

# **Rangeland Health Standards Assessment**

**NE Warner Allotment #511**

**Corn Lake Allotment #514**

**Little Juniper Allotment #1000**

**Bar 75 Ranch FRF #1002**

## **Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (BLM, 1997)**

### **Introduction**

The Range Reform '94 Record of Decision (BLM, 1995a) recently amended current grazing administration and management practices. The ROD required that region-specific standards and guidelines be developed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the State of Oregon, several Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) were established to develop these regional standards and guidelines. The RAC established for the part of the state covering the allotments listed above is the Southeastern Oregon RAC. These standards and guidelines for Oregon and Washington were finalized on August 12, 1997 and include:

#### **Standard 1 - Upland Watershed Function**

Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage, and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

#### **Standard 2 - Riparian/Wetland Watershed Function**

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

#### **Standard 3 - Ecological Processes**

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.

#### **Standard 4 - Water Quality**

Surface water and groundwater quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards.

#### **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.

## Allotment Overviews **NE Warner Allotment #511**

**Location:** See Attached Map

**7.5 Minute Topographic Maps:** Balls Lake, Corporation Rim, Dry Valley Rim, Flybee Lake, Orejana Canyon, Rawhide Canyon, Red Banks Lakes, Rock Camp Draw, Steamboat Point,

**AUMs of Authorized Use:** 6,385 AUMs;

**Permitted Season:** Spring /Summer

**Grazing System:** 2/1-9/30

The NE Warner Allotment is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Lakeview, Oregon. Land status within the allotment is 138,320 acres of public land. The allotment was categorized as an I=Improve, based on the **1982** rating form summarized as follows:

- Range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is low to moderate.
- Limited conflicts or controversy may exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic returns.
- Present management is unsatisfactory.
- Vegetative trend is affected mostly by climate.

In August of 2001, the Juniper Fire burned 35,700 acres in this allotment. Fences were constructed to protect the burn area from grazing and will be kept as permanent livestock/pasture management fences. 2700 acres on Juniper Ridge were aerial seeded with a native seed mix. The majority of the burned area has recovered naturally to a good stand of native grasses and forbs.

## **Corn Lake Allotment #514**

**Location:** See Attached Map

**7.5 Minute Topographic Maps:** Bluejoint Lake West, Corn Lake, Corporation Rim, Rabbit Hills NW, Red Banks Lakes, Sagebrush Knoll, Turpin Knoll,

**AUMs of Authorized Use:** Active: 2,663; Susp.: 1,422; Total: 4,085 AUMs;

**Permitted Season:** Winter, Spring, Summer (11/1-2/28, 3/1-8/30)

**Grazing System:** Winter, rotation in Spring/Summer

The Corn Lake Allotment is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Lakeview, Oregon. Land status within the allotment is 78,410 acres of public land. The allotment was categorized as an I=Improve, based on the **1982** rating sheet summarized as follows:

- Range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is near low to moderate.
- Limited conflicts or controversy may exist.

- Opportunities exist for positive economic returns.
- Present management is unsatisfactory.

In August of 2001, the Juniper Fire burned 18,000 acres in this allotment. Fences were constructed to protect the burn area from grazing and will be kept as permanent livestock/pasture management fences. The majority of the burned area has recovered naturally to a good stand of native grasses and forbs. Most of the area in this allotment burned by the Juniper Fire had burned in 1986 by the Bacon Camp Fire. The winter grazing system in #514 is designed to maintain healthy perennial vegetative communities by grazing the vegetation during the dormant period and allowing rest during the plants' growing season.

### **Little Juniper Allotment #1000**

**Location: See Attached Map**

**7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Cox Canyon, Dry Valley Rim, Goose Egg Butte, Juniper Mt., Little Juniper Mt., Locust Butte, Red Banks Lakes, Turpin Knoll, Venator Canyon**

**AUMs of Authorized Use: 5,418 AUMs**

**Permitted Season: Spring-Summer (4/1-8/10)**

**Grazing System: Spring/Summer annually**

The Little Juniper Allotment is located approximately 60 miles north of Lakeview, Oregon. Land status within the allotment is 116,836 acres of public land.

The allotment was categorized as a I=Improve, based on the **1982** rating sheet summarized as follows:

- Range condition is satisfactory/unsatisfactory.
- Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is low to moderate.
- Limited conflicts or controversy may exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic returns.
- Present management is unsatisfactory.

In August of 2001, the Juniper Fire and the Mustang Fire burned 23,000 acres in this allotment. Fences were constructed to protect the burn area from grazing and will be kept as permanent livestock/pasture management fences. The majority of the burned area has recovered naturally to a good stand of native grasses and forbs. Approximately 4,000 acres of the Dry Valley pasture was aerial seeded with a native/non-native seed mix due to the high amount of cheatgrass present prior to the wildfire.

### **Bar 75 Ranch FFR Allotment #1002**

**Location: See Attached Map**

**7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Dry Valley Rim, Red Banks Lakes**

**AUMs of Authorized Use: 73 AUMs;**

**Permitted Season: Spring, Summer, Fall (4/01-12/04)**  
**Grazing System: no system applied to this allotment**

The Bar 75 Ranch FFR Allotment is located approximately 70 miles north of Lakeview, Oregon. Land status within the allotment is 2,588 acres of public land.

