



# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Surprise Resource Area  
P.O. Box 460  
Cedarville, CA 96104



December 9, 1996

In Reply Refer To:  
4120 (CA-370)  
M/W ESP File

Catherine Barcomb  
Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses  
255 W. Moana Lane  
Suite 207A  
Reno, NV 89509

Dear Catherine:

Enclosed are notes from our recent Technical Review Team (TRT) meeting for the Tuledad Planning Area. Also enclosed is the alternatives package considered by the TRT at the meeting on November 21st.

Our next step is to begin working with the TRT subgroup to work out a detailed proposal which addresses how to accomplish the overall objectives recommended by the TRT. *The TRT subgroup is comprised of all the permittees, as well as Don Lancaster (Facilitator), Peg Howes (Wild Horses), Charlie Clements (Bitterbrush), and Terry Williams (Sportsmen/Watershed).* Other TRT members are invited to participate if interested.

***The TRT Subgroup will meet on Wednesday, January 8th, beginning at 9:00 a.m. at the Surprise Resource Area Office.*** I encourage all subgroup members to attend this important meeting.

At the January 8th meeting, the Subgroup will consider the following recommendations from the TRT:

- \* Emphasize aspen, stream and meadow management.
- \* Conduct experimental bitterbrush treatments.
- \* Include mountain brush/prescribed fire treatments.
- \* Add a Duck Flat Field and manage for basin wildrye establishment.
- \* Consider how best to manage Red Rock Lake for waterfowl nesting and rearing.
- \* Consider flexibility (changes) in season of livestock use.
- \* Define specific aspen management objectives.
- \* Test forage kochia on private lands.
- \* Consider how best to manage the Express Canyon riparian area.
- \* Consider how best to manage lakebeds for shorebirds, nesting/rearing, and raptor cycling.
- \* Address how and where we want to manage bitterbrush, including the possibility of adding a Buckhorn Field.

A special thanks to all the TRT members for your hard work to date. I know it is hard to take time out of your already more than busy schedules to help us out in this way, but we truly appreciate your efforts.

I thought I would also share that we will be meeting with NDOW to review where we are currently with the planning effort in mid-January. We also hope to meet with CDFG and the Eagle Lake Resource Area to bring those folks up-to-date.

Once we have met with the subgroup and completed some outreach, I may need to ask the TRT to get back together to consider any new or additional information. I hope that will be okay and appreciate your patience and continued willingness to help us out.

Please call Alan Uchida or me if you have any questions or would like more information.

Best wishes for a happy holiday season! I look forward to seeing you on January 8th.

Sincerely,



Susan T. Stokke  
Surprise Resource Area Manager

Enclosures:

- 1-TRT Meeting Notes-11/21/96
- 2-Alternatives Package

cc w/ enclosures:

Stokke  
Uchida  
Farschon

**TULEDAD ALLOTMENT**  
**Technical Review Team**  
*Meeting Notes*  
*November 21, 1996*

The TRT met on November 21, 1996 at the Surprise Resource Area Office. TRT representatives present were: Don Lancaster, Charlie Clements, Peg Howes, Dick Mecham (for Chuck Jones), Terry Williams, Jim Estill (for Jack Estill), and Wes Cook.

BLM representatives present were: Roger Farschon (Wildlife/NEPA), Alan Uchida (Watershed/Team Leader), and Susie Stokke (Area Manager/Notetaker).

**Introduction**

Roger began the meeting by introducing the alternatives package to the TRT. Earlier, the TRT supported an alternative that emphasizes an improved vegetation mosaic rather than a more shrubby or more herbaceous emphasis. All the alternatives in the package are designed to move toward a more improved mosaic than exists at present.

The Aspen, Streams and Spring Meadows Alternative would emphasize aspen management and stream and meadow improvement. Main projects would include fencing Red Rock Marsh, Express Canyon and Garden Lake (about 13 miles of fence total). Aspen stands would be managed through prescribed fire and/or individual stand treatments.

The Improved Mosaic Alternative would emphasize improving brush age class diversity, treat some aspen stands, re-establish basin wildrye in Duck Flat, with bitterbrush experimentation in three key bitterbrush areas. The main projects would include a Buckhorn Field (bitterbrush and lakebed management), Express Canyon Field, Red Rock Lake Field and Duck Lake (about 17 miles of fence total). The concept would fence wild horses out of the Buckhorn. About 10-15,000 acres of mature brush would be treated with prescribed fire.

