

**Rangeland Health Standards
Assessment**

Pike Ranch Allotment #425

XL Allotment #427

Coleman Seeding Allotment #432

Abert Seeding Allotment #522

Allotment Overviews

For allotment boundaries see attached maps

PIKE RANCH #425

7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Lake Abert North, Coleman Hills, Commodore Ridge, Sawed Horn

AUMs of Authorize Use: 95

Permitted Season: 8/20-11/15

Grazing System: Late season use. Grazed annually 8/20-11/15. Every third year, or as agreed upon, between July 1 and November 15. The BLM and grazing permittee have an agreement to exchange AUMs from public and private lands in the Pike Ranch Allotment for AUMs in the XL Allotment. Forage temporarily available in the XL Allotment may be used so that the permittee can defer the Pike Ranch Allotment until after the nesting period without a decrease in the overall AUMs available to the permittee.

The Pike Ranch Allotment is located 18 miles north of Valley Falls, Oregon at the North end of Lake Abert. 4560 acres of public land and 1600 acres of private land are within the allotment boundary. The allotment was changed from a C category allotment to an M category allotment in 1996 because of snowy plover nesting habitat.

Vegetation on the allotment is mainly a salt desert shrub community of black greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta*). Other plant species include gray rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), gray horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.) and squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*). A few of the forb species present include biscuit-root (*Lomatium* sp.), seepweed (*Suaeda* sp.), and common star lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*). Thirty-two percent of the allotment is an intermittently flooded alkali lakebed. Mediterranean sage is present in the crested wheatgrass seeding along the pipeline system and along the road adjacent to the west side of Lake Abert.

XL #427

7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Biscuit Point, Cogan Buttes NE, Sawed Horn

Permitted Season: Spring, Summer, Winter

AUMS of Authorized Use: 4220 AUMs 2/1-7/15.

Grazing System: Rest Rotation. Each pasture is grazed two years consecutively followed by a year of rest.

The XL Allotment is located approximately 8 miles northwest of Valley Falls, Oregon. Land status within the allotment includes 52,912 acres of public land and 190 acres of private land. The allotment was categorized as an I category based on the 1986 rating form which is summarized as follows:

- Part of the allotment burned by the 1985 Sharptop Fire is unstable.
- Forage production is moderate to high and present production is near potential.

- No serious resource concerns exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic returns.
- Management needs improvement. Livestock distribution problems exist.

Vegetation varies from native plant communities, to crested wheatgrass, to wetland meadow. Much of the allotment has been affected by the Abert Fire of 1971 and the Sharptop Fire of 1983. Crested wheatgrass is the dominant vegetation comprising 23% of the area. Crested wheatgrass was planted to stabilize soils and increase forage production. Cheatgrass and red stemmed filaree are invasive annuals mainly found in the Cave Springs and Middle Abert pastures in areas not seeded after the fires. Wyoming big sagebrush with an understory of, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber's needlegrass is approximately 15% of the community. Meadow areas include great basin wildrye, inland saltgrass, *Juncus* and *Scirpus* species.

COLEMAN SEEDING ALLOTMENT #432

7.5 Minute Topographic Map: Coleman Hills

AUMs of Authorized Use: 920

Permitted Season: Spring, Summer, Winter

Grazing System: Deferred rotation and winter use

The Coleman Seeding Allotment is located 29 miles north of Valley Falls, Oregon. 6000 acres of public land are within the allotment boundaries. The majority of the Triangle pasture, consisting mostly of native grasses with some portions of crested wheatgrass seeding, burned in August of 2001. The allotment was categorized as an M category allotment based on the 1983 rating sheet summarized as follows:

- Range condition is satisfactory.
- No serious resource concerns exist.
- Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is near potential.
- Opportunities exist for economic returns (since this rating 1020 acres of the Abert Rim Fire was seeded).
- Present management is satisfactory.

