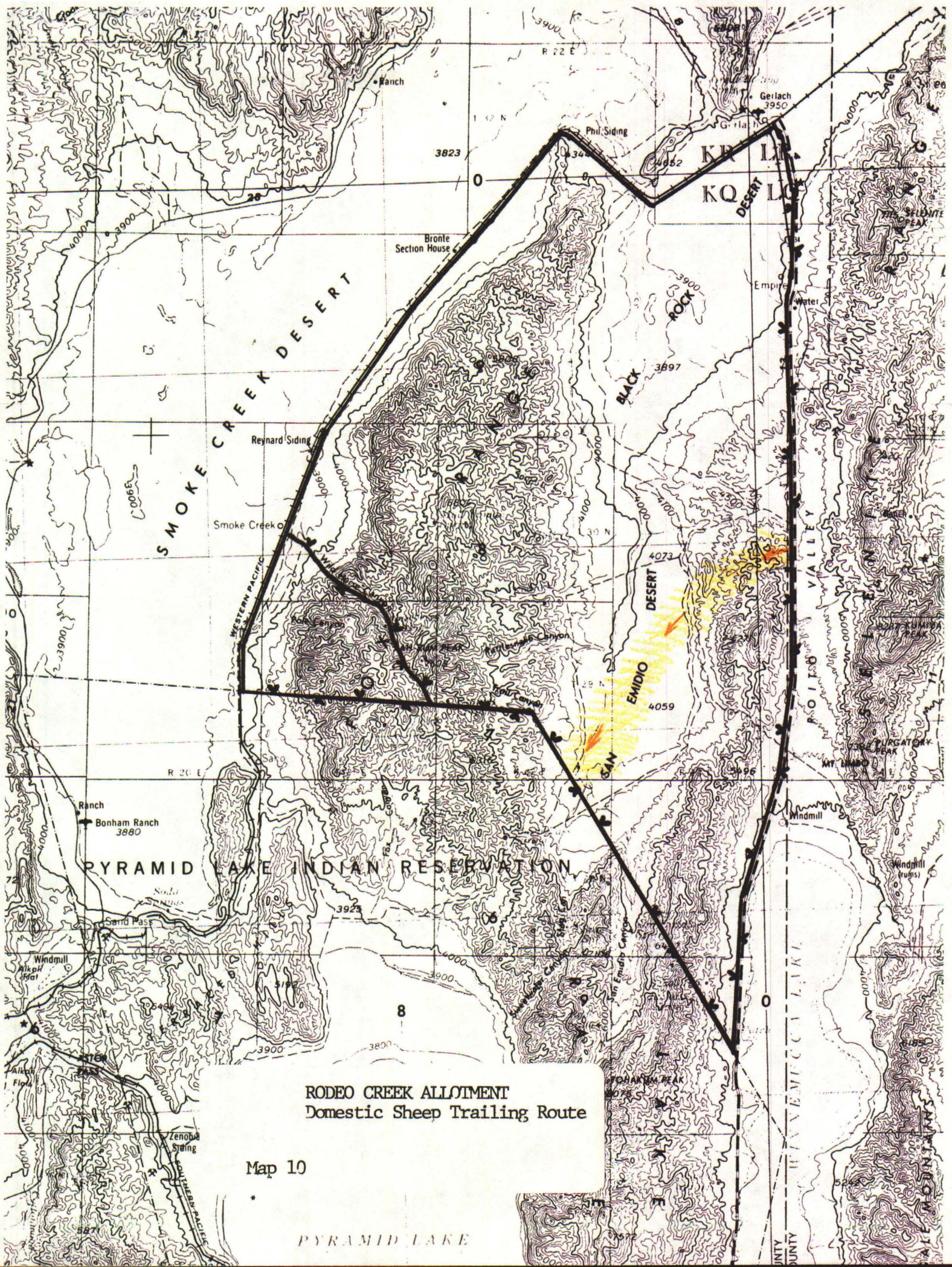
Map 8



RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Sagegrouse Habitat

Map 9