**Alternatives Discussion**

Wes asked BLM to provide research data on nutrition and palatability of wildrye in August/September.

Roger commented that protein supplement may need to be used for livestock at that time of year. The idea would be to try to find a place for livestock in late July-September when special habitats such as aspen, riparian and bitterbrush become limiting.

Wes pointed out that Duck Flat is a wild horse wintering area.

Roger added that the wild horses also rely on Duck Flat for late spring feed and if use is too heavy it will hamper wildrye establishment (wildrye is especially sensitive to grazing at that time of year). It will be important to manage wild horse numbers to the AML.

Roger shared that the alternatives don't place a lot of emphasis on juniper management. Some of the possible burn blocks contain juniper, but mostly smaller size classes are included.

Wes also asked if it was possible to really manage the bitterbrush successfully.

Charlie commented that the places where he has seen bitterbrush resprouting successfully was where fire, weather and herbivory all worked. In the Great Basin, there have been a lot of bitterbrush failures. When you get into the Ponderosa Pine-Bitterbrush zone, fire is favorable and there are some good examples of healthy bitterbrush. However, at the lower elevations, for the most part fire has been destructive to bitterbrush.

The bitterbrush in the Buckhorn is just not healthy. It is producing marginal leader growth annually and only 640 seeds per shrub average as compared to 90,000 seeds per shrub at Janesville.

Charlie said he normally likes to burn in the fall when seeds have fallen to the ground, but with seed production on bitterbrush so low on the Buckhorn, it probably won't matter. Fire is variable. We need to realize though that no decision is a decision -- we are losing the bitterbrush anyway. Feels the question we need to ask is: "How do we turn this trend around?"

Don asked if BLM has looked at site potentials and identified areas which might have a greater probability of success.

Roger shared that Cottonwood Mountain, the east slope of the Warners and the east edge of the Coppersmith Hills have the highest potential. The Buckhorn has low potential soils mostly, but the area is important to deer in transition to the winter range. Most of the proposed prescribed fire sites have very little bitterbrush so there is minimal risk of losing bitterbrush through prescribed fire projects.

Wes shared that he hears we are losing the bitterbrush, and we are going to lose it if we do nothing, but how do we do it? He doesn't see an answer. How can we manage it?

Terry asked if there was another browse plant that could replace bitterbrush.

Wes commented that snowberry provides a good response with fire and provides high quality browse. The cattle don't seem to prefer it as much as they do bitterbrush, although they will use some of it.

Don asked if snowberry would meet some of the needs of transitioning deer.

Roger said that is one of the reasons we wanted to focus on aspen. Aspen is good for deer, plus if we treat some aspen sites with fire, it has potential to come back to some other shrubs that are also good for deer.

Wes felt there was no problem with fencing a piece of the Buckhorn to see if something can be done, but he is concerned about focusing management on bitterbrush when we really don't know how to manage it. He likes the idea of focusing on aspen and streams and meadows. Lots of wildlife use these sites.

Charlie was uncomfortable with not putting some real effort into bitterbrush management. We've tried to protect it but we haven't really managed it, for example, using herbicides to

reduce grass competition or through fire or livestock management. Feels we really need to focus on site potential.

Don also felt it was important to demonstrate that we are trying to manage the bitterbrush; we can't promise miracles, but we do need to try.

Charlie pointed out the deer are coming onto the winter range in poor condition. We need to do what we can to ensure that the deer come off the summer-fall range in good shape. The sagebrush is too dense in Boot Lake, and the grass is too dense in the Buckhorn - both are competing with the bitterbrush. We need to manage that. We need to think about ways to decrease the competition.

Roger pointed out that the forage quality for sheep has also decreased because of the increase in grass and decrease in forbs.

Wes said its also important to remember that we can't graze some of this country too early, its just too muddy. He felt we could make some bigger, faster strides on aspen, willows and riparian but doesn't know how we do bitterbrush.

Charlie suggested that we need to do some test plots, see if we get a response, and then put our dollars into that.

Wes and Estill's have some private land that we could assess to try for more flexibility in possible treatments. Use of herbicides on or seeding introduced species is much easier on private lands.

Susie asked if it was possible to use livestock to reduce herbaceous competition with the bitterbrush. Ray Page has been trying heavy early spring grazing with cattle and has had some good success in bitterbrush regeneration at Sand Creek, although the soils are somewhat different.