The allotment was categorized as C=Custodial, based on the **1982** rating sheet summarized as follows:

- Range condition is not a factor.
- Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is low to moderate; also, low potential and present production is near potential; parts of the area have higher development potential, other parts have low potential due to rocky rim area.
- Limited conflicts or controversy may exist.
- No developments proposed for economic return.
- Present management is satisfactory or is only logical practice due to public land fenced with private and state land.

In August of 2001, the Juniper Fire burned 1,700 acres in this allotment. Fences were constructed to protect the burn area from grazing and will be kept as permanent livestock/pasture management fences. The burned area was allowed to recover naturally.

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

**Standard 1 is being met.**

A.) Soil Surface Factor (SSF) is an indicator used to evaluate Standard 1. SSF documents erosion class and soil susceptibility to accelerated erosion and was determined during the Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) from 1984, 1988, 1992, 1993, and 1995. Current livestock grazing practices in the following allotments are not affecting upland watershed functions. See table below for allotment summaries of SSF. The "Unknown" category includes rock outcroppings and playas.

NE Warner #511: 60% of the allotment is in the moderate category which indicates some active erosion and evidence of past erosion. These are native range sites with a wide range of slopes and soil types and can be susceptible to both wind and water erosion. The average utilization on the native grasses since 1990 has been 30%.

Corn Lake #514: 39% of the allotment is in the moderate category and 2% in the critical category which indicates some active erosion and evidence of past erosion. The majority of the areas in the moderate and critical categories have sandy soils which have crested wheatgrass seedings and are highly susceptible to wind and water erosion or have steep slopes. The average utilization on native grasses since 1990 has been 30%. The average utilization on the crested wheatgrass since 1990 has been 58%.

Little Juniper #1000: 22% of the allotment is in the moderate category and less than 1% in the critical category which indicates some active erosion and evidence of past erosion. Crested wheatgrass seedings are intermixed with native range in this allotment. The average utilization on native grasses since 1990 has been 33%. The average utilization on the crested wheatgrass since 1990 has been 55%.

Bar 75 Ranch #1002: 54% of the allotment is in the moderate category which indicates some active erosion and evidence of past erosion. The majority of the public land in this allotment is part of Dry Valley Rim with very steep slopes. Official utilization studies have not been conducted on this allotment because it is a “C” (custodial) allotment. However, ocular observations by resource specialists indicate utilization levels to be light to moderate (25-40%).

It appears from the utilization levels, season of use and locations of higher utilization levels, current grazing practices are not responsible for areas being in the moderate and critical erosion classes. The root systems of perennial vegetation cover assist in holding soil in place. Perennial vegetation provides protective cover to reduce soil movement, decrease compaction and thus increase infiltration.

**ESI for SSF from 1984, 1988, 1992, 1993, and 1995**

<b>ESI EROSION CONDITION CLASSES*</b>					
	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Slight</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Unknown**</b>
<b>#511--Acres</b>	0	40,962	90,833	4,007	15,283
Percent of Allotment	0	27%	60%	3%	10%
<b>#514--Acres</b>	1,675	42,164	28,686	1,939	3,946
Percent of Allotment	2%	57%	39%	2%	5%
<b>#1000--Acres</b>	4,683	70,168	25,261	45	16,679
Percent of Allotment	4%	60%	22%	<1%	14%
<b>#1002--Acres</b>	0	939	1,391	0	258
Percent of Allotment	0	36%	54%	0	10%

*\*The erosion condition classes are based on numeric scoring system which considers soil movement, surface litter, surface rock, pedestalling, flow patterns, rills and gullies.*

*\*\* The SSF scores are derived from actual transects and an actual transect was not done in every Site Writeup Area (SWA) but only in enough SWAs to represent the different vegetation types. Therefore the unknown acres result from SWAs referred to as “Same As”, which are areas with similar vegetation, soils and conditions to a SWA with an actual transect.*

**B.)** Another indicator of Upland Watershed condition is plant composition and community structure. The composition of the vegetation within the allotments can be seen in Tables 1-4 (attached). There is no single dominant vegetation type in the allotments; sagebrush/grass being the most common type: 81% in #511, 49% in #514, 59% in #1000 and 85% in #1002. However within the sagebrush/grass type there is considerable variation, with basin big sagebrush/grass, mountain big sagebrush/grass, and Wyoming big sagebrush/grass present throughout the allotments. The variation in the herbaceous understory indicates that native vegetation communities appear stable. Crested wheatgrass seedings occur throughout the allotments, mixed in with native grasses and shrubs. The crested wheatgrass seedings do provide a stable perennial plant community and a significant forage resource for the cattle. Cheatgrass stands are present and demonstrate what the potential result is if the perennial grass and sagebrush cover is lost because of a major disturbance.

The ESI compares the current plant composition to a defined Potential Natural Plant Community for the identified soil type and precipitation zone. Using the 1984, 1988, 1992, 1993, and 1995 ESI, the percent of public land in the allotment in each seral stage is summarized in the table below.

