



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

FS. Table Mtn. 11/21/83
Toiyabe National Forest
Tonopah Ranger District
P.O. Box 3940, Tonopah, NV 89049

Reply to 2260

Date November 21, 1983

□
Dawn Lappin
P.O. Box 555
Reno, NV 89504

└
Dear Ms. Lappin:

Enclosed are the Wild Horse Management plans for South Monitor and Table Mountain Wild Horse Territories.

If you have any questions, give us a call.

Sincerely,

Eloy A. Romew
1016. GLADE QUILTER
District Ranger

Enclosures



F.S. Table MPM

10/22/79

TABLE MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tonopah Ranger District

Toiyabe National Forest

1979

Prepared By Stephan Harrison Date 10/22/79
Range Conservationist

Approval Recommended By G. Glade Quinter Date _____
Forester (Adm) D.F.R.

Approval Recommended By _____ Date _____
Chief, Branch of Resources

Approved By _____ Date _____
Forest Supervisor

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Objectives and Background

Public Law 92-195, as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, established wild horses and burros as a part of the "National System" where they occur on National Forest System lands. The objective in managing wild free-roaming horses and burros and their progeny on National Forests is to provide for their protection, management and control, and to maintain a thriving ecological balance in the areas they inhabit.

The purpose of this wild horse management plan is to establish baseline data on the Table Mountain Wild Horse territory and furnish sufficient information to allow the Forest Service to make effective management decisions compatible with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

B. Brief History

Progeny from strays of early emigrants, as well as abandoned and stray animals from early mining booms and settlements of homesteads account for much of the current wildhorse population within the management area. Many of the abandoned animals were the result of economic slumps and periodic droughts which plagued the early settlers. In the past, it was common practice for local ranchers to release studs with good blood to upgrade the herds. Roundups would occasionally be held and suitable animals would either be sold or kept on the ranch, broken, and used as cow ponies. PL 92-195 contributed to the population.

C. Description of the Area

Table Mountain Wildhorse Management Area

The Table Mountain Wildhorse Management Area is located in the Monitor Mountain range on the Tonopah Ranger District, Toiyabe National Forest, Nye County, Nevada. That portion of the Monitor Range in the Tonopah Ranger District is approximately 60 miles long, averages 12 miles in width and encompasses some 393,169 acres. A subdivision of the mountain range into northern and southern units is necessary because of differences in wildhorse population and behavior. The Table Mountain Wildhorse Area comprises the northern unit.

The Table Mountain Wildhorse Management Area includes the part of the Monitor Range from the northern end of the Hunt's Canyon

cattle allotment, north to Clear Creek (which marks the district boundary on the north). On the west, it is bounded by Monitor Valley, and on the east by Little Fishlake and Stone Cabin Valleys. The southeast portion of the area is marked by the Willow Creek Division Fence which runs from the mouth of McCann Canyon northeast to the Eagle Pass area (see map in appendix) and is located mainly on BLM land.

The Table Mountain Wildhorse Management area encompasses some 182,994 acres, 12,385 of which are National Resource Lands administered by the U.S.F.S. Four areas are included in the management area: Little Fishlake allotment, Table Mountain allotment, and the Willow Creek and Barley Creek units of the Monitor Complex allotment.

Beginning in the Spring of 1979, the Barley Creek and Willow Creek allotments were combined with the Hunts Canyon and Stone Cabin allotments to form the Monitor Complex allotment. The Hunts Canyon and Stone Cabin horse bands are covered in the South Monitor Wildhorse Plan.

Originally, only the Willow Creek Unit and Little Fish Lake allotment were included in the management plan titled the Little Fish Lake Wildhorse Management Plan. They were combined with Table Mountain and Barley Creek because additional data indicated enough movement of horses between the areas to warrant calling it one territory. The two maps in the appendix illustrates the change in territorial boundaries.

II. HERD INFORMATION

In June, 1978, a study of the wildhorse population on the Little Fishlake and Willow Creek areas began and continued until September, 1978. The study continued from June, 1979 until September, 1979 on the Table Mountain and Barley Creek areas. This management plan is a summary of all information gathered to date.