Charlie doesn't feel we can reasonably use livestock to reduce herbaceous forage competition with the bitterbrush; feels herbicides would be a better option. He thinks it would be impossible to replicate the conditions that resulted in bitterbrush getting established on these sites to begin with. He also doesn't think snowberry is a potential shrub for some of the lower elevation sites. However, forage kochia (an introduced species) provides outstanding browse and higher protein content than bitterbrush. It might be worth testing. It is not very aggressive (doesn't spread very rapidly) and is not a very attractive-appearing plant, but provides high nutritional value and resprouts after fire. In Utah, where forage kochia has been seeded, the deer/fawn ratio and herd numbers are increasing. Espil's range is perfect for forage kochia - it grows well in lower elevations, 4-5" precipitation country.

Jim Estill asked whether or not a land exchange is still an option in Selic-Alaska. Susie said a land exchange is still an option. To make an exchange go, we need a proposal that will enable BLM to block up a reasonable area that can be managed and that will result in net improvement in public benefits. BLM is not as interested in acquiring a lot of open water on Red Rock Lake as it is on acquiring areas with potential to improve nesting/rearing

habitat for waterfowl, or improving fisheries/wildlife habitat, or improving public access.

**TRT Recommended Alternative**

The TRT suggested starting with the Aspen, Streams and Spring Meadows Alternative, and building from there.

The TRT agreed to add:

1. Experimental bitterbrush treatments.
2. Increase brush/prescribed fire treatments.
3. Add the Duck Flat Field and prescribed fire treatments with the objective of increasing basin wildrye to create a late summer use pasture (Wes offered to manage his private land in conjunction with this project).
4. Red Rock Marsh - need to look at further in the context of overall management.

**Discussion**

The issue is that early grazing conflicts with the needs of nesting waterfowl. An opportunity is to fence the Marsh into a separate field which could be use for late summer grazing. The remainder of the Red Rock Allotment could be used either early or late. There is an opportunity to increase forage in this area through prescribed fire treatments of some brush and juniper.

There is some concern about so much fence in such a small area.

There is also the possibility of reconsidering a land exchange.

The old fence needs to be removed.

5. Consider changes in season of use (earlier turnout or later fall grazing).

**Discussion**

Wes would like to see a mid-March turnout. Need to figure out what to do for late season. If they can turnout earlier, don't need to put up as much hay and could graze some of their private land. Could maybe buck the sheep in November-December, although they would have to stay out of the bitterbrush areas. The sheep would eat sagebrush, greenup and grasses with heads.

6. Aspen Management - further define (avoid a shotgun approach).

**Discussion**

Roger shared that the highest priority for BLM is the high risk stands (stands we are in danger of losing), with few standing boles. Two main options exist: individual stand treatments or treat in conjunction with adjacent vegetation. Need to address site-specifically -- in context of overall management.

7. Test forage kochia on private lands.
8. Express Field - further discuss with subgroup. Assess opportunities for juniper management to decrease livestock impacts.

Discussion

Express Canyon has perennial reaches and may have potential for increased woody's and to be in much better condition. Wes pointed out that we would need to leave the gates open in the fall so that livestock and wild horses are not trapped and can drift through. It would also be tough to maintain the fence with wild horse pressure in this area. We may want to consider using juniper in some key places to reduce trailing impacts.

Peg was concerned that this is a key wild horse trailing route and the fence has potential to cut off some key forage areas for the horses.

9. Garden Lake/Lakebeds. Discuss further with subgroup in context of overall management.

Discussion

Roger shared that we really don't know what site potential is for the lakebeds. They are important for wild horses, and take a lot of livestock pressure off bitterbrush. NDOW suggested that the lakebeds have potential to provide three types of habitat: shorebirds, nesting/rearing, and dense vegetation for vole production for raptor cycling. They suggested providing some of each kind of habitat throughout the area.

Garden Lake was proposed as a project because it has a couple of sage grouse strutting grounds and the antelope like it because it produces lots of forbs.

The lakebeds are pretty important for late summer forage.

Wes owns private land on part of the lakeshore area.

10. Buckhorn Fence Project. Discuss further with subgroup.

Discussion

The Buckhorn is a key bitterbrush area with opportunity for experimentation.. It has good access and there used to be a lot of bitterbrush there. It takes a full time rider to herd cattle out of the area. It also has two lakes that could be worked with and is close to the Pilgrim Exclosure. The wild horses really like SOB Lake.