**Ecological Condition for NE Warner #511, Corn Lake #514, Little Juniper #1000, and Bar 75 FFR #1002 Allotments as determined by the Ecological Site Inventory in 1984, 1998, 1992, 1992, 1993, and 1995.**

<b>ESI ECOLOGICAL CONDITION CLASSES</b>				
	<b>Early</b>	<b>Mid</b>	<b>Late</b>	<b>Climax</b>
<b>#511--Acres</b>	11,383	73,017	49,280	2,122
Percent of Vegetation (135,802 acres)	8%	54%	36%	2%
<b>#514--Acres</b>	18,953	44,946	9,770	795
Percent of Vegetation (74,464 acres)	26%	60%	13%	1%
<b>#1000--Acres</b>	15,912	61,516	21,953	776
Percent of Vegetation (100,157 acres)	16%	61%	22%	1%
<b>#1002--Acres</b>	40	302	1,988	0
Percent of Vegetation (2,330 acres)	2%	13%	85%	0

The crested wheatgrass seedings and cheatgrass stands mixed with other species are generally in the early seral stage. The sagebrush types with perennial grass understory are generally in the mid and late seral stages, appear stable, and are not impacted by the current grazing management. The remaining acreages in the climax class are crested wheatgrass seedings that are in excellent condition and appear stable.

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

**Standard 2 is being met for Riparian/Wetland function for the four allotments in this assessment.** There are 1,687 acres of palustrine wetlands found in the NE Warner #511 Allotment, 679 acres of palustrine wetlands found in the Corn Lake #514 Allotment, 392 acres of palustrine wetlands found in the Little Juniper #1000 Allotment, and no wetlands found in the Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotment. All wetland areas are in Proper Functioning Condition (PFC). Livestock grazing does not appear to be a factor limiting Riparian/Wetland function.

**STANDARD 3 -Ecological Processes-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 hydrologic cycle.**

**Standard 3 is being met.** The following are observations from ESI and the BLM interdisciplinary team about the current plant communities for the following allotments:

The Observed Apparent Trend (OAT) for the vegetation communities on public land was determined using the ESI (1984, 1988, 1992, 1993, and 1995) and is summarized in the table below. The vegetation types making up the portion of the allotments with a downward trend include large portions of the rabbitbrush/cheatgrass stands resulting from past wildfires and greasewood vegetation types. The unknown acreage includes rock outcroppings and playas.

<b>ESI OBSERVED APPARENT TREND*</b>				
<b>1984, 1988, 1992, 1993, 1995</b>				
	<b>Downward</b>	<b>Static</b>	<b>Upward</b>	<b>Unknown**</b>
<b>#511--Acres</b>	58,827	55,030	21,945	15,283
Percent of Allotment	39%	36%	15%	10%
<b>#514--Acres</b>	39,382	24,024	11,058	3,946
Percent of Allotment	50%	31%	14%	5%
<b>#1000--Acres</b>	17,678	62,538	19,941	16,679
Percent of Allotment	14%	55%	17%	14%
<b>#1002--Acres</b>	46	1,015	1,269	258
Percent of Allotment	1%	40%	49%	10%

\* *The Observed Apparent Trend (OAT) is a numerical rating which considers vigor, seedlings, surface litter, pedestals and gullies to estimate the trend of a particular site and SWA.*

\*\* *The OAT is determined from a transect and in the unknown acres the transect for that vegetation type was run on a different allotment and the OAT would not necessary represent this allotment.*

**Plants:** See Standard 5 for native species found in allotments.

**Standard 3 is being met for plant populations in the NE Warner #511 Allotment.**

There are no obvious signs of livestock overuse or damage in areas surveyed. Portions of the #511 Allotment were burned by the Juniper Fire in Aug. 2001. Some of the burned areas have been allowed to recover naturally and the grasses have rebounded tremendously. Seed production is high in *Agropyron spicatum*, *Poa secunda*, and especially *Sitanion hystrix*. Aerial seeding mixes in the Juniper Ridge zone appear to have had some positive results with *Linum lewisii*.

Native grasses are among the most vibrant and prolific vegetation types throughout the allotment. Weedy species such as *Bromus tectorum*, *Kochia scoparia*, *Lepidium perfoliatum*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Poa bulbosa*, *Polygonum* sp., *Ranunculus testiculatus*, *Sisymbrium altissimum* are present in large quantities within and around disturbed areas and contribute to much of the current and decaying plant litter on the ground, in addition to that of the native species.

**Standard 3 is being met for plant populations in the Corn Lake #514 Allotment.**

There are no obvious signs of livestock overuse or damage in areas surveyed. Fire appears to be the primary disturbance factor, along with dry conditions. The repeated fire history (Bacon Camp and Juniper Fires) in this allotment has created challenges for recovery of native grasses. Some old burned areas have native grasses, although in lower quantities than desired, and have dense cheatgrass populations. The drier sites in the #514 Allotment have many introduced species, including *Agropyron cristatum*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Lepidium perfoliatum*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Salsola kali*, and *Sisymbrium altissimum*.

Plant litter from the current growing season is present as well as decomposing material from previous seasons. Species diversity is moderate.

**Standard 3 is being met for plant populations in the Little Juniper #1000 Allotment.**

Large portions of this dry, upland allotment were evaluated as having healthy, productive grass and shrub communities. Livestock does not appear to be having an impact on the majority of the vegetation in the allotment.

The dominant grass species, Sandberg's bluegrass, is widespread and healthy throughout the allotment in both the low sagebrush and big sagebrush communities. Other native grasses present and healthy are great basin wild rye, needle and thread grass, blue bunch wheatgrass, and Indian rice grass. These grasses are more dispersed than Sandberg's bluegrass and primarily located in the very southern and northern portion of the Little Juniper #1000 Allotment.

