

## MODOC/WASHOE EXPERIMENTAL STEWARDSHIP WILD HORSE EXPERIMENT

86

1986 Status ReportI. REVIEW

In 1983, the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Committee endorsed the concept of experimentation with management methods for selected wild horse herds in the Stewardship Area. The Committee recommended the Susanville BLM's District Manager conduct a comparison of management methods on three wild horse herds in the Surprise Resource Area. The herds chosen were Buckhorn, Coppersmith and Fox-Hog Herd Management Areas (HMA). These HMA's were established under the Tuledad/Home Camp Management Framework Plan.

Each HMA has different methods of management being applied to achieve objectives specified in the Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP). These management methods are briefly outlined in Table 1. Summary sheets for each of the three HMAs and general map are attached to this Report (Attachment 1).

II. IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

This is the first narrative status report on the Wild Horse Comparison since its inception in 1983. A summary of dates and events based on calender year will follow detailing what has been accomplished to date.

A. 1983

Prior to the completion and approval of the Plan of Action for the Wild Horse Comparison the Buckhorn HMA horses were gathered. The opportunity to begin the selection of wild horses was taken at this time. The horses were not photo identified or freeze marked on the hip. These practices were not accepted into the Comparison's methods until the Plan was approved.

The Buckhorn horses were gathered and transported to the Litchfield facility where they were processed. Jim Clapp<sup>1/</sup>, Sharon Saare<sup>2/</sup>, and Bill Phillips<sup>3/</sup> selected 35 wild horses to be returned to the HMA (15 wild horses had not been captured). Approximately 50 wild horses were left in the Buckhorn HMA.

- 1/ Jim Clapp - President of the Wild Horse Sanctuary, Shingletown, CA. In 1983, Jim Clapp was the Wild Horse Representative on Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Committee.
- 2/ Sharon Saare - Currently Sharon Saare acts as a BLM volunteer in wild horse matters upon special request. In 1983, Sharon was under contract to the BLM to develop a slide program on Wild Horse Management.
- 3/ Bill Phillips - BLM, Susanville District Range Conservationist and Wild Horse Specialist.



**TABLE 1  
ELEMENTS FOR COMPARISON**

<b>ELEMENT</b>	<b>BUCKHORN HMAP</b>	<b>COPPERSMITH HMAP</b>	<b>FOX-HOG HMAP</b>
Minimum Herd Size	50 Horses	50 Horses	50 Horses
Maximum Herd Size	75 Horses	75 Horses	75 Horses
Base Herd Sex Ratio	15 Male to 35 Female	15 Male to 35 Female	25 Male to 25 Female
Removal Criteria	1. Base Herd horses remain in herd area entire life. 2. Remove horses 4yr and younger.	1. Base Herd horses remain in herd area entire life. 2. Remove horses 4yr and younger.	1. No Base Herd; Horses are removed as they are captured. 2. No age criteria.
Breeding	Outbreeding	Intensive Inbreeding	Inbreeding
Conformation	Selected in Base Herd	Selected in Base Herd	No Selection
Type	Light or Saddle Horse	Light or Saddle Horse	No Selection
Size	15 Hands or Taller, Preferred	15 Hands or Taller, Preferred	No Selection
Color	Select for various colors	No Selection	No Selection
Hooves	Prefer dark or black color	Prefer dark or black color	No Selection

**DRAFT**



B. 1984

None of the three experimental areas were gathered in 1984.

C. 1985

The Fox-Hog and Coppersmith HMA's were scheduled for gather in 1985. The Fox-Hog HMA was dropped from the gathering plan due to funding shifts and was not gathered. The Coppersmith HMA horses were gathered in September of 1985. These horses were gathered and transported to the Litchfield facility for processing. Sharon Saare and Bill Phillips selected 48 horses for return to the HMA (two horses were not captured). Approximately 50 wild horses were left in the Coppersmith HMA. These horses were photo identified and freeze marked "X" on the left hip.

D. 1986

All three Herd Management Areas were gathered in calendar year 1986. The Fox-Hog horses were gathered in August. Since the Fox-Hog is the control herd, 50 horses were not gathered. One hundred thirty-eight (138) horses were captured and transported to the Litchfield facility for processing.

In October, the Buckhorn HMA horses were gathered. A total of 105 horses were captured and transported to the Litchfield facility. Sharon Saare and Bill Phillips selected 47 horses to be returned to the HMA (three adult mares had not been captured). Three of the wild horses returned were horses from other HMAs. These horses were all photo identified and freeze marked "0" on the left hip.

In November, the Coppersmith HMA horses were gathered. Forty-three horses were captured and transported to Litchfield, CA. Twenty-one of these horses were base herd horses. Twenty-two were unmarked.

Gene Nunn had left a total of 24 horses on the area, most of which were positively identified as base herd horses.

21 Base herd horses captured  
24 Base herd horses not captured  
45 Base herd horses accounted for

Bill Phillips and Rick Cooper<sup>4/</sup> selected four mares and one stud as replacements from the 22 unmarked horses. These five horses were mixed with the base herd horses before returning to the HMA.

As a result of the 1986 gathering effort each of the three herds were reduced in number to their approximate management level of 50 head. A good informational base for comparison of management on the three herds has been established. The following pages will illustrate the information gathered to date through the recording of personal observations.

<sup>4/</sup> Rick Cooper - Surprise Resource Area Range Conservationist. Coordinator of the Wild Horse Comparison for the Stewardship Committee.



### III. OBSERVATIONS

The following narrative is based on observations made by those most actively involved in working on the comparison. Sharon Saare, Bill Phillips, Gene Nunn, Jerry Bonham<sup>5/</sup> and Rick Cooper have been involved in portions or all phases of the gathering, processing, selection and adoption of the wild horses in the comparison areas.

#### A. Fox-Hog HMA

This is the control herd for the experiment and as such it is gathered as a typical gate cut removal of horses captured.

The horses captured in 1986 were in fair to good physical condition. Some of the foals were too young for an August gather and had trouble keeping up with the adults. A September or October gather may be preferable in the future.

One hundred thirty-eight (138) horses were captured. Sixty-two percent were males and 38 percent were females. The imbalance may be attributed to past gathering practices which tend to reduce the female population more than the male population. Thirty-four percent of the horses captured were in an age class of five years and older. Sixty-six percent of the animals were in the less than five year age class.