Charlie says he doesn't need the area fenced to do the bitterbrush experiments. Feels the grass competition is probably the greatest problem, not the browsing which occurs. The exclosure shows that bitterbrush isn't producing whether it is grazed or not.

The advantage of having the area fenced is that you could graze it early and heavy with livestock, and then move them out of there, without having a rider constantly

pushing the stock.

Roger pointed out that the decision that needs to be made is which areas we want to put our arms around and manage for bitterbrush. The first alternative would write off the Buckhorn, while the second alternative would manage the Buckhorn and depend on Charlie to find a way to do it.

The question we need to ask is: "***Where do we want to make the effort to manage bitterbrush?***"

Charlie commented that Rich Heap feels the Buckhorn is important for deer -- it is the last place for deer to fill up their fuel tank before they hit the winter range. Charlie feels it is important to find a way to manage bitterbrush in the Buckhorn.

Wes said that he can see some advantages to fencing the Buckhorn if we want to spend \$30,000 on it and its something we really want to do. He asked about how much money we are going to have to develop the allotment.

Susie shared that we hope to have about \$30,000 per year for the next few years to dedicate to Tuledad. We have other work to be done, but hope to have that much available.

Don asked if there was a possibility of grant funding. Susie thought that grants are a possibility. Alan added that Challenge Cost Share funding may also be available if we can identify the matching dollars.

Charlie would like to try managing the Buckhorn using some herbicides, some fire, or tieing up the nitrogen some other way. The decision on a pasture fence for the Buckhorn should be on whether or not it will provide some other benefits.

10. Prescribed Fire. Needs more discussion.

As a last order of business, it was agreed that ***the TRT Subgroup will meet on Wednesday, January 8th at 9:00 a.m.*** Included will be Don Lancaster, Terry Williams, Charlie Clements, Peg Howes and all the permittees. Alan will get a letter out to all along with the necessary background information for the meeting.

/s/ Susie Stokke, Notetaker



# Tuledad Planning Area

## Desired Landscape/Management Alternatives

November 21, 1996

### Description of Area

The Surprise portion of the East Lassen Planning Area includes the Selic/Alaska, Red Rock Lake and Tuledad allotments. The planning area is located approximately 25 miles south of Cedarville, within portions of Lassen and Modoc Counties in California and Washoe County in Nevada. The area extends south and west to Clarks Valley, south to Burnt Lake, and south and east to Duck Flat. The planning area comprises roughly 172,000 acres, 13% of which is privately owned.

### The primary issues of concern for this planning are

- ✓ Many upland brush sites contain old mature stands of brush that are in the process of being replaced by a combination of herbaceous and tree species.
- ✓ Some of the bitterbrush communities are not reproducing, they are decadent, dying or dead in many areas.
- ✓ Stream side vegetation is improving, but often is less healthy and less structurally complex than it could be.
- ✓ Many riparian areas have less vegetation diversity/structure and offer fewer resource values. For the most part, riparian areas are functioning properly hydrologically, but a few are at-risk. In many cases, riparian recovery is on an upward trend but is slow to recover due to hot season use.
- ✓ Aspen stands in the uplands are being lost or are not reproducing creating a lack of age class and structural diversity.
- ✓ Changes in use allocations to either livestock or wild horses may have potentially significant social or economic impacts.

### Landscape Goals

#### Manage for Healthy Rangelands

- ✓ Maintain or improve the diversity of vegetation types that occurs across most of the landscape.
- ✓ Create additional patches in the landscape by altering the age structure of portions of the upland shrub communities.

## Manage for Healthy Riparian Areas

- ✓ Manage for properly functioning condition, at or moving toward potential natural community, unless a desired plant community has been established.
- ✓ Ensure the long term health of rare but significant sites including, stream corridors, aspen stands, Red Rock Marsh.

## Alternatives

### Aspen, Streams, and Spring Meadows

This alternative would focus our efforts on significantly increasing the size of aspen sites, maintaining or improving the condition of riparian zones with cold water fisheries and/or the expression of woody vegetation, maintaining high quality wetland habitat, and improving the vegetation diversity on spring meadows. Aspen restoration would occur in relatively large blocks and would include substantial areas of adjacent big sagebrush. Riparian areas would primarily be managed through the development of grazing strategies that allow for the continued improvement in these sites, however if grazing strategies fail, several riparian pastures would be created. The Red Rock Marsh fence would be reconstructed to provide for prescriptive livestock grazing of the marsh and adjacent upland aspen stands. Fencing a number of small spring meadows would also occur. A livestock grazing system designed to allow accomplishment of the objectives would be prepared by the TRT sub-group and the Bureau.