Wild horses occupy the management area yearlong. Most of the bands observed showed daily movements from National Forest lands to adjacent National Resource lands. Seasonal movements off National Forest land is inevitable as horses migrate to the lower elevations and milder winter weather of National Resource lands. Wildhorse movement seemed to be governed mainly by a need for cover, which was normally most available in the pinyon thickets at the mouths of canyons. Human occupation or disturbance of an area seemed to have significant impact on wildhorse movement. The Barley Creek and Willow Creek areas have substantial use from recreation and wood cutters, while all other areas are fairly isolated and are normally frequented only

by local ranchers and a handful of government employees. These wild horses are usually afraid of humans and seem to avoid them even to the point of leaving areas with large quantities of preferred forage. Domestic stock appeared to have little impact on wildhorse movement or distribution, and were occasionally observed grazing with horses.

Most of the horses were observed in the low sage community (5 bands, comprising 67% of the observed population). The remaining 33% of the observed population (in bands) were found in the mountain meadows. Pinyon (Pinus monophylla) and Juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) were often found scattered in both communities. In both vegetative types, the primary forage species were needle-and-thread grass, (Stipa comata), and Indian rice grass (Oryzopsis hymenoides). In the meadow areas, clovers (Trifolium spp.) and sedges (Carex spp.) are moderately utilized. Squirreltail (Sitanion hystrix) and Great Basin wildrye (Elymus cinereus) are lightly used, while cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) appears unused. Bluegrass (Poa spp.), appears to be a preferred forage and is found in the moist areas of the district (meadows, springs, etc.). It is thought to be an important part of the diet of wildhorses utilizing such areas. The wildhorse diet in the fall and winter appears to include a higher percent of shrubby species such as sagebrush, (Artemisia arbuscula var. nova), rabbit brush (Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus) and winter fat (Eurotia lanata). Although the wildhorses utilize more shrub species during the fall and winter their main diet still consists primarily of grasses and grass like plants.

In the majority of cases, horses were sighted either on flat valley bottoms or on open slopes of less than 10 percent. Occasionally a band (especially those found in mountain meadows) would be observed grazing on saddles, hillsides or ridges as they travel between canyons. Resting areas were generally in flat or near flat areas with a southern exposure. Horses were observed to use ravines or areas of thick pinyon-juniper growth as shelter on especially windy days.

The observed male-female ratios of the band are shown in appendix II. Most bands had only one male which was assumed to be a dominant stud.

Only limited information on breeding habits was obtained. Although most mares foaled in the spring, judging from the age of observed foals, one mare was observed to foal sometime in July. There has been speculation that wildhorse breeding is correlated with either green-up periods or is a phototropic response. Information gathered from the adjacent South Monitor Wildhorse area tends to indicate that breeding is related to green-up periods. At the time of the study it was estimated that 69%

of the mares foaled in 1978. In addition, foal mortality was estimated at only 16% (this figure should increase substantially as the colts enter their first winter: 1978-79). Yearling and adult mortality is estimated to range around 5%. The general consensus among local government personnel and ranchers is that a large mountain lion population is responsible for the majority of wildhorse mortality in the area (particulary for colts). Man is also a predator on those horses. During the deer hunting season of 1978, district employees found a dead horse on Table Mountain, apparently shot by a deer hunter. Forest Service employees who have spent several years on the district believe the wildhorse population has been declining in this area. Factors such as the lion population, new fences and increasing human use, are thought to be contributing factors.

No attempt at determining life span of the horses was made. Information from the nearby BLM Stone Cabin Valley removal program indicated that horses in excess of twenty years of age were not uncommon.

Observed wildhorse populations in the management area at the time of the study was 31 animals in 7 bands. By most standards, this is not a large number of wildhorses. The rugged terrain makes most of the management area unsuitable for horse habitat and therefore the population remains low and scattered. Most bands move between National Forest and National Resources lands on a daily basis. It appears that the horses move up and water in the canyon mouths each night and morning, and then move down to the flatter areas (which are often National Resource Lands) to feed during the day. Seasonal migration by wildhorses are onto adjacent National Resource lands during winter and spring, and as the season advances, back into canyons and mountain meadows on National Forest lands. As a result of both daily and seasonal movement, BLM range development and wildhorse control efforts will have a direct bearing on horse use of adjacent National Forest lands.

III. WILDHORSE MANAGEMENT

A. Policy

Wild free-roaming horses will be managed in a manner that confines them to areas occupied at the time of passage of Public Law 92-195, as an integral component of the "Natural System" at a population level which is compatible with other uses recognized under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, and given protection to assure their well being.