The cost/horse to gather is relatively low in this herd. This due to the fact that the herd has not been gathered in six years and there are more excess horses to be removed. This cost per horse captured will increase when horses are gathered before they reach the high numbers recorded in 1986.

This herd has some good color characteristics with high proportion of yellow, dunn, palimino and paint horses.

#### B. Coppersmith HMA

The horses gathered in this area in 1985 and 1986 were very healthy and in good physical condition.

The horses show signs of a strong quarter horse background with some draft blood mix. The herd is dominate to bay coloring with a few black horses.

This area is the toughest of the three experimental areas to gather. This is due to the areas dense juniper thickets which inhibits the gathering of wild horses. The first gather during the comparison in 1985, was somewhat easier than the 1986 capture. The horses were shy of the helicopter and trap as a result of gathering two years in a row. Because of only one breeding year the number of horses to capture was low which increased the cost/horse for capture.

<sup>5/</sup> Jerry Bonham - Range Technician for the Susanville District. Operates the Litchfield Wild Horse and Burro facility.



Having freeze marked the horses in 1985, an evaluation of the mark in 1986 was possible. The hip mark took well on 80% of the horses. Twenty percent of the marked horses had to be marked again due to a faint or partial take by the first mark. This indicates a need for more care being taken in placing freeze marks.

C. Buckhorn HMA

The capture of wild horses in this area was relatively easy in 1983. Wild horses were captured and most were healthy and in good physical condition.

In 1986 the capture went very smooth again and the health and condition of the horses was excellent. Bill Phillips and Sharon Saare were very pleased with the conformation and condition of the mares in this herd. Both felt there were obvious differences in the conformation of horses in the Buckhorn area as opposed to the Fox-Hog horses. Bill and Sharon believed, in subsequent years, the Buckhorn stud horses could be improved upon.

The cost/horse for capture in this herd is the most representative of future gathering costs for the three herds.

When freeze marking the base herd horses, the mark was placed high on the hip of the mares and low on the hip of the studs for identification purposes when gathering.

D. Processing

Each horse in the base herd had to be vaccinated for strangles (*Streptococcus Equus*), once they were brought to the Litchfield facility. In addition, each horse was photo identified, aged and wormed.

The transportation of the base herd horses to the Litchfield facility, the processing and the transportation of the horses back to the HMA are all additional cost elements compared to the base herd horses in the Fox-Hog herd.

This part of the operation was very efficient and caused a minimum amount of stress to the base herd horses. One accident did occur when a young stud broke a leg and had to be destroyed. This is the only horse to die, out of 151 base herd horses processed as a direct result of the additional handling required for the comparison.

IV. 1986 IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

The most obvious herd cost differential is the result of the capturing, handling, transporting and processing of the base herd horses in Copper-smith and Buckhorn. Costs associated with these elements do not occur in the Fox-Hog HMA. The following is a brief cost summary detailing costs/horse for capture, removal, base herd processing and helicopter use in 1986.



TABLE 2  
1986 IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

<u>Items</u>	<u>Coppersmith</u>	<u>Buckhorn</u>	<u>Fox-Hog</u>
1. Horses gathered	43	105	138
2. Horses removed	17	58	138
3. Horses/helicopter hour	2.22	3.8	6.2
4. Herd gather cost	\$ 8,482.00	\$10,736.00	\$ 9,185.00
5. Cost/horse captured (Item 4 / Item 1)	\$ 197.25	\$ 102.24	\$ 66.56
6. Cost/horse removed (Item 4 / Item 2)	\$ 499.00 <sup>u</sup>	\$ 206.00	\$ 66.56
7. Base herd processing cost	\$ 2,230.00	\$2,925.00	-0-
8. Cost/base herd horse (Item 7 / base herd #)	\$ 86.00(26)	\$ 65.00(45)	-0-
9. Total cost/herd (Item 4 + Item 7)	\$10,712.00	\$13,661.00	\$ 9,185.00

The biggest cost difference can be seen on the cost per horse for removal. This can be attributed to three things: 1) the Buckhorn and Coppersmith herds have more horses captured than are ultimately removed, 2) the Fox-Hog herd had a very low capture cost per horse because of a high number of excess horses, and 3) the Coppersmith herd had very high costs due to a low number of excess horses. The amount of excess horses will be based on reproductive levels and on time periods between gathers. The Coppersmith HMA had been gathered just one year ago, therefore, a very low number of excess horses at a high cost. The opposite is true of Fox-Hog. This area had not been gathered for six years, therefore, very high excess at low cost. A breakdown of capture costs and processing by herd can be found in Attachment 2.

## V. SUMMARY

### A. Age Structure

The ability to manage a healthy and viable wild horse herd and take excess animals from the four year and younger age class is of tremendous importance to the BLM's adoption program. The reduction of excess horses in an unadoptable age class from 33 percent to 7 percent when applied to the Bureauwide Wild Horse Program would be of great cost savings. These percentages were accomplished in both Buckhorn and Coppersmith in 1986.

*<sup>u</sup> This one time cost is very high. The high cost should have to be incurred again.*



In the future, it is expected that all or nearly all of the horses exceded from Buckhorn and Coppersmith HMA's will be in the best age class for adoption.

B. Selection Criteria

In addition to providing a higher percentage of adoptable horses to the Adoption Program, the flexibility of management aspects is also enhanced. During the selection phase of the Program there were many situations where the selection between horses for the base herd were made on age and physical appearance. Horses with minor injuries to eyes and ears that are not highly adoptable can be used as a base herd horse if their conformation and color are acceptable. Situations like this result in long term cost savings to the BLM and fewer horses in the feed lot program.

C. Adoptability

The major objective of this experiment was to determine ways of improving adoptability in wild horse herds. The basic elements being evaluated to accomplish this are age, conformation, and color.

Conformation and color are elements which take time to develop through the genetic selection of wild horses. However, the evidence of previous selection in the Buckhorn herd was apparent in the foals gathered in 1986 compared to previous gathering.

The age element is immediately apparent after the selection of the two base herds for Coppersmith and Buckhorn HMAs. The objective for these two herds was to provide a younger horse to the adoption program. This was very apparent following the 1986 gather.

The tracking of adoption attempts per horse between herd areas has not been done to date. This comparison will be most valid after the 1989 gather when some of the genetic selection is more apparent in the Buckhorn and Coppersmith herds. A comparison of same age horses from each of three herds at the same adoption may indicate if adopters do indeed select for a certain quality of horse.

