

## Rangeland Health Standards Assessment

**Chewaucan Area Allotments #410 Tim Long Creek, #411 Jones Canyon, #412 Fir Timber Butte, #415 Briggs Garden, #423 Hill Field**

**Allotment Overview-** these 5 allotments will be treated in one document as they are all located in the same geographic area and have similar grazing regimes and issues:

Allotment boundaries: refer to attached map.

7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Paisley and Slide Mountain

Allotment	AUMs	Season of Use	Allotment Category	Acres private/BLM
#410 Tim Long Creek	15	4/17-6/13	C	1,155 private 340 BLM
#411 Jones Canyon	13	5/1-5/30	C	636 BLM
#412 Fir Timber Butte	58	4/21-5/20	M	3,172 private 3,462 BLM
#415 Briggs Garden	42	5/1-7/31	C	899 private 785 BLM
#423 Hill Field	163	4/1-6/15	M	1,140 private 4,198 BLM

Total Acres: 9,421 acres BLM, 6,366 acres Private

The allotment area lies at an elevation of 4500-6369. Annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 18 inches, most of which occurs in the form of snow during the months of October through April. Much of the allotments contain steep mountainous areas with large benches. Soils range from sandy loam to clayey with much of the area covered with loamy soils.

Vegetation is characterized by various sage/steppe communities depending on the soils, elevation, and aspect. Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is the dominate grass on north aspects. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) and Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*) increase on soils with coarser surface textures and on more easterly or westerly aspects. Much of the higher elevations above 5,000 feet have large amounts of Antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentate*). juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) expansion is an issue and much of the Fir Timber Butte, Jones Canyon, Briggs Garden, and Hill Field Allotments have and are undergoing extensive juniper control projects aimed at fuels reduction and maintaining native plant ecosystems.

### **Grazing Management:**

Grazing management consists of primarily spring grazing in all allotments. Hill Field and Fir Timber Butte are the two largest allotments and are separated into pastures which allow for some change in grazing management from year to year. At present the Hill Field and Fir Timber Butte Allotments are being rested for a two year period (2005 and 2006) to allow plant communities to recover from winter burning of fuels reduction treatments.

**STANDARD 1- Upland Watershed-** Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage, and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate, and land form.

**Meets Standard.**

Indicators used to evaluate this standard are Soil Surface Factor (SSF), which documents erosion class and soil susceptibility to accelerated erosion; and plant community composition, which indicates the root capacity of the soil profile.

Soil Surface Factor is used to determine soil erosion condition. Soil Surface Factors used in the rating process are: soil movement, surface litter, surface rock, pedestalling, flow patterns, rills and gullies. Each factor is allotted points according to erosion conditions and the points totaled. Erosion condition classes are assigned based on a 0-100 scale. The following classes were used:

Erosion condition class	Points
Stable	0-20
Slight	21-40
Moderate	41-60
Critical	61-80
Severe	81-100

Refer to Appendix A for tables summarizing the available Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) data rating the SSF by acre within the allotment- no ESI data is available for #410 Tim Long Creek Allotment.

The second factor used to evaluate Standard one is plant community composition, which indicates root occupancy of the soil profile (Please refer to Standard 5 for a list of native plant species observed on the allotment tour).

**STANDARD 2- Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning physical conditions appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.**

**Meets standard.**

Table 1: PFC\* Assessment by Allotment and Stream reach

Allotment	Stream Reach	Condition	Survey Date
0410 Tim Long Creek	Upper Spring	PFC	Oct., 2005
0411 Jones Canyon	No Perennial Water		
0412 Fir Timber Butte	Chewaucan River Reach	PFC	Sept. 1996
0412 Fir Timber Butte	Mill Creek 0.5-1.1	NF	Sept. 1996
0412 Fir Timber Butte	Mill Creek 1.5-3.85	PFC	Sept. 1996
0412 Fir Timber Butte	Upper Spring	FAR-?	Sept. 1996
0412 Fir Timber Butte	None	NF	
0420 Mill Field	Warlow Creek 0.5-1.1	FAR-?	June, 1997
0420 Mill Field	Warlow Creek 1.5-3.85	PFC	June, 1997
0423 Hill Field	Upper Spring	FAR-down	Oct., 2005

\*PFC= Proper Functioning Condition, FAR-up= Functional at Risk Condition with an upward trend, NF=Non-functional, FAR-down= Functional at Risk Condition with a downward trend FAR-?= Functional at Risk Condition with trend not apparent.