PYRAMID LAKE

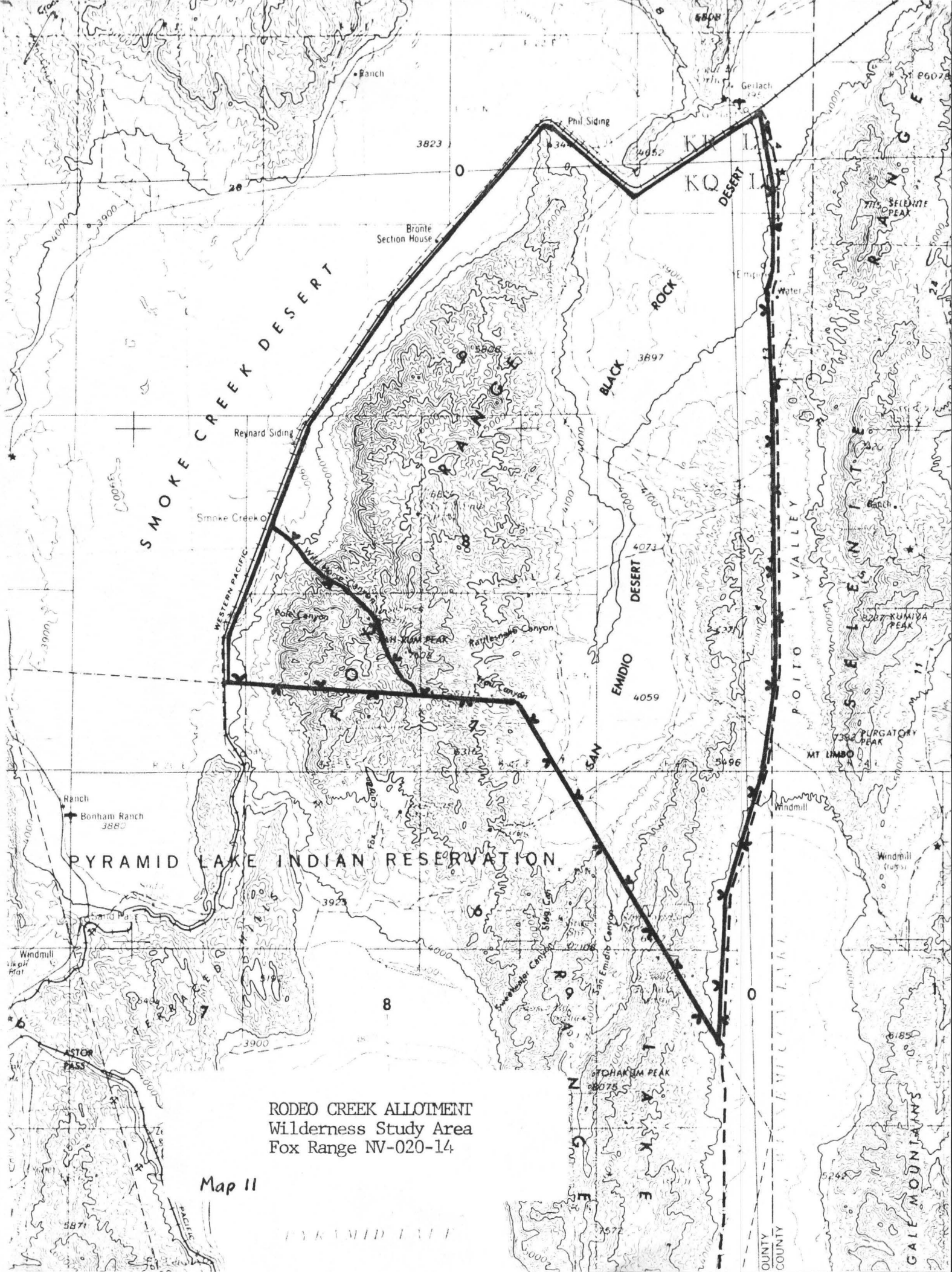


RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Domestic Sheep Trailing Route