VI. ASSUMPTIONS

This Section will be used to evaluate data collected during the implementation of this comparison and use the data to make predictions regarding costs of each herd based on its' management approach.

The first assumption to be made will be, all three herds will be gathered in calendar year 1989. This will allow for approximating reproductive levels and estimating excess horse numbers.

The second assumption will be that four horses will be captured per helicopter hour for all three areas. The Buckhorn herd was most representative of population levels expected in 1989 during the 1986 gather, therefore, for this exercise the four horse/helicopter hour will be used.



Finally we will assume all other costs will remain the same. All inflationary increases should be relative to each herd in any case.

The following Table will depict anticipated costs for the 1989 gather in a summary. Work sheets are attached which illustrate how specific costs and population calculations were arrived at.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Anticipated Costs for 1989</u>		
	<u>Coppersmith</u>	<u>Buckhorn</u>	<u>Fox-Hog</u>
1. Horses gathered	100	100	30
2. Horses removed	50	50	30
3. Horses/helicopter hour	4	4	4
4. Herd gather cost	\$ 9,850.00	\$10,112.00	\$5,651.00
5. Cost/horse captured (Item 4 / Item 1)	98.50	101.12	188.56
6. Cost/horse removed (Item 4 / Item 2)	197.00	202.24	188.56
7. Base herd processing cost	2,569.00	2,561.00	---
8. Cost/base herd horse (Item 7 / 50)	51.38	51.22	---
9. Total cost/herd (Item 4 + Item 7)	\$12,419.00	\$12,673.00	\$5,651.00

#### VII. CONCLUSION

The most significant conclusion which can be drawn at this time is the reduction of wild horses in the unadoptable age class ( 5 years old) can be accomplished through the use of intensive management and the base herd concept.

Through natural attrition in the herd and the periodic replacement of those horses with the younger horses (4 years and less) the health and viability of the herd can be maintained.

Other aspects such as adoptability, and reduced overall costs by herd must remain as assumptions until 1989 when additional information can be analyzed following the scheduled gathering.



ATTACHMENT 1

Summary Sheets and Maps



SUMMARY SUSANVILLE DISTRICT  
HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS

Herd Management Area: Fox-Hog CA-263

Resource Area: Surprise

Management Framework Plan: Tuledad/Homecamp, 1978

Herd Management Area Plan Completed: July, 1984

Land Status: BLM 113,800 Private 5,480 Other 0 Total 119,280

Management Levels: Minimum 50 Mid-Point 63 Maximum 75

Sex Ratio of Base Herd: 25 Male/25 Female

Special Objectives:

Other Resources:

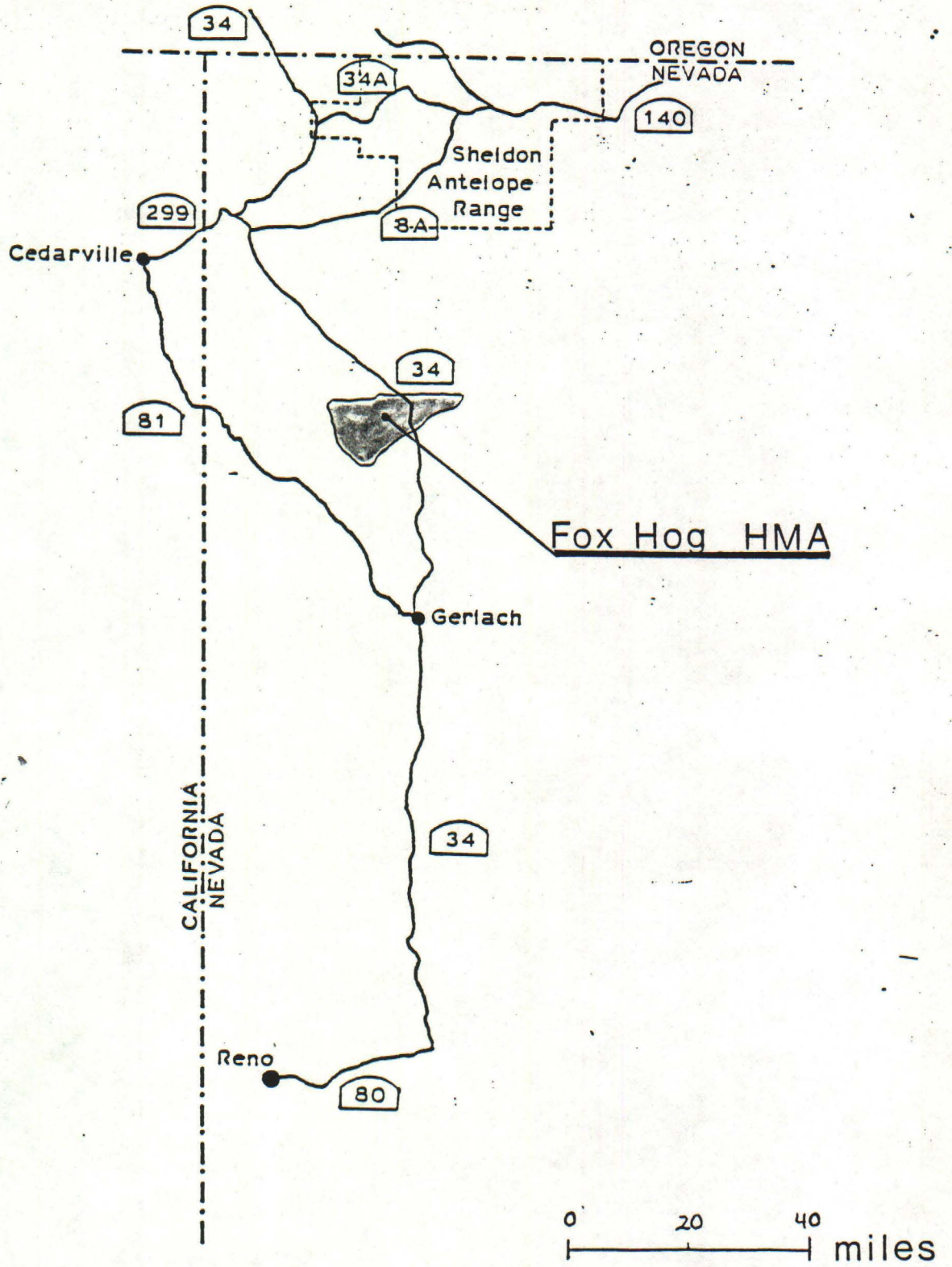
This Herd Management Area is located in the Bare Allotment. This allotment provides forage for cattle and habitat for typical Great Basin wildlife species.