Lotic PFC site inventories were completed in 1996, 1997 or on the allotment site visit in October of 2005. Standard conditions are discussed below if the condition is less than PFC within the allotment as indicated in the table above.

Allotment 0410 Tim Long Creek:

**Standard 2 is being met in this allotment.** The stream on BLM in this allotment appears to be intermittent. The review of the system on the tour this October indicated that vegetation and channel characteristics allow a PFC system.

In 1998 there was one acre of lentic wetland assessed as PFC in this allotment.

Allotment 0411 Jones Canyon:

**Standard 2 is being met in this allotment.** There is no perennial water in this allotment.

In 1998 there was three acres of lentic wetland assessed as PFC in this allotment.

Allotment 0412 Fir Timber Butte:

**Standard 2 is not being met in this allotment,** but the conditions are not the result of current grazing management.

The Chewaucan River was rated as PFC in this allotment for the BLM reaches.

The lower end of Mill Creek was rated as non-functional due to inadequate hydrologic, vegetative and erosion deposition conditions. These conditions are not the result of, or maintained by current grazing management, so while the standard is not being met in this allotment due to this reach the condition is not a result of current livestock management.

The upper end of Mill Creek was rated as Functional at Risk with no apparent trend. In the PFC field trip the cause of the condition was attributed to unauthorized use by the adjacent permittee who had allowed stock to graze the upper end of Mill Creek on this allotment. On 11/16/05 Upper Mill Creek was again evaluated and the stream appears to have improved significantly. Woody species have increased in density and full year's growth

was expressed. Herbaceous vegetation was protecting banks and no grazing use was apparent. From this visit it was apparent that current grazing has allowed recovery of the stream. A long term monitoring site should be established on this stream.

In 1998 there were 14 acres of lentic wetland assessed as PFC in this allotment.

Allotment 0415 Briggs Garden:

**Standard 2 is being met in this allotment.** There are no perennial or major intermittent streams or wetlands on BLM in this allotment.

Allotment 0423 Hill Field:

**Standard 2 is not being met in this allotment** but conditions are not the result of current grazing management.

The lower end of Worlow Creek in this allotment was rated as functional at risk with no apparent trend due to channel incision. This condition is not the result of, or maintained by current grazing management, so while the standard is not being met due to this reach it is not a result of current grazing management. The rest of the stream channel was rated as PFC.

There is one spring that is functional at risk in the NW corner of Section 19. The springs have reduced vegetation conditions due to hummocking caused by grazing during moisture conditions that promote soil disturbance. The current grazing plan should allow recovery of the riparian area, but unauthorized grazing late in the season is causing the degraded conditions. To correct the problem the allotment boundary fence will be maintained and the permittee will monitor the area for stray stock outside of the grazing season. The riparian system will be monitored again in three years to determine if grazing management alone has improved conditions. If conditions do not improve other solutions will be investigated.

**STANDARD 3- Healthy, productive, and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate, and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow and the hydrologic cycle.**

**Meets standard.**

Tim Long Creek #410

No ESI data is available for allotment #410. During the allotment tour in October of 2005 it was noted that plant communities are generally in tack. The one resource issue that was apparent to everyone was the advanced juniper expansion into the sage/steppe communities and the decadent stands of timber needing some type of fuels reduction/stand thinning/prescribed fire treatments. Ecological processes are in tack and functioning but not at potential as many of the plant communities are stagnated due to overcrowding and reduced on site nutrient cycling.

#### Jones Canyon #411

The Ecological Site Inventory for South Lake County (ESI 1989; refer to Appendix A for complete summary of ESI data on each allotment) indicates that 100% of the allotment is in mid to late seral stage. Observed Apparent Trend indicated that 100% of the allotment is in static or upward trend.

#### Fir Timber Butte #412

The ESI data indicates that 96% of the allotment is in mid to late seral stage with only 4% of the allotment rated as early seral stage. Observed Apparent Trend indicated that 92% of the allotment is static or upward trend with 8% of the allotment in downward trend.