Forbs are present with moderate diversity and are contributing to plant litter cycling. As of late July 2003, most forbs have dispersed seeds and moved into dormancy, although some late-emerging forbs are still in bloom.

Cheatgrass is present at low levels, except in the very north where it is extensive on hillsides that burned by the Mustang Fire (T28S, R25E, S9) near Dead Horse Reservoir. Other introduced plant species include *Agropyron cristatum*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Cardaria draba* (noxious), *Lepidium perfoliatum*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Ranunculus testiculatus*, and *Sisymbrium altissimum*.

Though the allotment is in overall good condition, there are livestock impacts to vegetation in limited areas near and around waterholes. These are relatively small, site specific areas, where soil and vegetation have been denuded, some of the large juniper trees have had lower limbs worn off, and soil and vegetation beneath junipers have been disturbed. Livestock movements to and from and sedentary concentrations at watering areas have also caused foliar damage to big sagebrush areas north of Cox Grove Lake (T29S, R24E, S3, and T28S, R24E, S34, 35) and further east in Dry Valley at T30S, R25E, S14 NWNW. Areas further away from waterholes do not show these impacts.

**Standard 3 is being met for plant populations in the Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotment.** Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 is two divided blocks of land in Dry Valley composed of combinations of private, state, and public lands. Observations of the public lands in Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 show these areas to be in acceptable condition.

This assessment is a botanical evaluation of only the southern block of 1002 (T29S/T30S by R25E). The BLM land is mainly steep rims and does not appear to be impacted by livestock usage. Due to impassable roads these observations were made from about ¼ - 1 mile away. These steeper rims appear to be big sagebrush with an understory of cheatgrass. Forbs and native grasses in these areas are undetermined. ESI data suggest the potential for bluebunch wheatgrass as the dominant understory.

The one lower area of BLM land accessible (T30S, R25E, S14 SWSW) in the southernmost portion of the southern block was in an early seral stage with green rabbitbrush, clasping pepperweed, and cheatgrass as dominants. A few other scattered native forbs and grasses were present but in very low numbers. This low state of vegetation diversity is due to the dry environment and the history of wildfires in Dry Valley, the most recent being the Juniper Fire in 2001.

Introduced plants and weeds are contributing to plant litter and photosynthesis inputs in the vegetation community (in addition to the native plants present), and include *Agropyron cristatum*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Halogeton glomeratus*, *Lepidium perfoliatum*, and *Sisymbrium altissimum*.

### **Wildlife:**

**Standard 3 is being met for animal populations.** All four allotments in this assessment are supporting the current and proposed number of mule deer and pronghorn antelope identified by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) management plans.

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

**This standard is not applicable to the assessment area.** These allotments are not within areas guided by State water quality standards.

**STANDARD 5 - Biological Diversity-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.**

**Plants:**

**Standard 5 is being met for native, T&E and locally important plant species in the NE Warner #511, Corn Lake #514, Little Juniper #1000, and Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotments.**

#511 Native Plant Species: *Achillea millefolium, Agropyron spicatum, Allium sp., Alyssum alyssoides, Arabis sp., Artemesia tridentata, Aster scopulorum, Astragalus curvicaarpus, Astragalus filipes, Astragalus purshii, Astragalus sp., Atriplex spinosa, Balsamorhiza sagittata, Calochortus macrocarpum, Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, Cirsium sp., Crepis sp., Crypthantha sp., Draba sp., Elymus cinereus, Epilobium sp., Eriastrum sparsiflorum, Ericameria nauseosus, Erigeron sp., Eriogonum ovalifolium, Eriogonum strictum, Festuca idahoensis, Haplopappus sp., Hordeum jubatum, Koeleria cristatum, Linum lewisii, Lomatium sp., Lupinus sp., Microsteris gracilis, Poa secunda, Phlox hoodii, Prunus emarginata, Senecio sp., Sitanion hystrich, Stellaria sp., Stipa thurberiana, Tetradymia canescens, Tragopogon dubius, Trifolium gymnocarpon var. plummerae, and Zigadenus venenosus.*

#514 Native Plant Species: *Alyssum alyssoides, Artemesia tridentata, Atriplex spinosa, Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, Distichlis spicata var. stricta, Elymus cinereus, Elymus triticoides, Epilobium sp., Lygodesmia spinosa, Mentzelia laevicaulis, Microsteris gracilis, Monolepsis sp., Oryzopsis hymenoides, Poa secunda, Polygonum sp., Sarcobatus vermiculatus, Stipa comata, Stipa thurberiana, and Zigadensus venenosus.*

#1000 Native Plant Species: *Achillea millefolium, Agropyron spicatum, Arabis sp., Arenaria sp., Artemesia arbuscula, Artemesia tridentata, Balsamorhiza hookeri, Calochortus macrocarpum, Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, **Cymopterus nivalis (ONHP 2)**, Descurainia sp., Elymus cinereus, Elymus elymoides, Epilobium sp., Erigeron sp., Eriogonum vimineum, **Ivesia rhypara var. shellyi (ONHP 1)**, Juniperus occidentalis, Koeleria cristata, Lupinus sp., Microsteris gracilis, Oryzopsis hymenoides, Phlox hoodii, Poa secunda, Polygonum sp., Sarcobatus vermiculatus, Sitanion hystrich, Stipa comata, Tetradymia spinosa, mosses.*

#1002 Native Plant Species: *Agropyron spicatum, Allium sp., Arabis sp., Artemesia tridentata, Astragalus sp., Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus, Elymus cinereus, Epilobium sp.,*

*Ericameria nauseosus*, *Lupinus* sp., *Penstemon deustus*, *Poa secunda*, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*, *Stipa comata*.