Comments:

1. This herd is part of the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program's comparison of management methods on three HMA's in the Surprise Resource Area.
2. The Fox-Hog herd will be the control herd for the experiment. No special management will be done. Control of numbers is the only specific management objective. No selection of horses will be done on this herd.
3. This area has adequate year round water for wild horses.

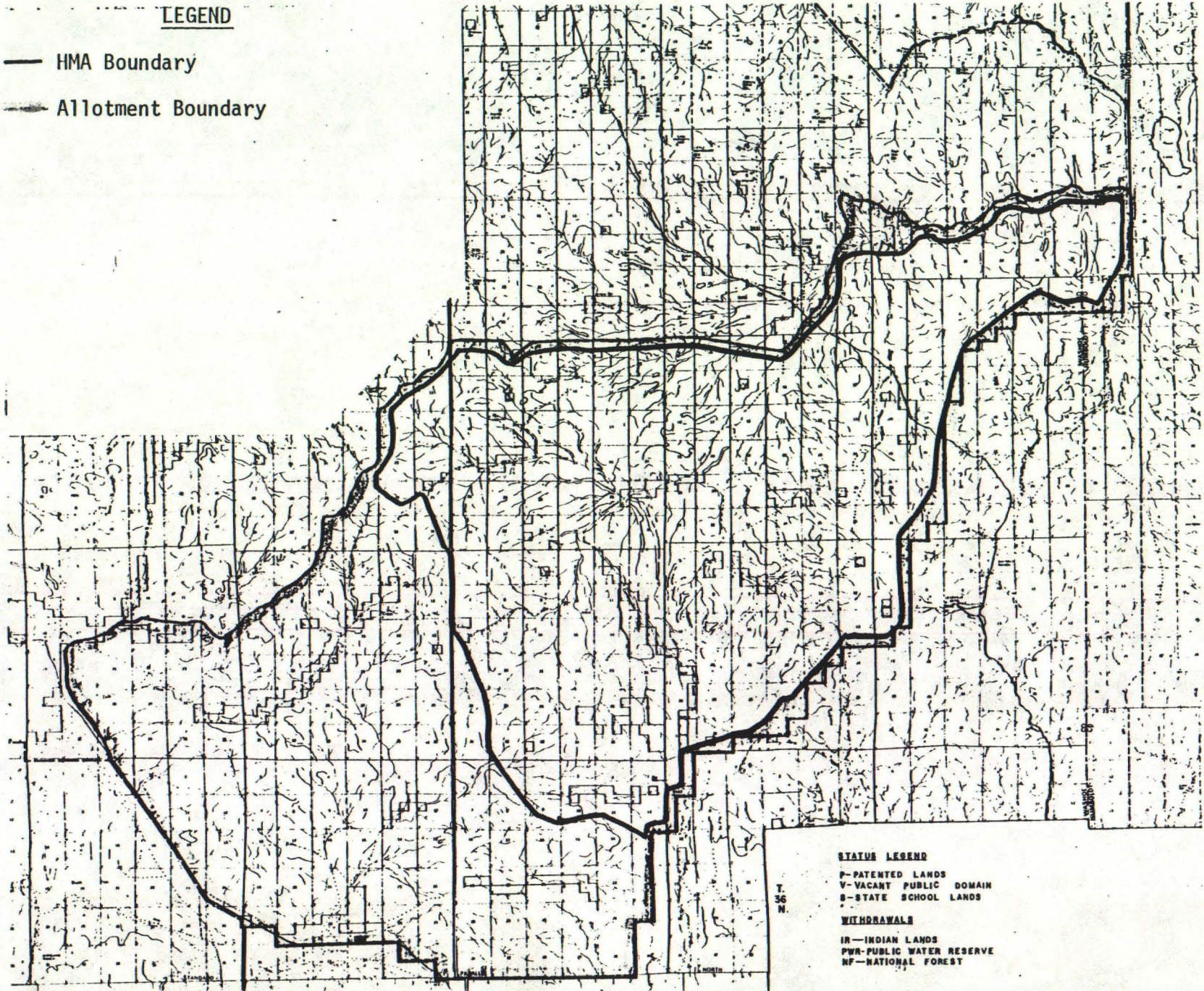


Attachment 1





HERD MANAGEMENT AREA



LEGEND

- HMA Boundary
- Allotment Boundary

**STATUS LEGEND**

- P-PATENTED LANDS
- V-VACANT PUBLIC DOMAIN
- S-STATE SCHOOL LANDS

**WITHDRAWALS**

- IR-INDIAN LANDS
- PWR-PUBLIC WATER RESERVE
- NF-NATIONAL FOREST



SUMMARY SUSANVILLE DISTRICT  
HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS

Herd Management Area: Coppersmith CA-261

Resource Area: Surprise

Management Framework Plan: Tuledad/Homecamp, 1978

Herd Management Area Plan Completed: July, 1984

Land Status: BLM 63,020 Private 7,740 Other 0 Total 70,760

Management Levels: Minimum 50 Mid-Point 63 Maximum 75

Sex Ratio of Base Herd: 15 Male/35 Female

Special Objectives:

1. Develop a highly adoptable horse for the Adoption Program.

Management Action - a) Select a base herd of wild horses for return to the herd area. These horses would have characteristics which have shown adoption success. b) Excess wild horses would be removed from the 4 year and under age class.

Evaluation - Based on adoptability success of excess wild horses from this herd.

2. Maintain a healthy and viable herd, while line breeding within the herd.

Management Action - Replace base herd horses from the herds excess, thereby restricting the gene pool.

Evaluation - Viability (rate of increase) will be used as an indicator of herd health. A 13% or lower rate of increase will be considered a viability problem.