### Improved Mosaic

This alternative would focus on a mixture of treatment sites, including small aspen stands, significant riparian sites, key bitterbrush areas on Cottonwood Mountain, Buckhorn, and east Coppersmith Hills, and larger scale upland site treatments where the creation of mixed age classes of shrubs is desirable. Several additional pastures, including Red Rock Marsh, Duck Flat, and Buckhorn would be developed. Aspen would be treated on a small scale project basis (one to several acres) using a combination of fencing, downed tree barriers, hand clearing, and fire. Small scale (less than 10 acres) treatments would be undertaken in the new Buckhorn pasture to evaluate methods of increasing bitterbrush reproduction, density, and vigor. Spring grazing by livestock and wild horses would be limited in the new Duck Flat pasture for the purpose of improving stands of Great Basin wildrye. A number of small meadows would be fenced to provide opportunities for appropriate levels of livestock and wild horse use. A livestock grazing system designed to allow accomplishment of the objectives would be prepared by the TRT sub-group and the Bureau.

### Continue Existing Trends

This is the no action alternative, in which almost the entire focus of management would be monitoring livestock, wild horses, and wildlife use and adjusting horse numbers and livestock use as needed. There would be a continuation of small scale projects such as fencing meadows where livestock and/or wild horses are overusing the vegetation every year, and individual aspen stand improvements through burning and post burn management. Removal of competing vegetation would also be undertaken on a small scale basis such

as young juniper removal near and around riparian areas as areas are identified. There would also be a continuation of a few small prescribed burns to replace old stands of mountain big sagebrush with herbaceous and younger age class of brush. The current livestock grazing system would continue with annual modifications agreed to by the permittees, interested public and the Bureau from the annual pre-season meetings.

## Riparian Area Priorities

The list is a modification of the original prioritization we developed much earlier in the process.

### Category 1: Cold Water Fisheries/Other Perennial Systems with Existing Woody Communities

- ➡ Emerson Creek
- ➡ Barber Creek
- ➡ Silver Creek
- ➡ North Creek
- ➡ Bare Creek
- ➡ Selic Creek
- ➡ Alaska Creek
- ➡ Quaking Aspen Creek
- ➡ Upper Boot Lake Creek
- ➡ Lower Boot Lake Creek

### Category 2: Marsh/Lakebeds for Rearing and Nesting Habitat

- ➡ Red Rock Marsh
- ➡ Boot Lake
- ➡ Snake Lake
- ➡ SOB Lake
- ➡ Populus Lake
- ➡ Garden Lake

### Category 3: Functional at Risk Stream Reaches<sup>1</sup>

- ➡ Little Tuledad Canyon (intermittent)
- ➡ Upper Tuledad Canyon (intermittent)
- ➡ Red Rock Creek (intermittent, condition needs to be assessed)
- ➡ Bryant Spring Canyon (perennial)
- ➡ Cedar Canyon (intermittent, condition needs to be assessed)
- ➡ Lower Tuledad Canyon (intermittent, condition needs to be assessed)

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<sup>1</sup> Management goal would be to reach all resource objectives not just hydrological Properly Functioning Condition.

**Category 4: Other Riparian Sites w/o clear upward trend**

- ⇒ Post Canyon
- ⇒ Express Canyon
- ⇒ Worland Canyon
- ⇒ Chalk Hill drainage
- ⇒ Upper Snake Lake system

**Category 5: Other Riparian Sites w/clear upward trend**

- ⇒ Ant Spring system
- ⇒ Lower Bud Brown Creek

**Category 6: Springs/Meadows**

- ⇒ Cele Spring complex (key wild horse use area, properly functional condition)
- ⇒ Pryor Spring system (upward trend)
- ⇒ Bud Brown Spring/Meadow complex (upward trend)
- ⇒ Mattress Spring (upward trend)
- ⇒ Windy Flat (upward trend)
- ⇒ West Garden Lake Spring complex - 5 (trend unknown)

## Aspen, Streams, and Spring Meadows Alternative

### Specific Management Objectives

- ✓ Change 1,000 to 2,000 acres of mature brush fields to herbaceous and young brush in the immediate vicinity of key aspen sites within the life of the plan.
- ✓ Increase the amount of age class diversity and structure on 75% of the area dominated by aspen within the life of the plan.
- ✓ Manage priority streamside areas, marsh vegetation, and spring meadows to maintain or improve structural and species diversity in the vegetation communities. Manage other riparian sites primarily for herbaceous vegetation in healthy condition.
- ✓ Maintain or improve bitterbrush on high potential bitterbrush sites (Cottonwood Mountain, east Coppersmith Hills).