#### Briggs Garden #415

The ESI data indicates that 100% of the allotment is in mid to late seral stage. Observed Apparent Trend indicated that 100% of the allotment is in static or upward trend.

#### Hill Field #423

The ESI data indicates that 100% of the allotment is in mid to late seral stage. Observed Apparent Trend indicated that 100% of the allotment is in static or upward trend.

#### Wildlife report:

Much of this area supports healthy diverse wildlife populations. The expansion of western juniper in some habitats has led to a decrease in diversity where juniper stands are at their highest density. These areas are restricted to southern slopes on steep hillsides at this time. Wildlife populations are not as diverse as they could be, but are still within normal levels at this time. Ecological processes and species diversity is adequate to make these allotments functional.

#### Weeds report:

##### 410 Tim Long Creek

No noxious weeds are known to occur on the BLM lands in the allotment. The BLM lands are densely forested and unlikely to host problematic weed infestations. However, Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) and Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) are well established on adjacent public and private lands. Periodic inventories in this area for noxious weeds will be conducted. If detected, weeds will be treated in accordance with the Resource Area Integrated Weed Management Program EA #OR-010-2004-03.

##### 411 Jones Canyon

Noxious weeds are known to occur in the allotment. Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) are present in the areas where encroaching juniper has recently been removed. The thistles occur mainly in and around the burn piles. Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*) occurs in and along the road in the same juniper removal project area. These weeds will be treated primarily by manual methods, in accordance with the Resource Area Integrated Weed Management Program EA #OR-010-2004-03.

##### 412 Fir Timber Butte

No noxious weeds are known to occur on BLM lands in the allotment. However, it is likely that Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and Mediterranean sage (*Salvia*

*thiopsis*) would appear in the future as these weed species are present on nearby lands. Periodic inventories in this area for noxious weeds will continue. If detected, weeds will be treated in accordance with the Resource Area Integrated Weed Management Program EA #OR-010-2004-03.

#### 415 Briggs Garden

No noxious weeds are known to occur on BLM lands in the allotment. However, it is likely that musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) would appear in the future as this weed species is present in the adjacent 423 and 416 allotments. Periodic inventories in this area for noxious weeds will continue. If detected, weeds will be treated in accordance with the Resource Area Integrated Weed Management Program EA #OR-010-2004-03.

#### 423 Hill Field

Noxious weeds are known to occur in the allotment. Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) are present in the areas where encroaching juniper has recently been removed. The thistles occur mainly in and around the burn piles in the vicinity of Worlow creek. These weeds will be treated primarily by manual methods, in accordance with the Resource Area Integrated Weed Management Program EA #OR-010-2004-03.

#### Botanist report:

The combination of these five allotments offers a variety of upland plant communities, see individual plant species below. Fire Timber Butte, Jones Canyon and Hill Field Allotments are all in the process of eradication of juniper through cutting and burning. Fire effects are being monitored in study plots by the Lakeview botanist and by the Lakeview fire ecologist. In the Tim Long Creek Allotment there are areas of overcrowding of plant species and decadent timber stands. The understory plants: grasses, forbs and shrubs are missing or are diminished by the overstory over-crowding and tree root/water competition. These issues will be addressed in the future with possible fuel reduction projects.

In general, especially in the low sagebrush areas, there is diversity of plants and the present day livestock grazing appears to have little effect on the biodiversity and productivity of the grasses.

**STANDARD 4- Surface water and groundwater quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards.**

**Standard not being met but not due to current grazing practices.**

Water quality has not been monitored in the Tim Long Creek, Jones Canyon, Briggs Garden, nor Hill Field Allotments. While it is likely that perennial waters do not meet state standards for temperature, lack of water quality compliance is not due to current grazing management.

Because the Chewaucan River in the Fir Timber Butte Allotment has been listed as water quality impaired for exceeding temperature and biological criteria standard 4 is not being met. Because of current grazing management the river is in PFC, grazing is not contributing to the impairment or improvement of water quality in the river in this allotment.

**STANDARD 5- Native, T&E, and locally important species. Habitats support healthy, productive and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including special status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate and landform.**

**Meets standard.**

There is no known fish habitat on BLM in the Tim Long Creek, Jones Canyon, Briggs Garden, nor Hill Field Allotments.