B. Management Objectives

The objective of wildhorse management within the management area

is to maintain a viable population of wildhorses in harmony with a thriving ecological balance. Management to obtain a thriving ecological balance is defined as management which perpetuates the existence of animal species, compatible with the available natural resources, particularly the soil, water and vegetative resources, and in a manner which does not change the biological or genetic quality of the animals, unless a special value is to be realized. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Maintain wild free-roaming horse population throughout the area.
2. Maintain and provide for the needs of wildhorse populations at a level which is compatible with the existing resources including wildlife and livestock management needs.
3. Provide access to the area to allow for public viewing of the wildhorses.
4. Alleviate or mitigate wildhorse use which is causing resource damage.
5. Coordinate wildhorse management on National Forest lands with wildhorse management on adjacent National Resource lands.
6. Wildhorse management will be at the minimum feasible level to obtain the above objectives.

IV. METHODS

A. Monitoring Techniques

As stated above, wildhorse management will be at the minimum feasible level to accomplish the management objective. This approach will maintain a viable wildhorse population, provide resource protection, reduce management expenditures, and maintain the wild freeroaming nature of the animals. Wildhorses within the management area appear to be existing within the tolerable limits of the management objective. Continued monitoring of the herd is essential to assure that provisions of the act are being met and that management is responsive to problems that may arise.

Because the wildhorse population in this area is so small and scattered, it does not have a major impact on other resources.

Livestock and probably wildlife use overshadow wildhorse impact. Conventional monitoring techniques such as range condition and trend photo plot transects, permanent forage production studies and marking of individual horses (to determine trends in horse populations) would not give a completely accurate indication of horse use in the area. The logical alternative is to have the Tonopah Ranger District range and wildlife management personnel observe the herd every year and note any changes within the herd. The Tonopah Ranger District will budget 10 days for a range conservationist to monitor the wildhorse population within the Table Mountain Wild Horse Territory. If significant changes in herd number, location, etc., are noted, the district will study the situation to determine how the changes affect the resources of the area. The conventional study methods mentioned above will be used if wildhorse concentration develops, or if populations increase significantly. If a wildhorse removal program becomes necessary to control horse numbers, the district will use the adopt-a-horse program to distribute all captured animals. The Forest Service does not consider wildhorse removal program a management goal. It is simply a management tool which will be used only if necessary. On the other hand, if it is determined that the wildhorse population is decreasing, a viable alternative may be to obtain horses from over populated National Forest or National Resources Lands and establish in areas where populations have decreased.

V. DISCUSSION

A. General

Management Coordination with the BLM is necessary as there is significant wildhorse movement between National Forest Land and National Resource Lands. The BLM has a wildhorse management area in Little Fishlake Valley, but no plan has yet been written for it. The Tonopah Ranger District does not anticipate any conflicts between the BLM plan and our plan. Once the BLM plan for their area is written, we expect to coordinate it with ours since the BLM has similar management goals concerning wildhorses. Resource damage from wildhorses ranges from minimal to non-existent though some trailing (and subsequent compaction of soils) is occurring. No mitigating measures are necessary at this time. If trails deteriorate, causing watershed and/or erosion problems, corrective measures will be taken.

Forest Service roads 005, 006, 007, 098, 160 and 161 serve the management area. These roads allow access by two-wheel drive vehicles. However, several other roads, primarily on Table Mountain, have been closed to motorized traffic. No interpretive

signing effort is planned at this time.

B. Livestock Management

The livestock permittees on the Monitor Complex allotment are the Cliffords of the Stone Cabin Ranch. They operate a cow-calf operation. The Monitor Complex allotment operates on a deferred rest grazing system. In this system, 239 head of cattle were placed on the Barley Creek Unit on 6/8 (to be rounded up 10/15). The Willow Creek Unit is deferred until 7/1 (after seed ripe) at which time 273 head are put on. The next year, Barley Creek is deferred while Willow Creek has season-long grazing. The Hunt's Canyon and Stone Cabin units are rested both years. In the third and fourth years, the two northern units (Willow Creek and Barley Creek) are rested, while Hunt's Canyon and Stone Cabin units alternate with deferred and season-long grazing. This schedule is repeated every four years.