Map 10

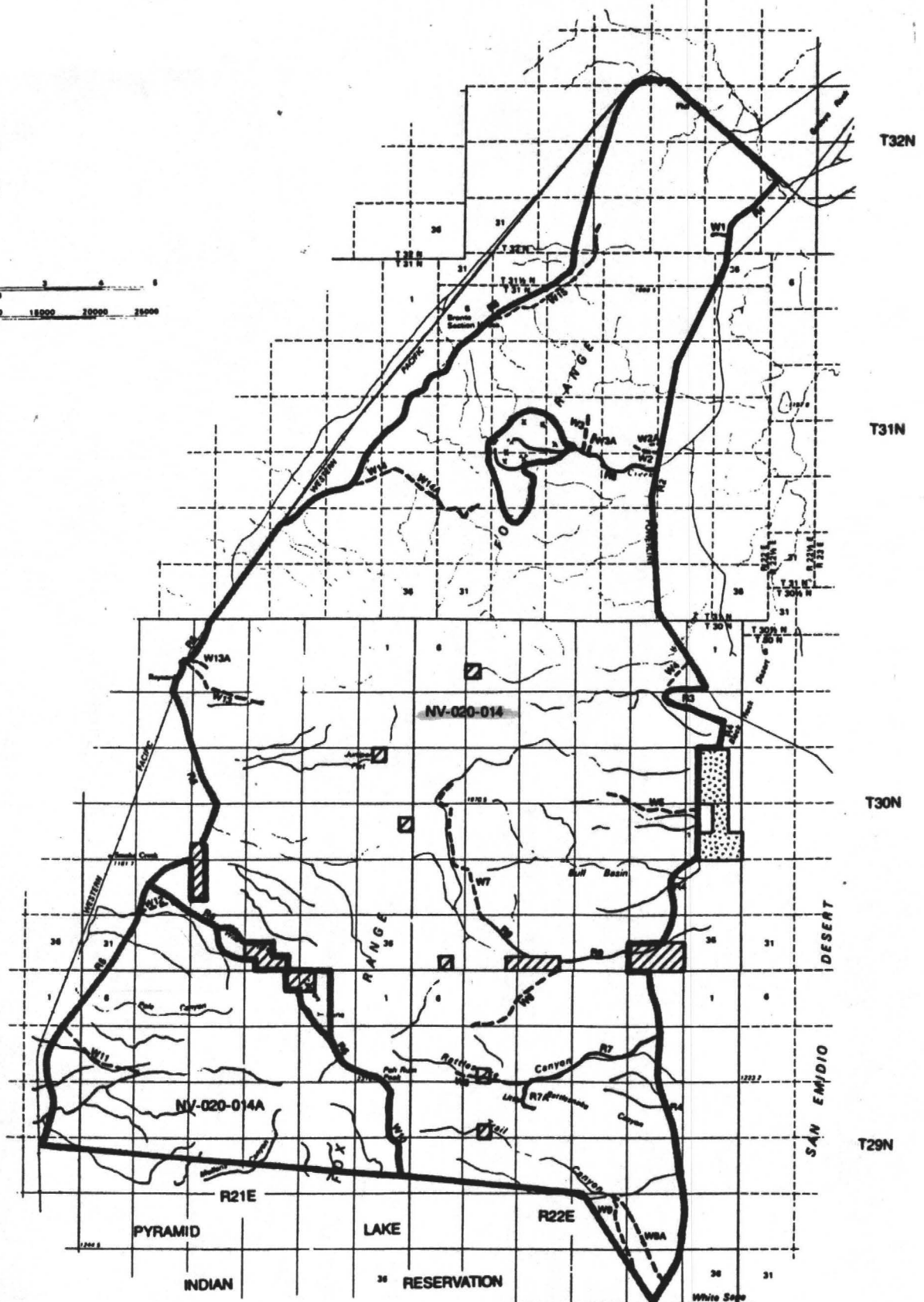
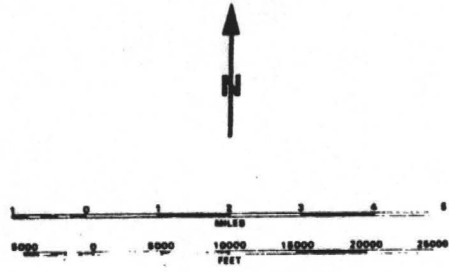
PYRAMID LAKE












RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Wilderness Study Area
Fox Range NV-020-14