Other Resources:

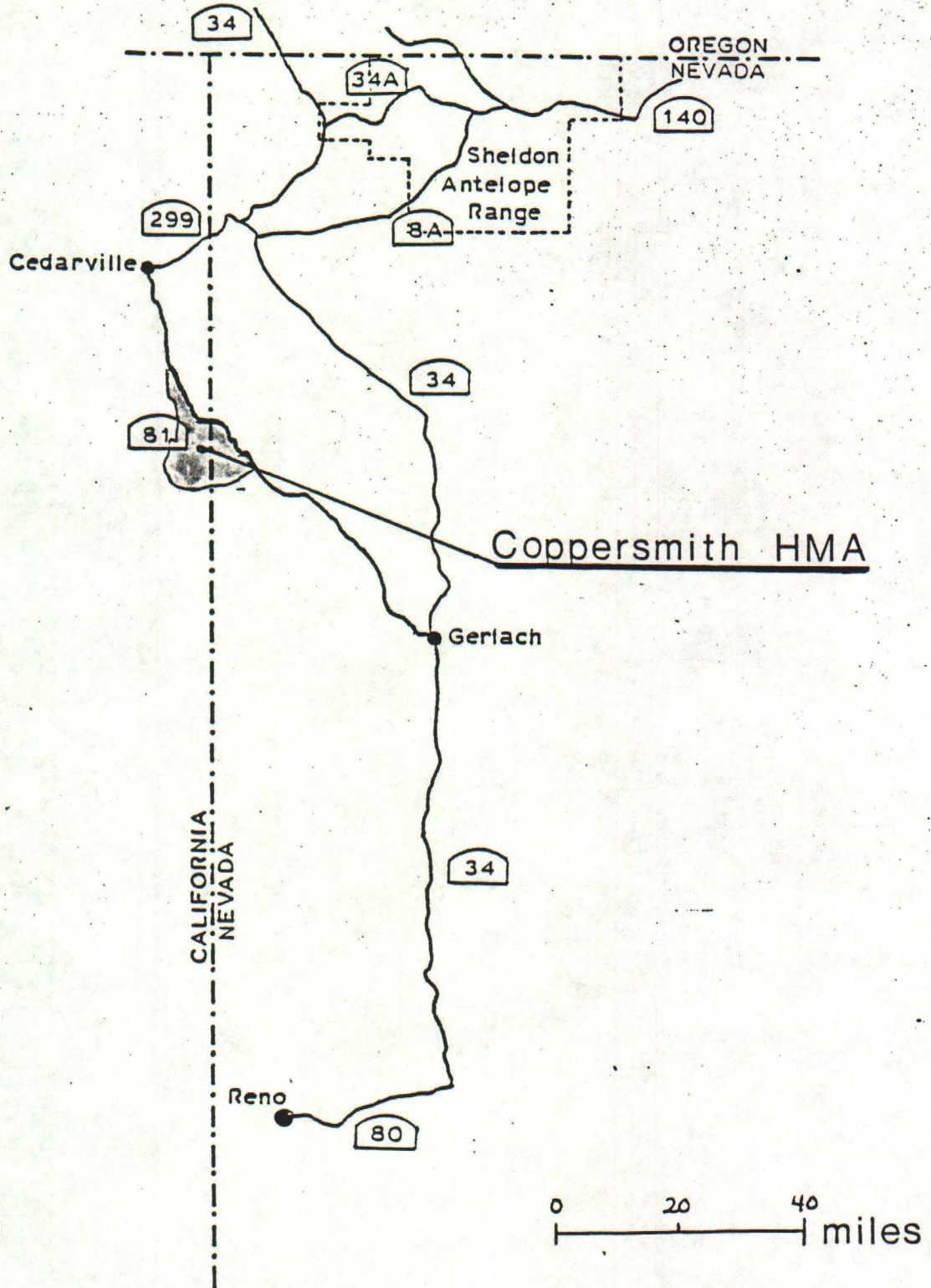
1. This Herd Management Area is located in the Tuledad Grazing Allotment. The allotment provides forage for cattle and sheep and habitat for typical Great Basin species.
2. This area also provides critical deer winter range habitat for mule deer.

Comments:

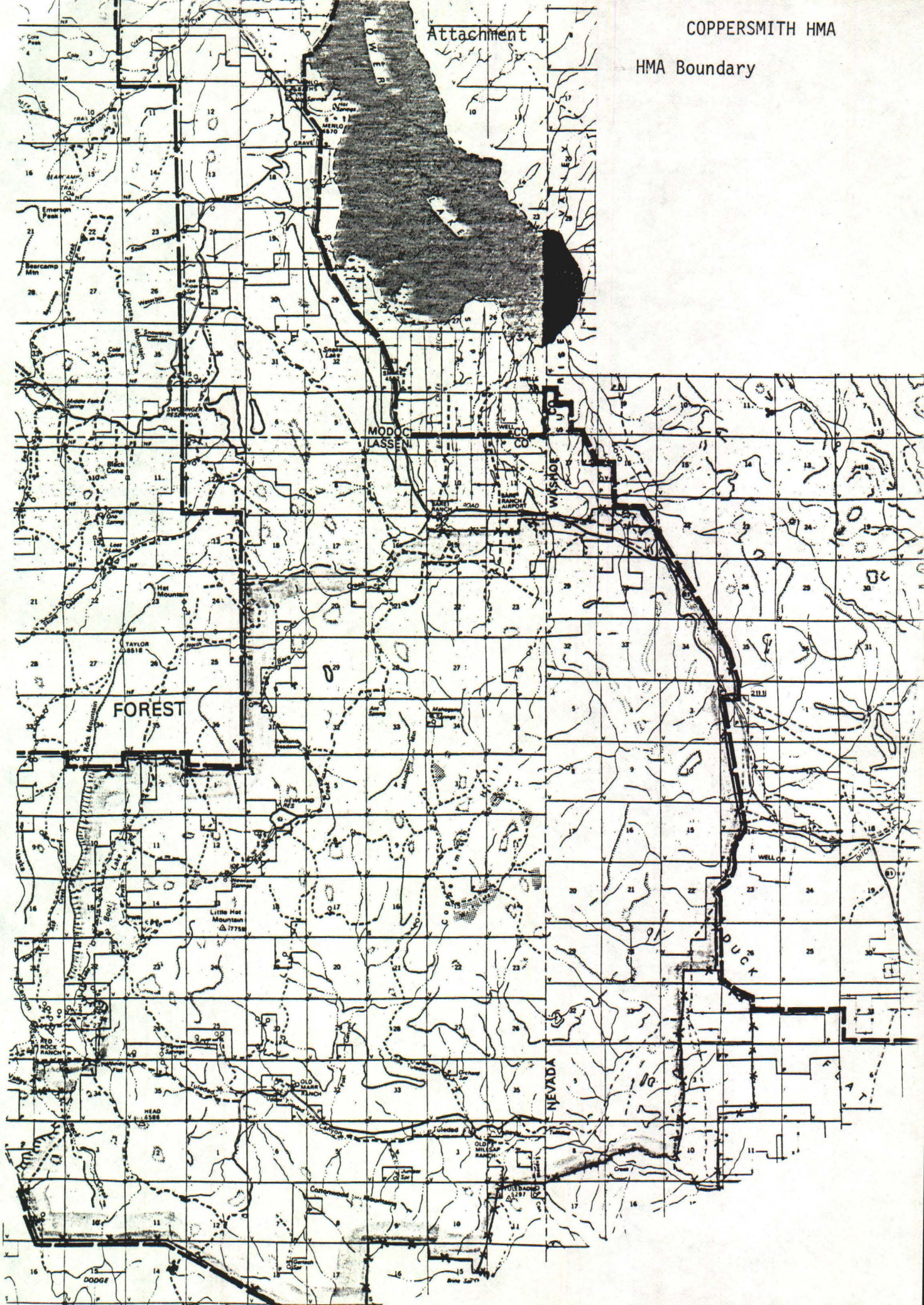
1. Specific projects for this Herd Management Area have not been identified for these horses. Adequate water is available for wild horses in this area.
2. This herd is part of the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program's comparison of management methods on three HMA's in the Surprise Resource Area.
3. The base herd horses will be allowed to live out their lives in the Herd Management Area.