Wayne Hage, owner of the Pine Creek Ranch, is the permittee on the Table Mountain allotment. He runs 240 head of cattle on a 7/1 to 9/30 season. The management on the Table Mountain allotment consists of a three unit rest rotation grazing system.

Tom Colvin is the permittee on the Little Fishlake Allotment. Colvin is permitted 103 head for a 6/21 to 10/20 season. The Little Fishlake allotment is also under a ^{two} three unit rest rotation grazing system.

The total area of the Table Mountain Wild Horse Territory is under three intense livestock management systems as stated above. In order to implement an intense management system a series of fences were or are being constructed. Fences will have some effect on wildhorse by limiting their movement. Adverse effects caused by fences will be minimized by placing gates at key points and leaving the gates open when the unit or allotment is not being used.

C. Wildlife

Wildlife populations occur throughout the management area. Conflicts between wildhorses and wildlife, direct or indirect, will be most prevalent within the riparian zones and in winter browse areas. Known concentration areas of wintering deer and year-long antelope and sage grouse use areas have been identified. In those areas, management will be aimed at sustaining no less than the existing populations of deer, antelope and grouse. Specific needs for other wildlife species within the management area have not been identified. As information becomes available and needs identified, the appropriate recommendations will be made.

Whether for livestock or wildlife, range developments built within the management area will consider wildhorse needs.

In January of 1979, 50 head of elk were introduced on to Table Mountain. The elk are expected to have an elevational migration down onto the Little Fishlake, Barley Creek, and Willow Creek areas during the winter. The anticipated upper limits of the elk herd is 250 animals. Since elk, cattle, deer and wildhorses have similar forage preferences, competition is expected. Burning has been conducted in an effort to increase the quantity and quality of available forage. There is still much potential for forage improvement through controlled burning in the area and the Tonopah Ranger District is planning to exploit this potential as time and funding permit.

Conflicts between livestock and wildhorses will be more noticeable than those with wildlife. Since wildhorses and cattle occupy the same areas during the livestock grazing season and have similar forage preferences, the district expects a certain amount of competition between domestic stock and wildhorses. As with wildlife, the greatest conflicts will be within the riparian zones, primarily range and winter range occupied by both wildlife and wildhorses. It is anticipated that most conflicts between wildhorses, wildlife and livestock can be identified and remedial action recommended prior to development of serious problems.

There are no threatened or endangered wildlife species within the Table Mountain Wildhorse Territory.

D. Threatened and Endangered Plants

There is only one proposed threatened plant Trifolium andersonii Var. beatleyae which has been found within the Table Mountain Wild Horse territory. The plant is found along the Willow Creek drainage. The plant has survived under the past grazing of wild horses, so there are no adverse effects anticipated to this proposed threatened plant.

APPENDIX I

Little Fishlake Allotment - 55,648 acres.

Past Use

Cattle were exclusively grazed from the inception of USFS administration to 1927. From 1917 to 1927, use varied from 47 to 126 head from 5/1 - 10/31. Between 1928 and 1935, 2100 sheep grazed the allotment. Cattle have been permitted since 1941. 259 head were allowed annually until 1948. Reductions were initiated to 95 head 6/1 - 10/10. Presently, 1350 head graze the adjacent Little Fishlake Valley on BLM - administered land.

Condition and Trend - See Table I

As of 1971, range on the Little Fishlake Allotment was either in static or downward trend, with the majority of the acreage in static trend. Although no formal condition or trend studies have been carried out in this area recently, it is the personal observation of the wildhorse technician that condition on the allotment has improved and that the trend is up throughout the allotment.

Water

The northern portion of the allotment is well-watered. Springs and seeps give rise to five perennial streams (Clear Creek, Sawmill Creek, Danville Creek, Green Monster Creek and Clover Creek). Live streams in the southern portion supported by runoff include Dry, Horse and Indian Garden Canyon.

There are 29,545 acres of suitable range, 20% of which was classified as primary range, and the remaining 80% being classified secondary range. Of the suitable range, 16,249 acres, or 55% is in poor condition.

The 1971 REA estimated 35 wildhorse used the Little Fishlake Allotment, primarily during the summer (the management plan figures on 7 months use). In 1978 the wildhorse technician observed only 7 horses during the entire field season in this allotment. In 1971, grazing capacity was figured at 1,862 AUM's for the allotment. 17 wildhorses, currently use the allotment for an estimated 8 months/year, utilize 170 AUM's of forage, leaving 1,692 AUM's for livestock and wildlife.