### Implementing Actions

#### Proposed Projects

##### Vegetation Management

Numerous aspen stands would be burned in Selic/Alaska, Boot Lake, Cottonwood Mtn., and the Coppersmith Hills. Burned sites would be protected until suckers are out of reach of browsing animals to protect suckers and to allow the stand size to expand.

Six small aspen stands would be protected with conventional fencing or placing downed trees and Physically disturbing the soil to promote suckering.

##### Other Projects

Three fence projects (total of 13 miles of fence) would be completed within five years (see map at left).

Map Ref.	Project Name	Project Type	Units	Purpose
1	Red Rock Marsh	Fence	3 mi.	Provide for rearing and nesting habitat for Red Rock Marsh (200 acres) and to maintain or improve aspen stand diversity.
2	Express Canyon	Fence	5 mi	Create Express Canyon riparian field (350 acres)
3	Garden Lake	Fence	5 mi	Create a riparian pasture to provide for rearing and nesting habitat on Garden Lake (800 acres)
4	Upper Tulead Canyon Structures	Check Dam	3 ea.	Install check dams to stabilize headcuts.
5	Post Canyon Juniper Treatment	JUOC	5 ac.	Riparian improvement, by falling trees along riparian areas to restrict access.

#### Grazing Management Strategy

To be developed by the TRT Sub group and the BLM.