Attachment 1









Attachment 1

SUMMARY SUSANVILLE DISTRICT  
HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS

Herd Management Area: Buckhorn CA-262

Resource Area: Surprise

Management Framework Plan: Tuledad/Homecamp, 1978

Herd Management Area Plan Completed: July, 1984

Land Status: BLM 62,320 Private 3,320 Other 0 Total 65,640

Management Levels: Minimum 50 Mid-Point 63 Maximum 75

Sex Ratio of Base Herd: 15 Male/35 Female

Special Objectives:

1. Develop a highly adoptable horse for the Adoption Program.

Management Action - a) Select a base herd of wild horses for return to the herd area. These horses would have characteristics which have shown adoption success. b) Excess wild horses would be removed from the 4 year and under age class.

Evaluation - Based on adoptability success of excess wild horses from this herd.

2. Reduce the incidence of inbreeding problems.

Management Action - Replace base herd horses with wild horses from other areas. This will increase the gene pool.

Evaluation - Viability (rate of increase) will be used as an indicator as well as visual observations regarding conformation and defects. A 13% or lower rate of increase will be considered a viability problem.

Other Resources:

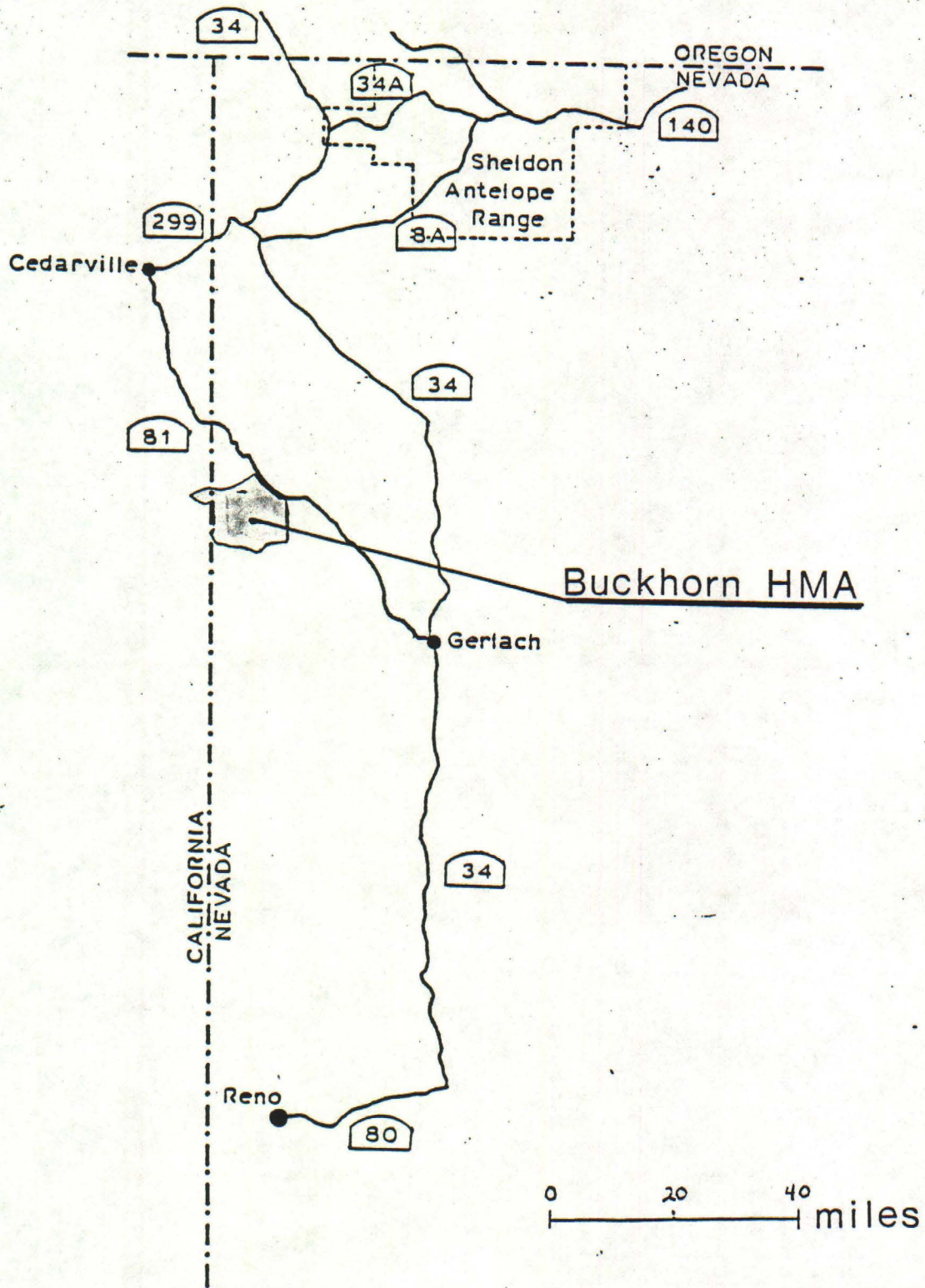
1. This Herd Management Area is located in the Tuledad Grazing Allotment. The allotment provides forage for cattle and sheep and habitat for typical Great Basin wildlife species.
2. In addition, this areas also provides critical deer winter range habitat for mule deer.
3. Wild horses will be restricted from the cottonwood fire rehabilitation until the 1986 grazing season.