For aquatic systems, the BLM reaches in the Fir Timber Butte Allotment, the Chewaucan River, provide habitat for redband and brook trout and speckled dace. Current conditions are acceptable, so this standard is being met.

**Wildlife report:**

Special status wildlife species or their habitats that are present within these allotments include the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*), sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), and pygmy rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*). There are also three species with high public interest. These are mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), California bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and bighorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*).

Some marginal nesting and roosting habitat exists within these allotments for the bald eagle. Roosting does occur in the riparian corridor along the Chewaucan river and on U.S. Forest Service lands to the south. It is suspected that they are occasional visitors to the area. Bald eagle foraging does occur within the allotment; however it is probably restricted mostly to road killed deer adjacent to the major roadways and occasional carrion scattered through the allotments.

No nesting habitat is available for peregrine falcons. No incidental sightings of peregrines exist within the allotment, but occasional sighting occur within the vicinity of Chewaucan marsh. Chewaucan marsh also provides some foraging areas for peregrine falcons. There is some potential nesting habitat for ferruginous hawks on scattered junipers within these allotments. No surveys have been conducted for ferruginous hawk. Ferruginous hawk foraging habitat exists through portions of the allotment. There are no resource conflicts for peregrine falcons, ferruginous hawks or bald eagles.

No observations of burrowing owls exist within the vicinity of the allotment. They may occasionally occur within the allotment. There are no resource conflicts for this species.

Bighorn sheep inhabit the most of the northern portion of these allotments. There is some overlap in range between bighorns and cattle, however bighorn sheep use is light at this time and is mostly restricted to the steeper hill slopes and ridges. No major conflicts exist between bighorn sheep and cattle grazing within these allotments.

Pronghorn antelope occur in portions of these allotments. Pronghorn use is concentrated along the steeper slopes and higher flat ridges in the northern portions of these allotments that are covered with grass or shorter shrubs. No major conflicts exist between pronghorn and cattle grazing within this allotment.

Mule deer inhabit the entire allotments. High to moderate concentrations of wintering mule deer occur along the northern and eastern edges of the allotments. No conflicts exist between mule deer and cattle grazing within this allotment. Bitterbrush is common in a few portions of the allotment, but gets little use by cattle due to timing of grazing.

Habitats for sage-grouse occur throughout most of the allotments. Sage-grouse numbers are low within these allotments and use is restricted to areas that are not heavily encroached by western juniper. Within the five allotments, approximately 40% of the area is suitable for sage-grouse. Much of this habitat is low sagebrush, but there are scattered stands of mountain big sagebrush and bitterbrush available for nesting. Another 30% of the allotments has the potential to be sage-grouse habitat if western juniper were reduced. The final 30% does not have the potential to be sage-grouse habitat due to mixed conifer or ponderosa pine forest or very steep rocky slopes. There are no known sage-grouse lek sites within these allotments. The nearest known lek sites are several miles to the east in the vicinity of Coglan Buttes. Local leks are suspected, but have not been documented. These lek sites would be difficult to find because of access in steep terrain during the lek season and the relatively low number of birds in the surrounding area.

In order for sage-grouse habitats within these allotments to improve, restoration work would be needed to combat the expansion of western juniper. Several small restoration projects are currently underway within these allotments. Sagebrush and bitterbrush is still established in many areas where western juniper is being removed. Sage-grouse habitats will continue to improve over time as sagebrush and bitterbrush increase in these areas. No major conflicts exist between cattle grazing and sage-grouse within this allotment at this time.

Overall, this standard is being met for wildlife species within these allotments. The expansion of western juniper appears to be the limiting factors for sage grouse and most sagebrush dependant wildlife habitats. Efforts to improve this standard should focus on removal of expanding western juniper and sagebrush restoration.

#### **Botanists report:**

All of the Allotments have been surveyed for BLM Special Status plants. In the Fir Timber Butte Allotment, nodding melic grass (*Melica stricta*), a BLM Bureau Assessment species, was found growing on Fir Timber Butte in the past, the plant has been surveyed for since and has never been found again. Another plant of interest, but not a Bureau Special Status plant, is brittle pricklypear cactus (*Opuntia fragilis*). It is located in several locations in the Fir Timber Butte Allotment. Livestock have had no effect on this plant. Also, because of recent prescription burns, another plant of interest has appeared in the areas that were jack-pot burned: coyote tobacco (*Nicotiana attenuata*). This plant will probably be found for a few years and then disappear; the seeds are dependent on smoke for germination. Livestock have little effect on this species. The tobacco plant has a high value for the Tribal people in the area as it is used for cultural reasons.