#511, #514, #1002 Special Status Plants: There are no known special status species in this area.

Locally Important Plant Species: There are no known cultural plant species in this area.

#1000 Special Status Plants: *Cymopterus nivalis* and *Ivesia rhypara* var. *shellyi* are present in this allotment. *Ivesia rhypara* var. *shellyi* is a rock dwelling plant and has little risk of being impacted by livestock. Locally Important Plant Species: There are no known cultural species in this allotment.

**Wildlife:**

**Standard 5 is being met for native, T&E and locally important wildlife species in the NE Warner #511, Corn Lake #514, Little Juniper #1000, and Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotments.** The deer and pronghorn populations are healthy and increasing in numbers within these allotments. Habitat quantity and quality do not appear to be limiting population size or health. Coyote predation is thought to be depressing mule deer recruitment, however, deer and pronghorn populations continue to fluctuate at or slightly below ODFW's Management Objective for the unit.

The allotments provide habitat for numerous small and nongame birds and mammals common to the Great Basin, as well as, sage grouse and California bighorn sheep habitat. There are no known sage grouse leks found within the allotments, however, sage grouse have been seen using the allotments at different times of the year. The allotments also provide habitat for raptors and some BLM and state sensitive wildlife species and federally listed species. No critical habitat or limitations have been identified for any of these species which include wintering bald eagles, and possibly pygmy rabbits, various sensitive bat species or Peregrine falcons. Livestock grazing does not appear to be limiting wildlife habitat within these allotments.

**Current Management and Recent Management Changes:**

New pasture management fences have been constructed in the #511, #514, and #1000 allotments for the purpose of protecting burned rangeland and distributing livestock more evenly. The season of use in the #514 allotment now includes winter use on lower elevation crested wheatgrass seedings. A pipeline has been constructed in the #514 allotment to ensure reliable water sources and better livestock distribution in the winter use area.

Team Members

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Title

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Determination

Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use in the NE Warner #511, Corn Lake #514, Little Juniper #1000, and Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotments promote achievement of significant progress towards the Oregon/Washington Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and conform with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use in the NE Warner #511, Corn Lake #514, Little Juniper #1000, and Bar 75 Ranch FFR #1002 Allotments will require modification or change prior to the next grazing season to promote achievement of the Oregon/Washington Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and conform with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

  
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Lakeview Resource Area Manager

10/8/03  
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Date

**Table 1.**  
**VEGETATION TYPES IN NE WARNER ALLOTMENT #511**

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of Allotment
<b>Grasses</b>		
AGCR Crested wheatgrass	1,957	1%
AGSP Bluebunch wheatgrass	198	<1%
BRTE Cheatgrass	439	<1%
POA Poa (bluegrass spp.)	468	<1%
POSE Sandberg's bluegrass	119	<1%
STCO Needle and thread grass	1,710	1%
STTH Thurber's needlegrass	47	<1%
<b>Grasses TOTAL</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Grass Like Plants</b>		
Juncus spp.	45	<1%
<b>Shrubs</b>		
ARCA Silver sagebrush	154	<1%
ARTRW Wyoming big sagebrush	2,649	1%
GRSP Spiny hopsage	816	<1%
SAVE Greasewood	313	<1%
<b>Shrubs TOTAL</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Shrubs/Grasses</b>		
<b>Sagebrush/Grass mix</b>		
ARAR-AGSP Low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	749	<1%
ARAR-FEID Low sagebrush/Idaho fescue	2,441	1%
ARAR-POA Low sagebrush/bluegrass	20,838	14%
ARAR-POSE Low sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	9,917	7%
ARAR-STTH Low sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	4,721	3%
<b>Low Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>38,666</b>	<b>26%</b>
ARCA-SCROP Silver sagebrush/scrophularia spp.	23	<1%
ARCA-Elymus Silver sagebrush/elymus spp.	732	<1%
ARCA-PONE Silver sagebrush/ wheeler bluegrass	51	<1%
ARCE-SIHY Silver sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	296	<1%
<b>Silver Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
ARTR2-AGSP Big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	4,686	3%
ARTR2-BRTE Big sagebrush/cheatgrass	1,161	<1%
ARTR2-FEID Big sagebrush/Idaho fescue	256	<1%
ARTR2-SIHY Big sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	1,612	1%
ARTR2-STTH Big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	5,152	3%