Vegetation in the allotment is mainly crested wheatgrass (72%) with islands of native vegetation including basin big sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, squirreltail, Thurber's needlegrass, Great basin wildrye, Sandberg's bluegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. The Triangle pasture was seeded partially by drill and partially by air in 1968. One thousand five hundred seventy-six acres of the Triangle pasture burned in the Jump Fire of 2000. Mediterranean sage is present in several drainages and around the foothills in the allotment.

ABERT SEEDING ALLOTMENT #522

7.5 Minute Topographic Maps: Coleman Hills, Commodore Ridge, Sagebrush Knoll

AUMs of Authorized Use: 2619 AUMs

Grazing System: rest rotation

The Abert Seeding Allotment is located approximately 60 miles northeast of Lakeview, Oregon and includes 9200 acres of public land. This allotment is in the M (Maintain) category based on the following criteria rated in 1982 and reviewed in the 1992 allotment evaluation:

- Range condition is satisfactory.
- Forage production is moderate to high and present production is near potential.
- No serious resource concerns exist.
- No further opportunity for positive economic returns exists.
- Present management is satisfactory.

Vegetation on the allotment includes approximately 2911 acres of crested wheatgrass, of which 700 acres were sprayed to remove sagebrush and seeded in 1963, and the rest was seeded following the 1959 lightning caused fire. At this time crested wheatgrass is approximately 32 of the overall vegetative community on the allotment. Other vegetation includes all three varieties of big sagebrush, gray and green rabbitbrush, black greasewood and spiny hopsage. Grass species include Thurber's needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, squirreltail and Sandberg's bluegrass.

Summary of ESI Data collected from 1995-1996 Pike Ranch Allotment 425														
Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early
Inland Saltgrass	478	10%	72	406						478	406	72		
Hardstem bulrush	27	1%		27					27		27			
Gray rabbitbrush	14	<1%			14		28			14		14		
Black greasewood	2584	44%	50	1717	817				412	1458	714	321	2235	28
No data/ Intermittent Lake	1457	32%												
Totals	4560	100%	122	2150	831		28		439	1472	1192	754	2321	28

Summary of ESI Data collected from 1995-1996 XL Allotment #427														
Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early
Crested Wheatgrass	12381	23%		3642	8740									
Cheatgrass	3642	7%		3642				3156	429	57			39	3603
Inland Saltgrass	2012	4%		2012						2012	2012			
Bud sagebrush	1939	4%		1362	577			1730	209			1329	610	
Low Sagebrush	37	<1%			37					37		37		
Basin Big Sagebrush	464	16%		256	208			124	76	264		118	90	256
Wyoming Big sagebrush	7868	15		1419	4779			2082	4176			2190	4563	1115
Shadscale	1347	3%		1347					1109	238		1347		
Gray Rabbitbrush	97	<1%		97				97						97
Green Rabbitbrush	5858	11%		5234	317			740	4811				4445	1105
Black Greasewood	4958	9%		984	3443			1072	2626	730	484	767	2984	191
Unknown	12309	23%												
Total	52912	100%		20127	18101			9001	18246	4948	2496	5788	12731	6367

Summary of ESI Data collected 1996-1997 Coleman Seeding Allotment #432														
Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early
Crested Wheatgrass	4272	71%			4272			1633	2639		Introduced plant community seral stage not applicable			
Basin big sagebrush	133	2%		126	7			133						133
Gray rabbitbrush	995	17%			995			995					995	
Green rabbitbrush	419	7%			419			419						419
Unknown	181	3%												
Totals	6000	100%		126	5693			3180	2639				995	552