# ASPEN, STREAMS AND SPRINGS ALTERNATIVE



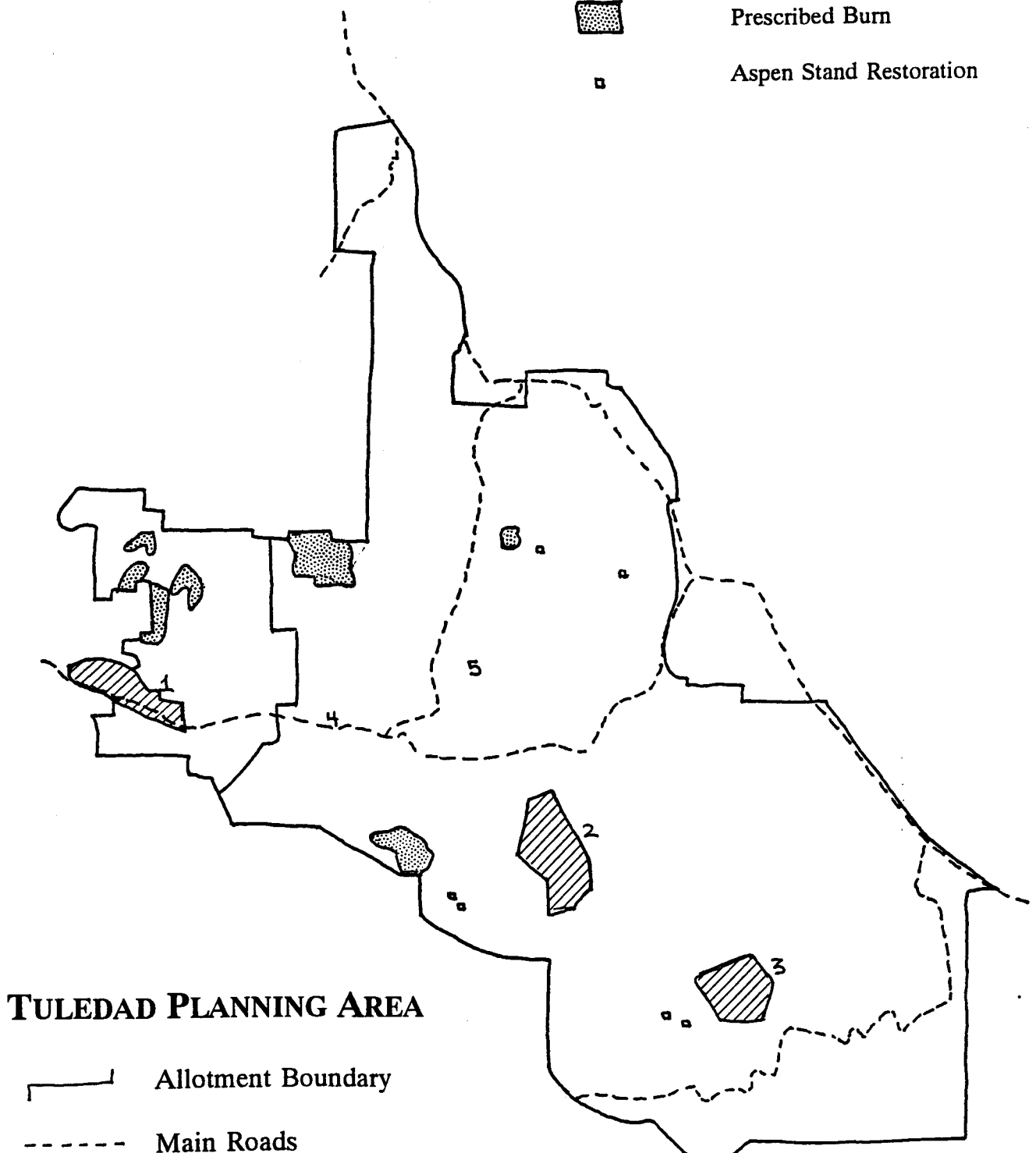
New Pasture



Prescribed Burn



Aspen Stand Restoration



## TULESTAD PLANNING AREA



Allotment Boundary



Main Roads

## Mosaic of Significant Sites Alternative

### Specific Management Objectives

- ✓ Change 10,000 to 15,000 acres of mature brush fields to a mosaic of herbaceous, young brush and mature brush community for the life of the plan.
- ✓ Increase the amount of age class diversity and structure on 25% of the area dominated by aspen within the life of the plan.
- ✓ Provide the opportunity for woody riparian vegetation to establish on sites with woody vegetation potential.
- ✓ Maintain bitterbrush as a significant component of the Cottonwood Mountain, east Copper Smith Hills, and Buckhorn areas.

### Implementing Actions

#### Proposed Projects

##### Vegetation Management

20 sites totalling 5,500 acres would be planned for prescribed burning over the next 10 years (see map at left). The goals of the burning would be to replace continuous stands of mountain big sagebrush with multi-aged mosaics of brush and herbaceous plants. Many of the burns would also stimulate aspen reproduction from suckers.

Additional prescribed burning would be evaluated in the new Duck Lake pasture to increase Great Basin wildrye.

6 additional aspen stands would be burned and protected by fencing or downed aspen logs until a desired height is reached.

Techniques for establishment of bitterbrush plants on site from seed will be evaluated at two sites (about 10 acres each) in the Buckhorn Road area in conjunction with the Agricultural Research Service.

##### Other Projects

4 fence projects (total of 17 miles of fence) would be completed within five years (see map at left).

Map Ref.	Project Name	Project Type	Units	Purpose
1	Buckhorn Pasture	Fence	7 mi	Create a separate Buckhorn pasture for experimental vegetation treatments (2,200 acres)
2	Express Canyon Pasture	Fence	5 mi	Create Express Canyon riparian field (350 acres)
3	Red Rock Marsh Pasture	Fence	3 mi	Provide for rearing and nesting habitat for Red Rock Marsh (200 acres) and to maintain or improve aspen stand diversity.
4	Duck Lake Pasture	Fence	2 mi	Create a late summer use pasture and to increase Great Basin wildrye.
5	Upper Tulead Canyon Headcut Structures	Check Dams	3 ea	Install check dams to stabilize headcuts.
6	Post Canyon Juniper Treatment	JUOC	5 ac	Riparian improvement, by falling trees along riparian areas to restrict access.

### Grazing Management Strategy

To be developed by the TRT Sub group and the BLM.