ARTR2_POSE Big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	9,188	6%
<b>Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>22,055</b>	<b>15%</b>
ARTRT-AGSP Basin big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	2,697	1%
ARTRT-BRTE Basin big sagebrush/cheatgrass	2,449	1%
ARTRT-FEID Basin big sagebrush/Idaho fescue	618	<1%
ARTRT-POA Basin big sagebrush/bluegrass	2,760	1%
ARTRT-POSE Basin big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	999	<1%
ARTRT-STTH Basin big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	4,794	3%
<b>Basin Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>14,317</b>	<b>8%</b>
ARTRW-AGCR Wyoming big sagebrush/crested wheatgrass	280	<1%
ARTRW-AGSP Wyoming big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	4,580	3%
ARTRW-BRTE Wyoming big sagebrush/cheatgrass	2,504	1%
ARTRW-ORHY Wyoming big sagebrush/Indian ricegrass	80	<1%
ARTRW-POA Wyoming big sagebrush/bluegrass	12,677	8%
ARTRW-POSE Wyoming big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	1,098	1%
ARTRW-SIHY Wyoming big sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	4,911	3%
ARTRW-STCO Wyoming big sagebrush/Needle and thread grass	347	<1%
ARTRW-STTH Wyoming big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	20,498	14%
<b>Wyoming Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>46,975</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>***Sagebrush/Grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>123,115</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Rabbitbrush/Grass mix</b>		
CHNA-STCO Gray rabbitbrush/needle and thread grass	1,294	1%
CHVI-AGSP Green rabbitbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	660	<1%
CHVI-STTH Green rabbitbrush/Thurber's needlegrass	241	<1%
CHVI-BRTE-PSORA Green rabbitbrush/cheatgrass/psoralea spp	268	<1%
<b>Rabbitbrush/Grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2%</b>
ATNU-SIHY Nuttalls saltbush/bottlebrush squirrel tail	752	<1%
SAVE-ELTR Greasewood/creeping wildrye	591	1%
<b>Shrub/Grasses TOTAL</b>	<b>126,330</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Trees</b>		
JUOC-AGSP Western juniper/bluebunch wheatgrass	334	<1%
JUOC-FEID Western juniper/Idaho fescue	223	<1%
<b>Trees TOTAL</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>TOTAL VEGETATION</b>	<b>100,157</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>16,679</b>	<b>14%</b>

**Table 2.**  
**VEGETATION TYPES IN CORN LAKE ALLOTMENT #514**

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of Allotment
<b>Grasses</b>		
AGCR Crested wheatgrass	2,664	3%
AGSP Bluebunch wheatgrass	1,058	1%
BRTE Cheatgrass	1,809	2%
ELTR Creeping wildrye	40	<1%
FEID Idaho fescue	56	<1%
POA Poa spp.	1,401	2%
POSE Sandberg's bluegrass	72	<1%
SIHY Bottlebrush squirreltail	3,169	4%
STTH Thurber's needlegrass	1,628	2%
<b>Grasses TOTAL</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Shrubs</b>		
ARAR Low sagebrush	3,113	4%
ARTRT Basin big sagebrush	439	<1%
ARTRW Wyoming big sagebrush	10,929	14%
GRSP Spiny hopsage	1,836	2%
<b>Shrubs TOTAL</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Shrubs/Grasses</b>		
<b>Sagebrush/Grass mix</b>		
ARAR-AGSP Low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	1,533	2%
ARAR-POSE Low sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	1,407	2%
ARAR-STTH Low sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	641	<1%
<b>Low Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>5%</b>
ARCA-SIHY Silver sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	461	<1%
<b>Silver Sagebrush mix TOTAL</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
ARTRT-AGSP Basin big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	1,037	1%
ARTRT-BRTE Basin big sagebrush/cheatgrass	959	1%
ARTRT-ELCI Basin big sagebrush/basin wildrye	427	<1%
ARTRT-SIHY Basin big sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	243	<1%
ARTRT-STTH Basin big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	429	1%
<b>Basin Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>4%</b>
ARTRW-AGSP Wyoming big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	2,484	3%
ARTRW-BRTE Wyoming big sagebrush/cheatgrass	1,866	2%
ARTRW-POA Wyoming big sagebrush/bluegrass	2,205	3%
ARTRW-POSE Wyoming big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	488	1%