TABLE I

REA Data for the Little Fishlake Grazing Allotment (1971)

Condition Class	Trend	S	S	U	N	Non Range	Private Land	Total
Good	→	1,663	378		750			2,791
Good	↓	404						404
Fair	→	2,354	8,451	13	2,674		10	13,502
Fair	↓	46			1,112			1,158
Poor	→	640	10,945		1,362			12,947
Poor	↓	724	3,940	324	3,214			8,202
7						15		15
8						521		521
9						16,083	15	16,098
		5,823	23,714	337	9,112	16,619	25	55,638

APPENDIX II

Willow Creek Unit - 49,113 acres.
(Monitor Complex Allotment)

Past Use

Actual grazing use of the Willow Creek Allotment is difficult to determine because until 1969, this area was part of the Barley Creek Allotment. Since 1914, only cattle have been grazed in the area. From 1969 until 1971, 80 head of cattle were grazed on the Willow Creek Unit (6/1 - 9/30 season). The current grazing system is detailed under "Discussion of Livestock Management".

Condition and Trend

As of 1972, range on the Willow Creek Unit was either in static or downward trend with a slightly larger acreage in downward trend. Although no formal condition or trend studies have been recently made on this allotment, it's the opinion of the wildhorse technician that conditions and trend have not changed much since 1972.

The 1972 REA estimated 35 wildhorse used the Willow Creek Allotment year-round. Since the Willow Creek Division Fence was built in June 1972, wildhorse numbers have declined to 10 head which use the allotment year-round. Grazing capacity was figured at 1,220 AUM's (882 AUM's on National Forest, 338 on BLM land) for the allotment. 10 wildhorses using the allotment, year-round utilize 150 AUM's for forage, leaving 1070 AUM;s for livestock and wildlife use.

TABLE II

REA Data for Willow Creek Unit of the Monitor Complex Allotment (1972)

Condition Class	Trend	C	S	S	U	N	Non Range	Private Land	Total
Good	→	16			225				241
Fair	→		160	3,856	1,738	537			6,291
Fair	↓			660	520	1,171			2,351
Poor	→		43	4,627	5,323				9,993
Poor	↓		328	14,589	715			59	15,691
Very Poor	→			850					850
Very Poor	→		712	208				44	964
8	↓						2,515		2,515
9	↓						10,217		10,217
		16	1,243	24,790	8,521	1,708	12,732	103	49,113

APPENDIX III

Barley Creek Unit - 37,575 acres
(Monitor Complex Allotment)

Past Use

From 1919 to 1925, 280 head of cattle for 1535 AUM's were grazed.

From 1925 to 1930, 260 head for 1410 AUM/s were grazed. From 1930 to 1938, 340 head for 1970 AUM's were grazed. Since 1938 approximately 275 head for 1,000 AUM's were grazed.

Condition and Trend

According to the REA data, condition over most of the unit ranges from fair to good. Trend is generally stable, with some areas deteriorating.

In the past, substantial numbers of wildhorses were regularly seen on the Barley Creek allotment, But for the past two years, no horses have been seen.

TABLE III

REA Date for Barley Creek Unit of the Monitor Complex allotment (1975)

Condition Class	Trend	S	S	U	N	Private Land	Total
Excellant	→	355	110	67			532
Good	→	5,357	7,400	627	8,817		22,201
Good	↓	882	92				974
Fair	↗	40					40
Fair	→	1,645	1,097	110	5,215		8,067
Fair	↓	1,172	1,142	335			2,649
Poor	↓			35			35
Poor	→	775	160				935
Very Poor	↓	850					850
8						1,292	1,292
TOTAL		11,076	10,001	1,174	14,032	1,292	37,575

APPENDIX IV

Table Mountain Allotment - 40,658 acres

Past Use

An average of 623 cattle for 4267 AUM's were grazed from 1915 to 1925. Sheep were grazed beginning in 1928 (2400 head for 1620 AUM's in 1928 and 1929). There was nonuse from 1930 until 1935. Sheep numbers varied until 1943 when the allotment converted to cattle (500 head for 1500 AUM's until 1957). Present permit is 240 head for 720 AUM's.