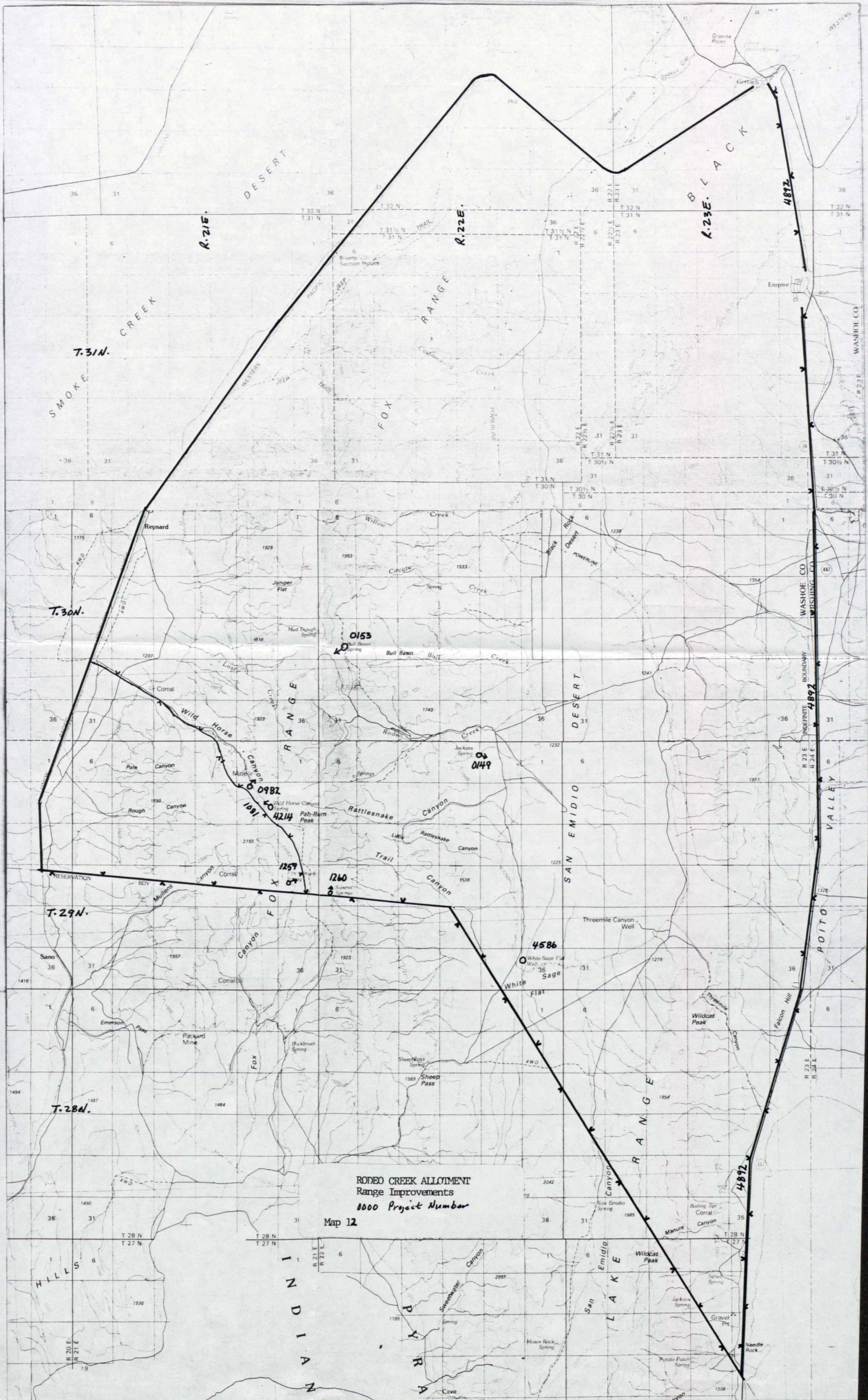
Map II



-  PRIVATE LAND (SURFACE & MINERALS)
-  PRIVATE SURFACE - PUBLIC MINERALS
-  W.S.A. BOUNDARY
-  ROAD
-  WAY
-  PROSPECT
-  MINE









NV-020-014 FOX RANGE



RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Range Improvements
8000 Project Number
Map 12

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND STATUS LEGEND

Public Lands(Administered By Bureau of Land Management)	
Oregon & California Lands (O&C Lands) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR)	NONE
National Forest	NONE
National Grasslands	NONE
National Parks and Monuments	NONE
Indian Lands or Reservations	
Military Reservations and Withdrawals Corps of Engineers	NONE
Wildlife Refuges	NONE
Bankhead-Jones Land Use Lands (L.U. Lands)	NONE
Tennessee Valley Authority	NONE
Patented Lands	
State Lands	
Bureau of Reclamation	NONE
Power Withdrawals and Classifications	NONE
Federal Agency Protective Withdrawals	NONE
Public Water Reserves	
Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA)	NONE
Oregon & California Lands (O&C Lands) Administered By US Forest Service	NONE
Radio & Air Facilities	NONE
Miscellaneous	NONE
State, County, City, Wildlife, Park and Outdoor Recreation Areas	
Acquired Lands (By Administering Agency)	NONE

**RODEO CREEK ALLOTMENT
Land Status**

Legend;  Cerasola Base

Map 13