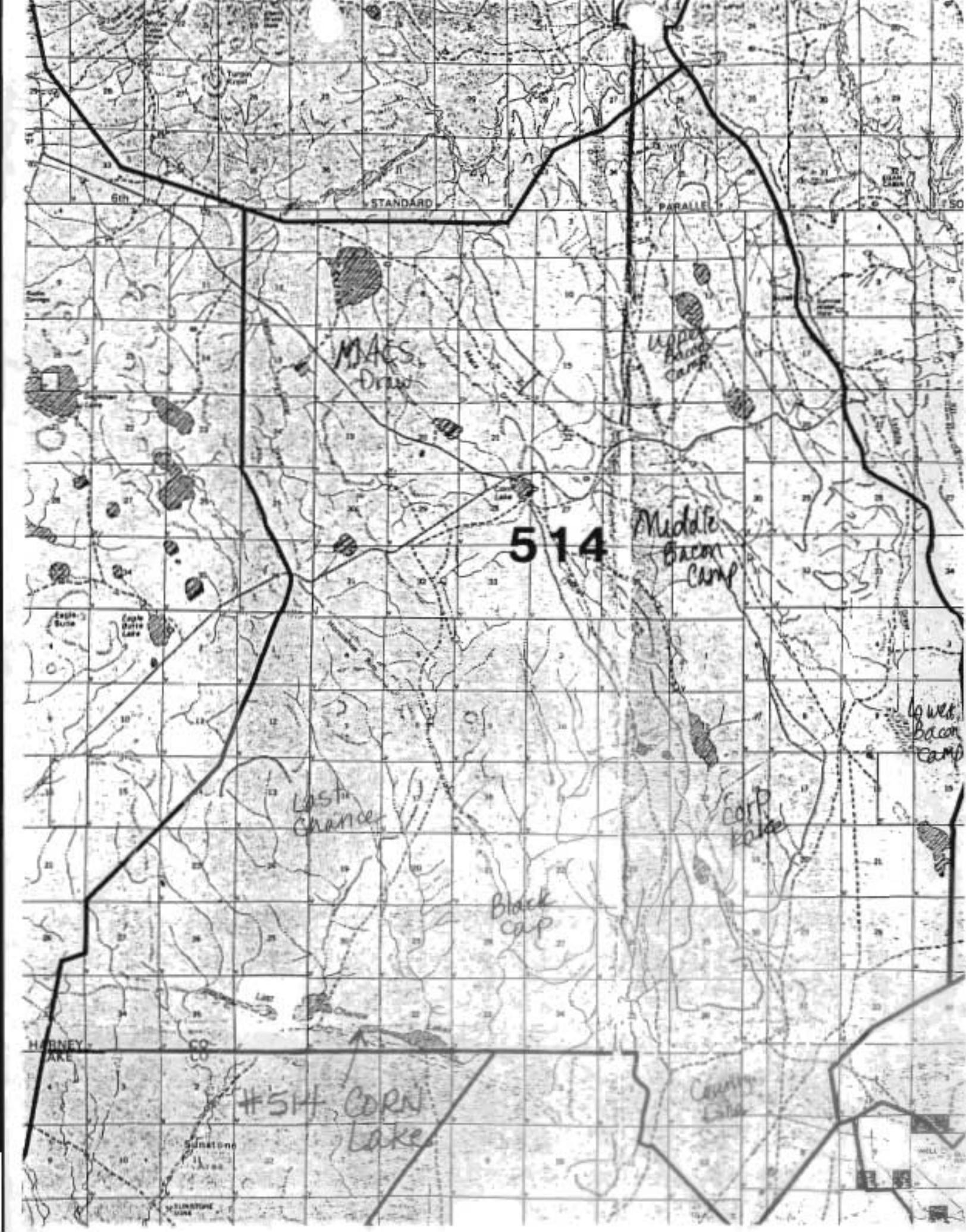
**Table 3.**  
**VEGETATION TYPES IN LITTLE JUNIPER ALLOTMENT #1000**

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of Allotment
<b>Grasses</b>		
AGCR Crested wheatgrass	1,164	1%
AGSP Bluebunch wheatgrass	1,619	1%
BRTE Cheatgrass	3,195	3%
FEID Idaho fescue	593	<1%
POSE Sandberg's bluegrass	430	<1%
SIHY Bottlebrush squirreltail	14	<1%
<b>Grasses TOTAL</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Shrubs</b>		
ARCA Silver sagebrush	320	<1%
<b>Shrubs TOTAL</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
<b>Shrubs/Grasses</b>		
<b>Sagebrush/Grass mix</b>		
ARAR-AGSP Low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	74	<1%
ARAR-FEID Low sagebrush/Idaho fescue	4,550	4%
ARAR-POSE Low sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	13,430	11%
ARAR-STTH Low sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	3,660	3%
<b>Low Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>21,714</b>	<b>19%</b>
ARTR2-AGSP Big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	347	<1%
ARTR2-BRTE Big sagebrush/cheatgrass	649	<1%
ARTR2_POSE Big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	929	1%
<b>Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>2%</b>
ARTRT-FEID Basin big sagebrush/Idaho fescue	2,838	2%
ARTRT-BRTE Basin big sagebrush/cheatgrass	102	<1%
ARTRT-POSE Basin big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	2,999	3%
ARTRT-SIHY Basin big sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	238	<1%
<b>Basin Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>5%</b>
ARTRW-AGSP Wyoming big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	6,156	5%
ARTRW-POA Wyoming big sagebrush/bluegrass	1,613	1%
ARTRW-POSE Wyoming big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	10,189	9%
ARTRW-SIHY Wyoming big sagebrush/bottlebrush squirreltail	6,624	6%
ARTRW-STCO Wyoming big sagebrush/needleandthread grass	109	1%
ARTRW-STTH Wyoming big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass	14,918	13%
<b>Wyoming Big Sagebrush/grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>39,609</b>	<b>34%</b>

<b>***Sagebrush/Grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>69,425</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Rabbitbrush/Grass mix</b>		
CHNA-AGSP Gray rabbitbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	440	<1%
CHNA-ELCI Gray rabbitbrush/basin wildrye	394	<1%
CHNA-BRTE Gray rabbitbrush/cheatgrass	62	<1%
CHVI-AGCR Green rabbitbrush/crested wheatgrass	661	<1%
CHVI-AGSP Green rabbitbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass	594	<1%
CHVI-FEID Green rabbitbrush/Idaho fescue	45	<1%
CHVI-BRTE Green rabbitbrush/cheatgrass	14,059	12%
CHVI-POSE Green rabbitbrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	3,430	3%
CHVI-STTH Green rabbitbrush/Thurber's needlegrass	792	<1%
<b>Rabbitbrush/Grass mix TOTAL</b>	<b>20,477</b>	<b>18%</b>
TETRA-POSE-ERIGE Horsebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass/ fleabane	149	<1%
SAVE-BRTE-LEPE Greasewood/cheatgrass/clasping leaf pepperweed	620	<1%
<b>Shrub/Grasses TOTAL</b>	<b>90,671</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Trees</b>		
JUOC-ARAR-FEID Western juniper/low sagebrush/Idaho fescue	276	<1%
JUOC-ARAR-POSE Western juniper/low sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass	64	<1%
JUOC-ARTRW-FEID Western juniper/Wyoming big sagebrush/ Idaho fescue	632	<1%
JUOC-ARTRT-STTH Western juniper/basin big sagebrush Thurber's needlegrass	425	<1%
JUOC-ARTRV-POSE Western juniper/mountain big sagebrush/ Sandberg's bluegrass	43	<1%
JUOC-ARTRV-STTH Western juniper/mountain big sagebrush/ Thurber's needlegrass	1,343	1%
<b>Trees TOTAL</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>VEGETATION TOTAL</b>	<b>100,157</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>16,679</b>	<b>14%</b>