Summary of ESI Data collected from 1995-1997 Abert Seeding Allotment #522														
Vegetation Community	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	SSF Acres					OAT Acres			Acres of Vegetative Community in Seral Stage			
			Stable	Slight	Moderate	Critical	Severe	Down	Static	Up	PNC	Late	Mid	Early
Crested Wheatgrass	2911	32%			2911			2022	889		Introduced plant community seral stage not applicable			
Low sagebrush	4	<1%		4					4				4	
Basin big sagebrush	549	6%		37	512					549		234	315	
Mountain big sagebrush	5	<1%		5					5			5		
Wyoming big sagebrush	909	10%		422	487				847	62	2	569	338	
Shadscale	816	9%			816				816			816		
Gray rabbitbrush	1640	18%			1640			879	761			761	879	
Green rabbitbrush	652	7%		25	627			652					25	627
Spiny hopsage	331	4%			331			331				331		
Black greasewood	671	7%			605	66		604	67			426	245	
Unknown	712	7%												
Total	9200	100%		493	7929	66		2466	3389	611	2	3142	1806	627

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

Overall the allotments in this assessment are functioning properly, and meeting the standard as indicated by the distribution and amount of ground cover, long-term trend studies, upland forage utilization surveys and SSF data compiled from ESI, however, 12% of the total area within these four allotments is not meeting the standard.

Indicators used to evaluate this standard are Soil Surface Factor (SSF) which documents erosion class and soil susceptibility to accelerated erosion; plant community composition which indicates the root capacity of the soil profile; grazing management, and existing vegetation monitoring (forage utilization and trend studies). Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) is preliminary and is used for estimation purposes only.

SSF data is available on 77% of the area. The acreage without data represents vegetative areas too small to be mapped, transition zones between vegetative communities and soil types, and rock outcrops. The majority of the area has an SSF rating of moderate and the remaining 42% is stable to slight.

The recommended grazing systems from the Lakeview Grazing EIS have basically been followed for the last 10 years. Overall grazing management is maintaining a healthy perennial vegetative cover which assists in properly functioning soil properties. However 12% of the total area is not meeting the standard, described by the following:

Livestock grazing is contributing towards not meeting the standard on 200 acres of the Abert Seeding Allotment. This area has a reduced perennial grass understory which may be attributed to yearly spring grazing, and the 40 year age of the seeding. A change in livestock grazing to reduce the amount of spring grazing is recommended starting with the 2004 grazing season and repeated as needed after that. Seeding the interspaces between sagebrush with perennial species is also recommended, but is dependent on funding.

Twelve hundred acres of the Coleman Seeding Allotment is not meeting the standard because unhealthy perennial grasses have weakened root systems, increasing soil susceptibility to erosion hazard. The acreage not meeting the standard is not attributed to current livestock grazing. This area has decadent crested wheatgrass with low vigor. Recommendations to improve the acreage not meeting the standard include treatments to remove decadent plant material. Treatments could include burning, mowing, increased grazing by salt and protein block placement, change of grazing season to include some winter use and/or implementation of fencing as specified in the Juniper Fire Emergency Stabilization Plan

Approximately 7400 acres of the XL Allotment dominated by cheatgrass is not meeting the standard. The introduced shallow rooted, annual species increases soil susceptibility to erosion hazard as compared to the same area with perennial deep rooted plants. The acreage not meeting the standard is not attributed to current livestock grazing. The main cause of annual cheatgrass invasion was the Abert and Sharptop wildfires.

All of the acreage within the Pike Ranch Allotment is meeting the standard.

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

This standard is not applicable to the assessment area because there are no perennial streams or wetlands.

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.

A review of the range monitoring data (photos, trend transects, climate, field observations OAT) and professional judgment indicate the majority of the allotment is meeting this standard. Overall the Standard is being met in the assessment area.

Indicators used to evaluate this standard include animal populations, vegetative composition, presence of weed species, ecological status, OAT, current plant composition as compared to a defined Potential Natural Community (PNC) for the soil type and precipitation zone. SSF, OAT, Range Site, Seral Stage and PNC are from the Lake County ESI survey which is preliminary at this time. Data is used for estimation purposes only.