Baker's globemallow (*Illiamna bakeri*), a BLM Bureau Sensitive plant species, was found in the Hill Field Allotment; it too germinates after prescription or wildfire burns. Surveys for this plant should be performed in Fir Timber Butte Allotment and repeated in Hill Field Allotment in 2006, as in some cases, it takes a few years for the plant to germinate after a fire.

Also found in Fir Timber Butte on the west side of the Chewaucan, is dwarf lousewort (*Pedicularis centranthera*). Until 2004, this plant was a BLM Bureau Tracking plant species; however, it has been down-listed. At this time, the BLM keeps track of locations but does no monitoring; the BLM fire ecologist is conducting fire effects research and monitoring on the plant. It also is found in Hill Field Allotment.

**Special Status Plants:** *Melica stricta*, *Illiamna bakeri*. Meets standard.

**General plant list for allotments:**

**Trees:**

*Pinus ponderosa*  
*Abies concolor*  
*Juniperus occidentalis*  
*Populus tremuloides*  
*P. tricarpa*  
*Salix lasiandra*

**Shrubs:**

*Artemisia tridentata*  
*Sarcobatus arbuscula*  
*Arctostaphylos tridentata*  
*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*  
*Cercocarpus ledifolius*  
*Ceanothus velutinus*  
*C. prostrata*  
*Prunus emarginata*  
*P. subcordata*  
*Ribes aureum*  
*Rosa woodsii*  
*Sambucus cerulea*  
*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*

**Grasses:**

*Leymus cinereus* (*Elymus cinereus*)  
*Poa secunda*  
*Pseudoroegneria spicata* (*Agropyron spicata*)  
*Carex nebrascensis*  
*Orozopsis hymenoides*

**Forbs:**

*Collomia grandiflora*  
*Apocynum androsaemilolium*  
*Achillea millefolium* v *lanulosa*  
*Epilobium ciliatum*  
*Phacelia heterophylla*  
*Potentilla glandulosa*  
*Mimulus guttatus*  
*Iva axillaris*  
*Mentha arvensis canadensis*  
*Lomatium dissectum*  
*Wyethia mollis*  
*Phlox hoodii*  
*P. longifolia*  
*Astragalus lentiginosus*  
*Calochortus macrocarpus*  
*Berberis repens*  
*Delphinium nuttallianum*

**Team Members**

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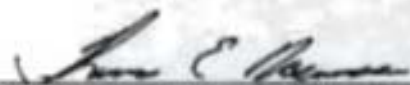
**Title**

RMS  
Wildlife Biologist  
Botanist  
Wood Management  
Supervisory NRS  
Supervisory NRS  
Fisheries Biologist

**Determination**

( x ) Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on Allotments #410 Tim Long Creek, #411 Jones Canyon, #412 Fir Timber Butte, #415 Briggs Garden, and #423 Hill Field promote achievement of significant progress toward the Oregon Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and conform with the Guidelines for Livestock grazing management.

( ) Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on Allotments #410 Tim Long Creek, #411 Jones Canyon, #412 Fir Timber Butte, #415 Briggs Garden, and #423 Hill Field will require modification or change prior to the next grazing season to promote achievement of the Oregon standards and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

  
Field Manager, Lakeview Resource Area

6/14/06  
Date

Summary of ESI Data 1987 Allotment # 411

Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of total acres	SSP Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Sowl Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early
ARARS/FEED Low sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	173	27%	22	151					152	21		173		
ARARS/AGSP Low sagebrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	113	18%		113						113		113		
<b>Total Low sagebrush communities</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>264</b>					<b>152</b>	<b>134</b>		<b>286</b>		
ARTRV/AGSP Mountain big sagebrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	39	6%		39						39			39	
ARTRV/JUOC Mountain big sagebrush/ western juniper	223	35%		223					223				223	
<b>Total Mountain big sagebrush communities</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>41%</b>		<b>262</b>					<b>223</b>	<b>39</b>			<b>262</b>	
JUOC/AGSP Western juniper/ bluebunch wheatgrass	86	14%		86						86			86	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>634</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>612</b>					<b>375</b>	<b>259</b>		<b>286</b>	<b>348</b>	
<b>Percentages</b>			<b>3%</b>	<b>97%</b>					<b>59%</b>	<b>41%</b>		<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>	