514

MAES Draw

Middle Bacon Camp

Upper Bacon Camp

Lower Bacon Camp

Last Chance

Black cap

CORN Lake

#514 CORN Lake

STANDARD

PARALLE

HIBNEY LAKE

Sunaton Area

SIGNATURE

WELL

R24E

R25E

T27S

#1001  
Alkali  
Winter

1002  
FRF  
BAR  
75

T28S

1000  
Little Juniper

T29S

#511  
NE  
Warm

1002  
FRF  
BAR  
75

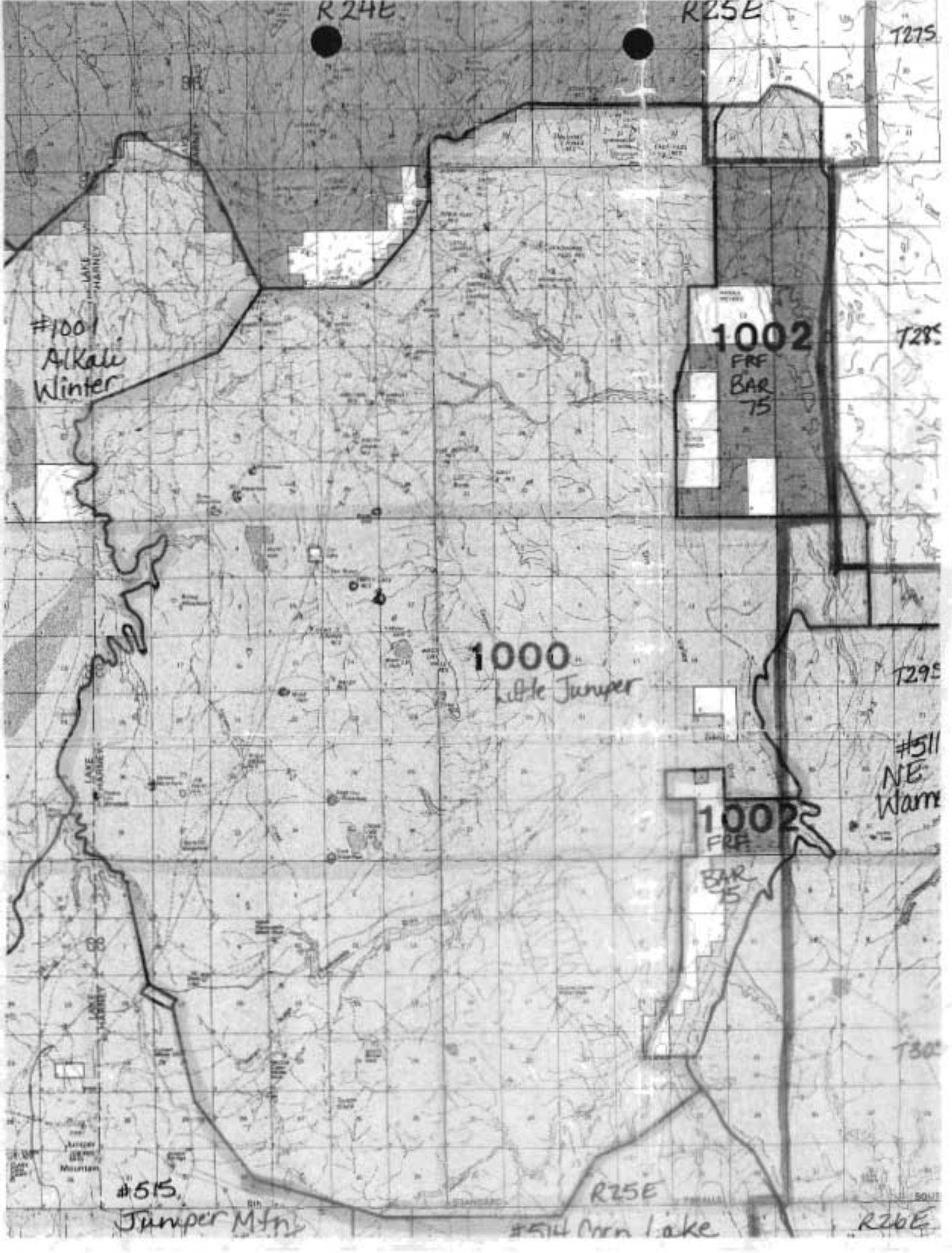
T30S

#515  
Juniper Mtn

R25E

#514  
Carr Lake

R26E



R24E

R25E

T27S

#1001  
Alkali  
Winter

1002  
FRF  
BAR  
75

T28S

1000  
Little Juniper

T29S

#511  
NE  
Warm

1002  
FRF  
BAR  
75

T30S

#515  
Juniper Mtn

R25E

#514 Carn Lake

R26E