Much of these areas support healthy diverse wildlife populations. Wildlife populations within non-native seedings and heavily infested cheatgrass areas are not as diverse as they could be if they were in a late seral stage or closer to their potential vegetative communities. They do, however, still have adequate levels of species diversity to remain functional. This standard is currently being met from the aspect of wildlife populations and diversity.

Concerns in the assessment area include Mediterranean sage along the pipeline systems and bordering the west side of Lake Abert, within the Coleman Hills and a large population adjacent to U.S. Highway 395 and along Abert Rim. Cheatgrass, tumble mustard and larkspur are species of concern, which require special attention although not considered noxious.

A wide variety of plant and animal species are present in the area. Please refer to the Tables presented in the Allotment Overview for summary of ESI data

Livestock grazing is contributing towards not meeting the standard on 200 acres of the Abert Seeding Allotment. This area has a reduced perennial grass understory which may be attributed to yearly spring grazing, and the 40 year age of the seeding. A change in livestock grazing to reduce the amount of spring grazing is recommended starting with the 2004 grazing season and repeated as needed after that. Seeding the interspaces between sagebrush with perennial species is also recommended, but is dependent on funding.

Twelve hundred acres of the Coleman Seeding Allotment is not meeting the standard because unhealthy perennial grasses have weakened root systems, increasing soil susceptibility to erosion hazard. The acreage not meeting the standard is not attributed to current livestock grazing. This area has decadent crested wheatgrass with low vigor. Recommendations to improve the acreage not meeting the standard include treatments to remove decadent plant material. Treatments could include burning, mowing, increased grazing by salt and protein block placement, change of grazing season to include some winter use and/or implementation of fencing as specified in the Juniper Fire Emergency Stabilization Plan

Approximately 7400 acres of the XL Allotment dominated by cheatgrass is not meeting the standard. The introduced shallow rooted, annual species reduces the productivity, diversity and overall health of the area. The acreage not meeting the standard is not attributed to current livestock grazing. The main cause of annual cheatgrass invasion was the Abert and Sharptop wildfires.

All of the acreage within the Pike Ranch Allotment is meeting the standard. The acreage not meeting the standard in the Coleman Seeding and XL Allotments is not attributed to current livestock grazing. Twenty percent of the Coleman Seeding Allotment is dominated by unhealthy perennial crested wheatgrass with weakened root systems. Crested wheatgrass is weakened and decadent through lack of livestock grazing, or other disturbance to temporarily reduce, and rejuvenate the above ground plant. Fourteen percent of the XL Allotment dominated by cheatgrass is not meeting the standard because the introduced annual species reduces the productivity, diversity and overall health of the area. The main cause of increased annual cheatgrass invasion was the Abert and Sharptop wildfires

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 areas are not within areas that would be 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.

Overall this standard is met throughout the assessment area as indicated by plant and animal populations.

Plants: Native shrub species in the assessment area include *Artemesia tridentata* vars. *tridentata*, *wyomingensis* & *vaseyana*, *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*, *Artemesia arbuscula*, *Artemesia spinosa*, *Atriplex canescens*, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*. Native grass and grasslike species include *Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta*, *Elymus cinereus*, *Elymus triticoides*, *Poa secunda*, *Pseudoroegneria spicata*, *Oryzopsis hymenoides*, *Elymus elymoides*, *Carex sp.* and *Scirpus sp.* Native forb species include *Ericameria nauseosus*, *Delphinium andersonii*, *Suaeda sp.*, *Phlox*

hoodii, *Castilleja sp.*, *Penstemon sp.*, *Crepis sp.*, *Descurainia sp.*, and *Russula sp.* as well as others

Habitat for one special status plant species is present in the XL Allotment #427: Efforts are underway to reintroduce *Plagiobothrys salsus* (desert allocarya) around a spring site within the Lake Abert Cave Springs exclosure area. *Plagiobothrys salsus* is a BLM Bureau Assessment species which occurs in the Basin and Range ecoregion in Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon, as well as in Nevada and California. Globally this species is ranked G3G4, “rare, uncommon or threatened, but not immediately imperiled” to “not rare and apparently secure, but with cause for long-term concern”.