Appendix A

Appendix A:

Summary of ESI Data 1987 Allotment # 412

Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of total	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage				
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Stable	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early	
ARAR/Big sagebrush	142	4%		142					142					142	
ARAR/BRCA5 Sagebrush/ California brome	172	5%	172							172				172	
ARAR/FEID Low sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	1372	43%	145	1039	188				661	711			1367		5
ARAR/POSE Low sagebrush/ Sandberg's bluegrass	90	3%		90					90					90	
ARAR/UOC/FEID Low sagebrush/ western juniper/ Idaho fescue	222	7%		222					222				222		
<b>Total Low sagebrush communities</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>188</b>				<b>1115</b>	<b>883</b>			<b>1589</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>5</b>
ARTRV Basin big sagebrush	259	8%		259				259						259	
ARTRV/AGSP Basin big sagebrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	14	1%		14					14					14	
ARTRV/FEID Basin big sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	45	1%		45					45					45	
ARTRV/UOC Basin big sagebrush/ western juniper	202	6%		202					202					202	
<b>Total Big sagebrush communities</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>16%</b>		<b>520</b>				<b>259</b>	<b>261</b>					<b>520</b>	
ARTRV/AGSP Western juniper/ bluebunch wheatgrass	152	5%		35		117			117	35				35	117
PUTR2/AGSP Bitterbrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	410	13%				410			410					410	
PUTR2/BRTE Bitterbrush/ cheatgrass	76	3%		76					76					76	
<b>Total Bitterbrush communities</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>16%</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>410</b>			<b>486</b>					<b>486</b>	
Total Vegetation	3156														
Unknown, rock outcrop, transitions	608														
<b>Total</b>	<b>3764</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>2124</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>527</b>		<b>259</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>918</b>			<b>1589</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>10%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>17%</b>		<b>8%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>29%</b>			<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>4%</b>



Summary of ESI Data 1987 Allotment # 423

Vegetation Community	Acres	% of acres	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PN C	Late	Mid	Early
ARAR/AGSP Bitterbrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	721	22%		721						721			721	
ARAR/FEID Low sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	1715	52%		1715					1097	618		109 7	618	
ARAR/JUOC/FEID Low sagebrush/ western juniper/ Idaho fescue	7	<1		7					7			7		
<b>Total Low sagebrush communities</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>75%</b>		<b>2443</b>					<b>1104</b>	<b>133 9</b>		<b>110 4</b>	<b>133 9</b>	
ARTRV Mountain big sagebrush	221	7%		221					221				221	
ARTRV/FEID Mountain big sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	77	2%		77					77				77	
<b>Total Mountain big sagebrush</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>9%</b>		<b>298</b>					<b>298</b>				<b>298</b>	
ARTRW/AGCR Wyoming big sagebrush/ Crested wheatgrass	170	5%		170						170		170		
PUTR2/AGSP Bitterbrush/ bluebunch wheatgrass	13	<1%				13				13			13	
PUTR2/BRTE Bitterbrush/ cheatgrass	337	10%		337						337			337	
PUTR2/BRTE Bitterbrush/ cheatgrass	350	10%		337		13				350			350	
SAVE4 Black greasewood	12	<1%		12						12			12	
Unknown	925	22%												
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4198</b>			<b>3260</b>		<b>13</b>			<b>1764</b>	<b>150 9</b>		<b>127 4</b>	<b>199 9</b>	
<b>Percentages</b>				<b>100%</b>		<b>&lt;1%</b>			<b>54%</b>	<b>46 %</b>		<b>39 %</b>	<b>61 %</b>	



# Chewaucan Area Allotments










Briggs Garden

Hill Field

Fit Timber Butte

Jones Canyon

## Legend

-  Jones canyon 411
-  Fit timber butte 412
-  Briggs garden 415
-  4100m longir
-  4230m field
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  US Forest Service
-  Private
-  State

Tim Long Cree



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. The product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

0 950 1,900 3,800 5,700 7,600 Meters