Condition and Trend

When the REA was done in 1966, most of Table Mountain was in poor condition with a somewhat lesser amount in fair condition. Since that time, Table Mountain has been worked on extensively (fence construction, controlled burning, ect.) and the condition has improved dramatically. Trend was stable during the REA, but the trend is up on most of this allotment at this time.

TABLE IV

REA Data for Table Mountain Allotment (1966)

Condition Class	Trend	Primary	Secondary	Unsuitable Used	Unsuitable Not Used	Closed	Non Range	Total
Good	→	2,143				1		2,144
Fair	↑				89			89
Fair	→	3,802	1,532	68	335			5,637
Fair	↓	164						164
Poor	→	12,123	3,407	1,058				16,588
Poor	↓	1,608	549	1,578	1,009			4,744
Very Poor	→	871	1,349					2,220
Non Range							8,972	8,972
TOTAL		20,711	6,837	2,704	1,433	1	8,972	40,658

APPENDIX V

BAND	APPROXIMATE HOME RANGER	VEG. COMMUNITY	# MALE	# FEMALE	# COLTS	# UNKNOWN	MALE:FEMALE RATIO ADULTS
1	Clover Creek to Horse Canyon	Mountain Meadows	2	3	2	0	2:3 (40%)
2	Indian Garden Mountain to BLM Division Fence to Willow Creek Road	Low Sage	1	1	1	0	1:1 (50%)
3	Round Knoll south to Wildcat Canyon	Low Sage	1	2	2	2	1:2 (33%)
4	Burnt Cabin Flat to upper Indian Garden Canyon	Mountain Meadow	1	1	0	1	1:1 (50%)
5	Mouth of Indian Garden and Horse Canyon south towards Hot Creek and east to Little Fish Lake	Low Sage	1	2	0	1	1:2 (33%)
6	Mouth of Danville & Sawmill Creeks, west to upper Fish Lake	Low Sage	1	1	0	1	1:1 (50%)
7	Cottonwood Creek area of Table Mt TION., R48E., Sec., 10, 17, & 20	Low Sage	1	2	1	0	1:2 (33%)
	TOTAL		8	12	6	5	

APPENDIX VI

Band # Descriptions of Individual Horses

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1. | 1 stud: | brown w/blaze and 4 stockings |
| | 3 mares: | 2 sorrels 4/blazes
1 white |
| | 1 yearling stud: | bay w/ blaze |
| | 2 colts: | 1 sorrel w/ blaze
1 brown w/star and 4 stockings |
| 2. | 1 stud: | Strawberry roon (turning almost ot a purple color) w/white head and points |
| | 1 mare: | sorrel w/ bald face. Bald area covers more of left side of face than right |
| | 1 colt: | sorrel w/bald face same as mares |
| 3. | 1 stud: | brown, w/white front pasterns, rear legs white to fetlock joint, w/blaze |
| | 4 mares: | 1 star sorrel
1 sorral, red mane & tail, no face markings
1 sorral w/blaze, red mane and tail, no face markings
1 sorral w/blaze, dark brown mane and tail, no face markings |
| | 2 colts: | sorrels, both will be either blaze or bald |
| 4. | 1 stud: | sorrel w/no facial or leg markings identified |
| | 2 mares: | sorrel w/no facial or leg markings identified |
| 5. | 1 stud: | bay w/blaze |
| | 3 mares: | 1 sorrel w/blaze and white patch on right side of withers
2 duns, both w/blaze and dark points |
| 6. | 1 stud: | bay w/blaze |
| | 1 mares: | sorrel w/blaze |
| | 1 colt: | sorrel w/blaze |

APPENDIX VI CONTINUATION

7. 1 stud: bay
2 mare: sorrels one with two rear leg stockings
1 colt: sorrel

AREAS DESIGNATED AS WILD HORSE TERRITORIES IN 1971 ARE OUTLINED IN RED.

THE AREA OUTLINED IN BLACK IS THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED TERRITORIES WHICH WILL BE NAMED THE TABLE MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE TERRITORY.

MAP PREPARED BY:
STEPHAN HARMON
RANGE CONSERVATIONIST

DATE: AUGUST 29, 1979.