Wildlife

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*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), 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 pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*).

No nesting habitat exists within these allotments for the bald eagle. It is suspected that they are occasional visitors to the area. Nesting habitat is available for peregrine falcons and ferruginous hawks on a few cliff faces in Allotments 427 and 522. These sites were surveyed for peregrine falcon nests in 1999, but none were located. No incidental sightings of peregrines exist within the vicinity of this allotment. There are no good foraging areas for peregrine falcons within close proximity of this allotment. No surveys have been conducted for ferruginous hawk. Ferruginous hawk foraging habitat exists through much of Allotment 432 and 427 and in selected areas of 425 and 522. 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. There are no resource conflicts for peregrine falcons, ferruginous hawks or bald eagles.

Burrowing owls have been observed at several locations within these allotments. Two nesting burrows have been observed in Allotment 427. Inventories for burrowing owls were conducted in 2000 and only occasional sighting were documented. There are no resource conflicts for this species.

Western snowy plovers occur in Allotments 425 and 427. They are most closely associated with the playa lakebed and lake edge surrounding Lake Abert and XL spring. Intense monitoring of snow plovers has occurred on and off over the last decade. Numbers fluctuate between 200 - 400 adults. A survey in 2003 accounted for 294 adults. Nesting occurs on open playa on the north end of the lake, along the playa extending north toward XL spring and down the western side of the lake. Under an agreement with the private landowners in Allotments 425 and 427, livestock grazing within snowy plover habitat is deferred until after the snowy plover nesting season. If this agreement continues, no impacts to snowy plovers will occur from cattle grazing.

Habitat is present for kit fox and pygmy rabbit, but no known locations exist within the allotment for these species. No inventories have been conducted for either of these species within the allotment, however there are occasional sightings within the surrounding area and they are suspected to occur within portions of the allotment. There are no resource conflicts for these species.

Bighorn sheep also inhabit the southern portion of Allotment 427 and eastern edge of Allotment 522. There is little overlap in range between bighorns and cattle within Allotment 522, but moderate overlap does occur in Allotment 427. No major conflicts exist between bighorn sheep and cattle grazing within these allotments.

Pronghorn antelope are common in Allotments 427, 432, and 522. Pronghorn use is concentrated in portions of these allotments that have been burned. There is little pronghorn use in 425. Use for this species is concentrated in areas without tall shrubs. Many of these areas were re-seeded to crested wheatgrass after wildfire. No major conflicts exist between pronghorn and cattle grazing within this area.

Mule deer inhabit much of the area, but are widely spread and in low numbers. No high concentrations of wintering mule deer inhabit these allotments. No conflicts exist between mule deer and cattle grazing within this allotment. Bitterbrush is not very abundant and sagebrush browse use appears to be somewhat stable at this time.

There are 3 known sage-grouse lek sites within the assessment area. All three of these lie on the western edge of Allotment 427. One lek was known to be active in 2002 and 2003; the status of two others is unknown. Large proportions of these allotments are currently unusable to sage grouse due to grassland conversion from past wildfires and the amount of salt desert scrub. Current sage-grouse habitats within these allotments contain approximately 11% (7,500 acres) nesting habitats. Brood rearing habitats also make up approximately 11% (7,000 acres) and winter habitats 13% (9,000 acres). The other 65% (47,000 acres) of the allotment contains areas that are considered non-suitable for sage-grouse. This is primarily due to a lack of shrub cover in much of these allotments due to past wildfires and salt desert shrub communities that occur around the northern and western edges of Lake Abert. It is estimated that 50% of the area has the potential to be sage-grouse nesting habitat. Another 10% has the potential to become brood rearing habitats. The other 40% of the area has no potential to become sage-grouse habitat.