Comments:

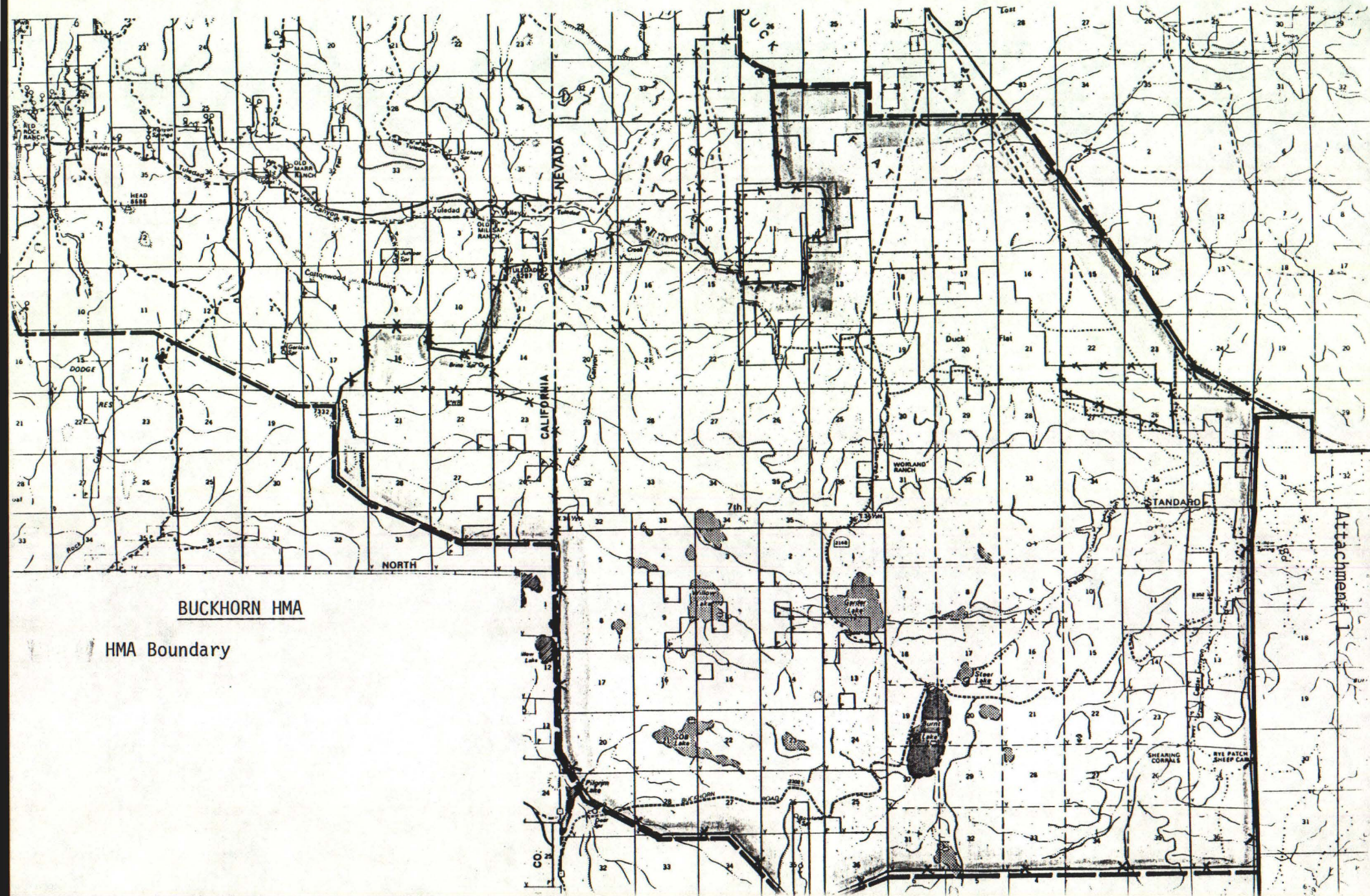
1. Specific projects for this Herd Management Area have not been identified for these horses. Adequate water is available for wild horses in this area.
2. This herd is part of the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program's comparison of management methods on three HMA's in the Surprise Resource Area.
3. The base herd horses will be allowed to live out their lives in the Herd Management Area.



Attachment 1







BUCKHORN HMA

HMA Boundary

Attachment



ATTACHMENT 2

Summary Cost Sheets for Set Up of Comparison



GATHERING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area FOX HOGNumber 263CAPTURE COST

## 1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>340.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>828.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>—</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$1168.00</u>

## 2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>1050.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>5328.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>1439.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous (Camp Food)	<u>200.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$8017.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$9185.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>138</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>\$66.56</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>6.2</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>138</u>
Total Cost/Horse REMOVED	<u>\$66.56</u>

## REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

Helicopter Cost - \$240.00/hr [22.2 hrs]

Regular WM Cost - \$2300.00 [96 hrs]

OT WM Cost - 3450.00 [10 hrs]

176.3 hrs/WM



GATHERING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area COPPERSMITHNumber 261CAPTURE COST

## 1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>345.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>920.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>          </u>
Sub Total	<u>\$1265.00</u>

## 2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>635.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>4632.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>1725.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous (Per Diem)	<u>225.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$7217.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$8482.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>43</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>\$197.25</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>2.22</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>17</u>
Total Cost/Horse REMOVED	<u>499.00</u>

## REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

Helicopter Cost - \$240/hr [ 19.3 hours ]

Regular WM Cost - \$2300 [ 96 hrs ]

Overtime WM Cost - \$3450 [ 24.5 hrs ]

176.3 hrs / WM

[ hours used ÷ 176.3 ] x WM cost = Labor Cost



Oct 1986

Attachment 2

GATHERING COST REPORT FORM

Herd Management Area BUCKHORN

Number 262

CAPTURE COST

1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>168.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>920.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>-</u>