THIS AREA NOT DESIGNATED AS A HORSE TERRITORY IN 1971

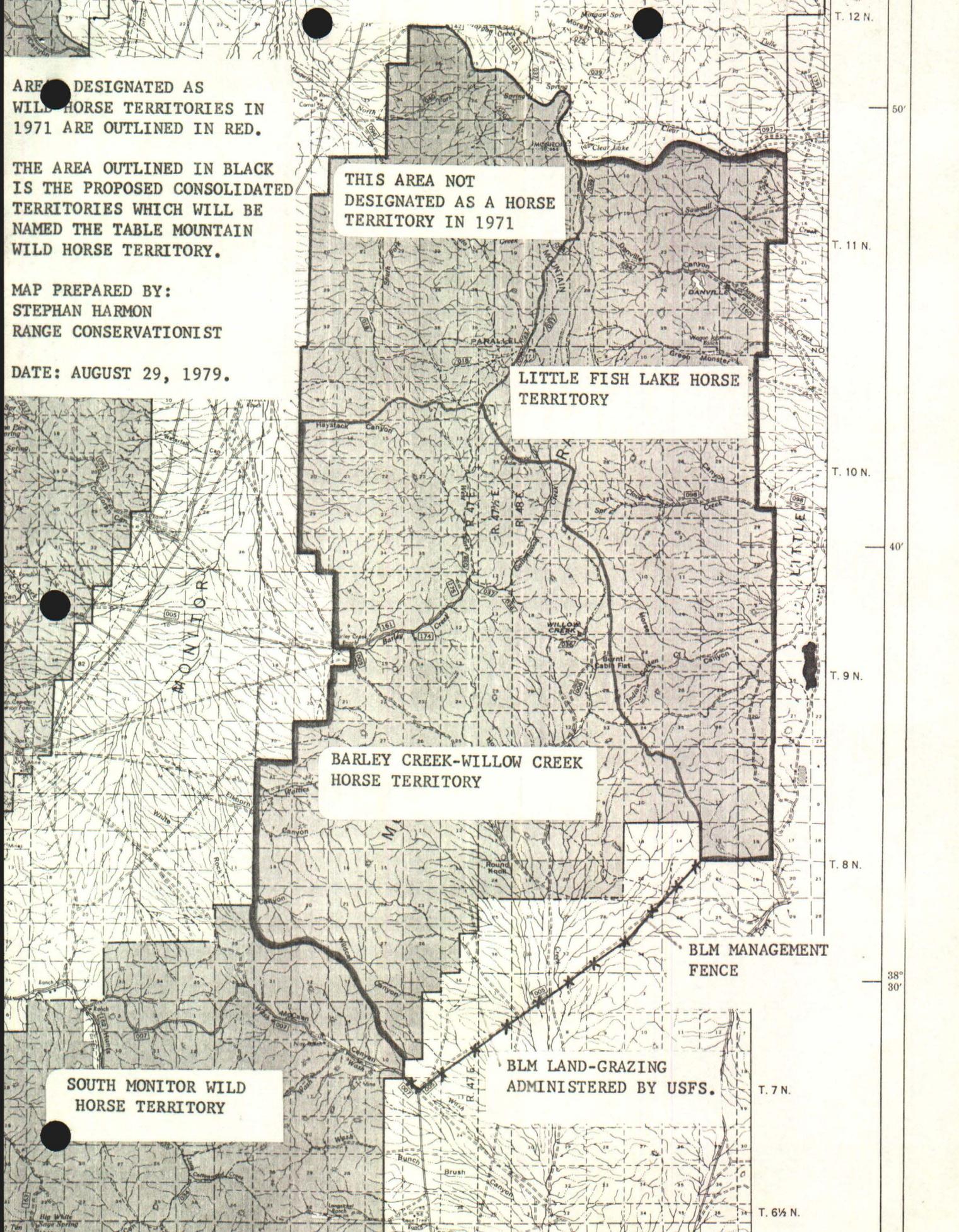
LITTLE FISH LAKE HORSE TERRITORY

BARLEY CREEK-WILLOW CREEK HORSE TERRITORY

BLM MANAGEMENT FENCE

BLM LAND-GRAZING ADMINISTERED BY USFS.

SOUTH MONITOR WILD HORSE TERRITORY



T. 12 N.

50'

T. 11 N.

T. 10 N.

40'

T. 9 N.

T. 8 N.

38°
30'

T. 7 N.

T. 6 1/2 N.