In order for sage-grouse habitats within these allotments to improve, a great deal of restoration work and time would be needed to return shrub cover to areas where it was removed by wildfire. Some areas in Allotment 522 were burned historically by wildfire and are nearing sage-grouse nesting habitat once again. These areas were seeded to crested wheatgrass shortly after the fire and sage-brush is now returning to the area. It is unclear how these will be used in the future by sage-grouse. There are similar habitats on the Vale BLM district that were cleared, seeded to crested wheatgrass, and then heavily grazed. Sagebrush has returned to some of these areas and they are currently being used by sage-grouse despite the non-native understory of crested wheatgrass. No major conflicts exist between cattle grazing sage-grouse within this allotment at this time.

Overall, this standard is being met for wildlife species within this allotment. The occurrence of old wildfires and amount of salt desert shrub communities appear to be the limiting factors for sage grouse and most sagebrush wildlife habitats. Efforts to improve this standard should focus on sagebrush restoration of past wildfire and seeded areas. This could be accomplished through intensive restoration efforts with fire, seeding or herbicides or through intensive grazing management. Use of intensive grazing to reduce root competition between crested wheatgrass and native shrubs and grasses can be accomplished successfully, but impacts from invasive species, impacts to soils and potential desirable seed sources available all need to be accounted for.

Current Management and Recent Management Changes

<u>Team Members</u>	<u>Title</u>
Heidi Albertson	Rangeland Management Specialist (RMS)
Todd Forbes	Wildlife Biologist
Erin McConnell	Natural Resource Specialist (NRS), Weeds
Heather Partipilo	Botanist
Theresa Romasko	RMS
Robert Hopper	Supervisory RMS
Ken Kestner	Supervisory NRS

Determination

Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on the Allotments promote achievement of significant progress towards the Oregon Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and conform with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