Sub Total \$ 1088.00

2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>552.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>6624.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>2472.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous	<u>-</u>

Sub Total \$ 9648.00

GRAND TOTAL 10,736.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>105</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>\$ 102.24</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>4 (3.8)</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>52</u>
Total Cost/Horse REMoved	<u>\$ 206.00</u>

REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

HELICOPTER Cost - \$ 240.00 / hr [ 27.6 hrs ]

Regular WM Cost - 2300 [ ≈ 190 hrs ]

OT WM Cost - 3450 [ 0 ]

176.3 hrs / WM



BASE HERD PROCESSING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area BUCKHORNNumber 262

## 1. Selection

a. Labor	<u>95<sup>00</sup></u>
b. Misc. (Travel, Equip.)	<u>100<sup>00</sup></u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 195<sup>00</sup></u>

## 2. Processing (Age, Brand, Shots, Worm)

a. Labor	<u>160<sup>00</sup></u>
b. Materials (shots, worm)	<u>253<sup>00</sup></u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 413<sup>00</sup></u>

## 3. Transport of Horses (Both Ways)

a. Equipment	<u>640<sup>00</sup></u>
b. Labor	<u>644<sup>00</sup></u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 1284<sup>00</sup></u>

## 4. Feeding

( <u>14</u> days x <u>45</u> horses) x cost/day	<u>\$ 1033<sup>00</sup></u>
( <u>1.64</u> )	

GRAND TOTAL

\$ 2925<sup>00</sup>

Base herd horses total number	<u>45</u>
Total Cost/Base herd horse	<u>\$ 65.00</u>

## REMARKS

Labor 29.50/hr (3 man crew)

Process 8 horses/hr

Strangles Vaccination - 3.<sup>54</sup>/shotWormer - 2.<sup>03</sup>/dose



## Attachment 2

## BASE HERD PROCESSING COST REPORT FORM

Herd Management Area COPPERSMITH Number 261

## 1. Selection

a. Labor	<u>76.00</u>
b. Misc. (Travel, Equip.)	<u>-</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 76.00</u>

## 2. Processing (Age, Brand, Shots, Worm)

a. Labor	<u>74.76</u>
b. Materials (shots, worm)	<u>118.02</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 193.00</u>

## 3. Transport of Horses (Both Ways)

a. Equipment	<u>690.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>418.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 1108.00</u>

## 4. Feeding

( <u>20</u> days x $\frac{26}{26}$ horses) x cost/day	<u>\$ 853.00</u>
( <u>1.64</u> )	
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 2230.00</u>

Base herd horses total number	<u>26</u>
Total Cost/Base herd horse	<u>\$ 86.00</u>

## REMARKS

Labor - 28.50 / hr (3 man crew)

Process - 8 horses / hr

Strangles  
Vaccination - 3.54 / shot

Wormer - 2.08 / dose



ATTACHMENT 3

Summary Cost Sheets for Assumed Costs in 1989



GATHERING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area BUCKHORNNumber 262CAPTURE COST

## 1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>168.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>920.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>          </u>

Sub Total	<u>1088.00</u>
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## 2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>552.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>6000.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>2472.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous	<u>          </u>

Sub Total	<u>9024.00</u>
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GRAND TOTAL 10,112.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>100</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>101.12</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>4</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>60</u>
Total Cost/Horse Removed	<u>202.24</u>

## REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

Helicopter hours 25.0  
cost/ hr 240



BASE HERD PROCESSING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area BUCKHORNNumber 262

## 1. Selection

a. Labor	<u>100.00</u>
b. Misc. (Travel, Equip.)	<u>100.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>200.00</u>

## 2. Processing (Age, Brand, Shots, Worm)

a. Labor	<u>160.00</u>
b. Materials (shots, worm)	<u>281.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>441.00</u>

## 3. Transport of Horses (Both Ways)

a. Equipment	<u>640.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>460.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>1100.00</u>

## 4. Feeding

( <u>10</u> days x <u>50</u> horses) x cost/day	<u>820.00</u>
( <u>1.64</u> )	

GRAND TOTAL 2561.00

Base herd horses total number	<u>50</u>
Total Cost/Base herd horse	<u>51.22</u>

REMARKS



GATHERING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area COPPERSMITHNumber 261CAPTURE COST

## 1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>345.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>920.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>~</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$1265.00</u>

## 2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>635.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>6000.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>1725.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous	<u>225.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$8585.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL 9,850.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>100</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>98.50</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>4</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>50</u>
Total Cost/Horse REMOVED	<u>174.16</u>

## REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

Helicopter Hours	25.0
Cost/hour	240.00



BASE HERD PROCESSING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area COPPERSMITH Number 261

## 1. Selection

a. Labor	<u>100.00</u>
b. Misc. (Travel, Equip.)	<u>100.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>200.00</u>

## 2. Processing (Age, Brand, Shots, Worm)

a. Labor	<u>160.00</u>
b. Materials (shots, worm)	<u>281.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>441.00</u>

## 3. Transport of Horses (Both Ways)

a. Equipment	<u>690.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>418.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>1108.00</u>

## 4. Feeding

( <u>10</u> days x <u>50</u> horses) x cost/day	<u>820.00</u>
( <u>1.64</u> )	

GRAND TOTAL \$2569.00

Base herd horses total number	<u>50</u>
Total Cost/Base herd horse	<u>\$ 51.38</u>

REMARKS



GATHERING COST REPORT FORMHerd Management Area FOX HOGNumber 263CAPTURE COST

## 1. Trap Set Up

a. Equipment	<u>340.00</u>
b. Labor	<u>828.00</u>
c. Miscellaneous	<u>          </u>
Sub Total	<u>1168.00</u>

## 2. Capture Costs

a. Equipment	<u>1050.00</u>
b. Helicopter	<u>1800.00</u>
c. Labor	<u>1439.00</u>
d. Miscellaneous	<u>200.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>4489.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL \$5657.00

Total Number Horses Captured	<u>30</u>
Cost/Horse Capture	<u>188.56</u>
Horses Captured/Helicopter Hour	<u>4</u>

REMOVAL COSTS

Total Number Horses Removed	<u>30</u>
Total Cost/Horse Removed	<u>188.56</u>

## REMARKS/CALCULATIONS

Helicopter Hrs. 7.5

He Cost / Hr 240