# IMPROVED MOSAIC ALTERNATIVE



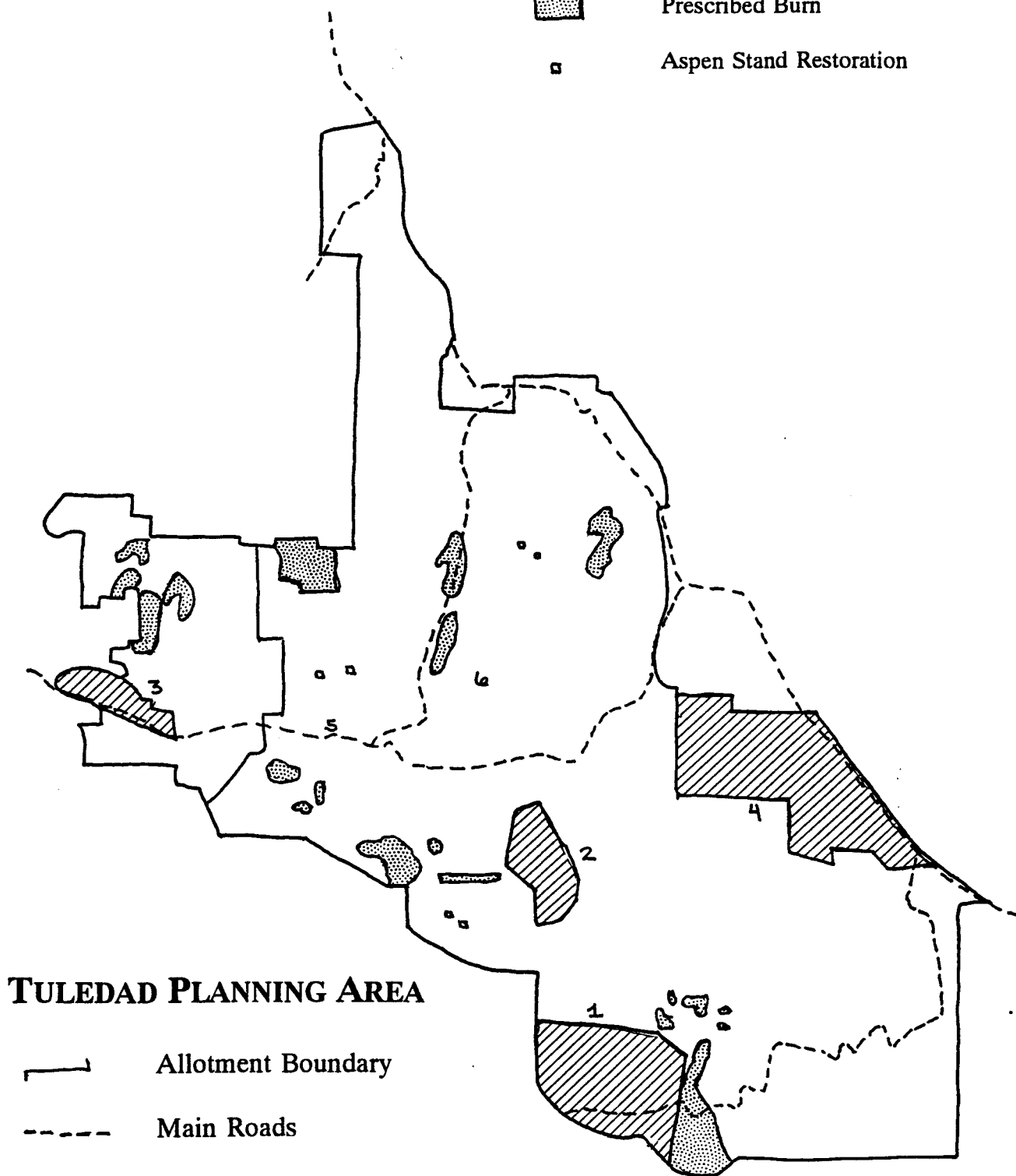
New Pasture



Prescribed Burn



Aspen Stand Restoration





## No Action Alternative

### Specific Management Objectives

- ✓ Change 500 to 1,500 acres of mature brush fields to herbaceous and young brush.
- ✓ Maintain existing aspen stands.
- ✓ Maintain woody riparian vegetation on sites currently with woody riparian cover, manage other sites for herbaceous potential or desired future condition.

### Required Actions

#### Proposed Projects

##### Vegetation Management

Three sites totalling 1,500 acres would be planned for prescription burning over the next 10 years (see map at left). The goals of the burning would be to replace continuous stands of mountain big sagebrush with multi-aged mosaics of brush and herbaceous plants.

Two aspen stands would be burned and protected by fencing or downed aspen logs.

##### Other Projects

Three fence projects would be completed within five years (see map at left).

Map Ref.	Project	Project Type	Unit	Purpose
1	Reconstruct Bare Creek Enclosure	Fence	1.5 mi	Remove old 3 wire fence and replace with new 4 wire fence, to prevent wild horse use in the Bare Creek Riparian Enclosure.
2				
3				
4				

#### Grazing Management Strategy

To be developed by the TRT Sub group and the BLM.