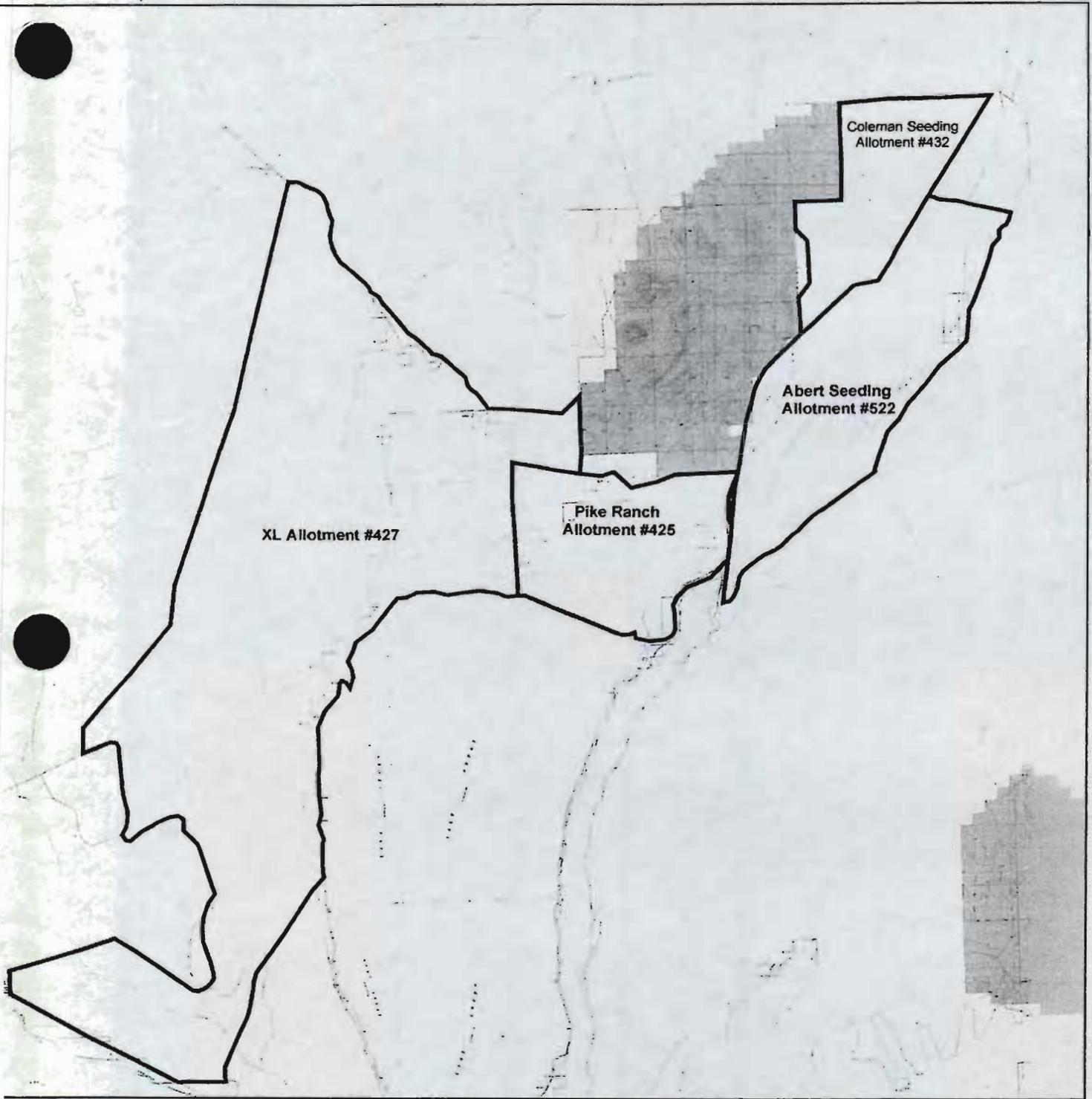
Existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on the Allotments will require modification or change prior to the next grazing season to promote achievement of the Oregon Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and conform with the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Theresa Romasko
Field Manager, Lakeview Resource Area

9/9/03
Date

Land Status

Allotments 425, 427, 432, & 522



XL Allotment #427

Pike Ranch
Allotment #425

Abert Seeding
Allotment #522

Coleman Seeding
Allotment #432

Legend

JURISCODE

-  BLM
-  Private
-  State



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of this data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

Dominant Vegetation Types

Pike Ranch #425

SAVE4/DISPS2/SUAED

SAVE4/ELEL5

SAVE4/DISPS2

SAVE4/BRTE

SAVE4/

SAVE4/

SAVE4/

/DISPS2/SUAED

CHNA2/PSSPS

SAVE4/DISPS2

SAVE4/ELEL5

SAVE4/DISPS2/SUAED

/DISPS2/SUAED

SAVE4/DISPS2/SUAEI

CHNA2/PSSPS

SAVE4/DISPS2/SUAED

DISPS2

ISCAC

Legend

<all other values>

DOMVEG1

No Data

Inland saltgrass

Inland saltgrass/Seepweed

Hardstem bulrush

Gray rabbitbrush/Bluebunch wheatgrass

Black greasewood

Black greasewood/cheatgrass

Black greasewood/Inland saltgrass

Black greasewood/Inland saltgrass/seepweed

Black greasewood/Creeping-wildrye



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Ecological Status Pike Ranch Allotment #425



Legend

ECOLSTAT1

 No Rating

 Late

 Mid

 Potential Natural Community (PNC)



Soil Surface Factor (SSF) Pike Ranch #425



Legend

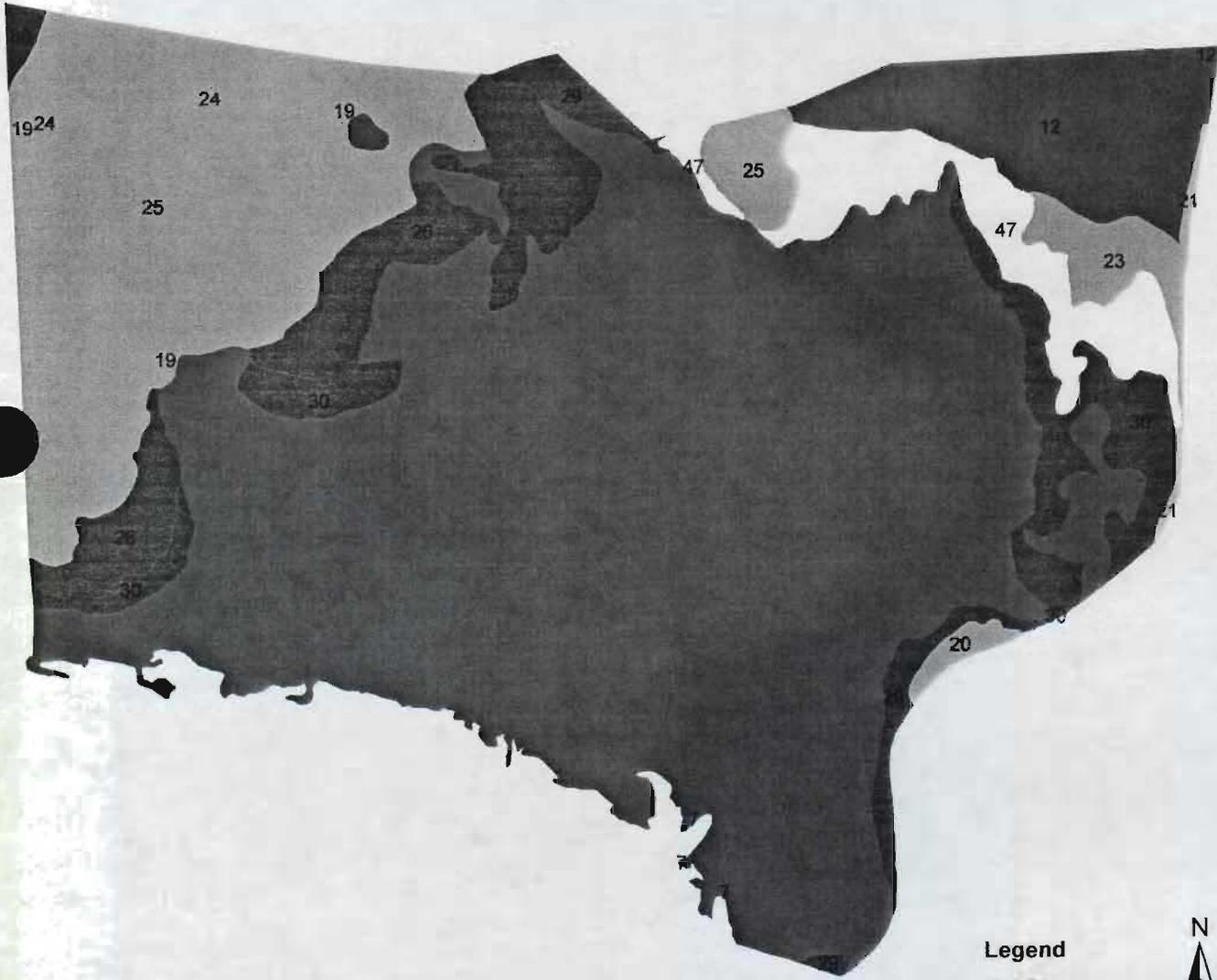
SSF

- Stable
- Slight
- Moderate
- Critical
- Severe



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Observed Apparent Trend (OAT) Pike Ranch #425



- Legend**
- OAT**
- Downward
 - Static
 - Upward



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